

Modern History :
OR, THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
ALL NATIONS.

DESCRIBING
Their respective Situations, Persons, Habits,
Buildings, Manners, Laws and Customs, Reli-
gion and Policy, Arts and Sciences, Trades,
Manufactures and Husbandry, Plants, Animals
and Minerals.

By Mr. **SALMON.**

VOL. VIII.

Is a Continuation of the State of the **GERMAN**
EMPIRE; Containing a Description of the
North Part of the Circle of **UPPER SAXONY**,
and of the Circle of **LOWER SAXONY**; the
UPPER and **LOWER RHINE**, and of
WESTPHALIA; with the Present State of the
UNITED NETHERLANDS.

Illustrated with **CUTS** and **MAPS** accurately drawn,
according to the Geographical Part of this Work.

By **HERMON MOLL.**

L O N D O N.

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Modern History:

PRESENT STATE

OF

ALL NATIONS



DESIGNED

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BY MR. J. A. HARRIS.

VOL. VII.

CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF THE
NORTH PART OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE, THE
LANDS OF THE CHINESE OF LOWER SAKHAI, THE
LANDS AND LOWER SAKHAI, AND OF
WESTERLAND, WITH THE HISTORY OF THE
UNITED NETHERLANDS.

ILLUSTRATED BY CUTS AND MAPS, ACCORDING TO
THE GEOGRAPHICAL STATE OF THE WORK.

BY J. A. HARRIS, M.D.

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THE
CONTENTS
OF THE
Eighth Volume.

The Present State of the GERMAN
EMPIRE Continued.

CHAP. I.

T*REATS of the North Part of the Circle of Upper Saxony, viz. of the Marquisate of Brandenburg, the Dukedom of Magdeburg, the Principality of Halberstat, the Duchy of Pomerania, and the Island of Rugen.*
Page 1

CHAP. II.

Treats of the Circle of Lower Saxony: And herein of the Duchies of Mecklenburg, Lawenburg, Holstein, Hanover, Brunswick, Lauenburg, Bremen, and Verden, and particularly of the Imperial Cities of HAMBURG and LUBECK

A 2

CHAP.

The CONTENTS.

CHAP. III.

*Treats of the Circle of Swabia or Suevia :
And herein of the Dutchie of Wirtemberg,
the Marquisate of Baden, and the Imperial
Cities of Augsburgh and Ulm* 69

CHAP. IV.

*Treats of the Circle of the Upper Rhine, com-
prehending the Landgravates of Hesse, Wet-
teravia, Alsatia, and the Dutchy of Lorrain* 87

CHAP. V.

*Treats of the Circle of the Lower Rhine : In
which is comprehended the Palatinate of the
Rhine and the Archbishopricks of Mentz,
Triers, and Cologn* 114

CHAP. VI.

*Treats of the Circle of Westphalia, compre-
hending the Dutchy of Westphalia, the Bi-
shopricks of Diege, Munster, Paderborn, and
Osnabrug : The Dutchie of Juliers, Cleves,
and Berg : The Principality of Minden : The
Counties of Marck, Ravensburg, Lippe, Schaw-
enburg, Hoyer, Diepholt, Oldenburg, Del-
menhorst, Embden, Bentheim, Tecklenburg,
Pyrmont, Lingen, and Steinfort, Corbey Abby,
and the Imperial Towns of Aix la Chapelle,
Dortmond, &c.* 105



The

THE CONTENTS.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS.

CHAP. I.

Treats of the Netherlands in General, and shews, how the Seven United Provinces came to be separated from the other Ten, and form a distinct State 203

CHAP. II.

Treats of the Situation and Extent of the United Provinces of the Netherlands: Of their Seas, Harbours, Lakes, Rivers, Dykes and Canals; and of the Air, Winds, Seasons, and Diseases 230

CHAP. III.

Contains a Description of the particular Provinces and Chief Towns, with their publick and private Buildings and Furniture 241

CHAP. IV.

Treats of the Persons and Habits, the Genius and Temper of the Dutch: Of their Vices and Vertues, and of their Diet, Entertainments, Diversions, Roads, Carriages, and way of Travelling 287

CHAP. V.

Treats of the Government of the United Provinces, and herein of the States General and Provincial, and of the Government of their Cities, being so many distinct Republicks 305

CHAP.

The CONTENTS.

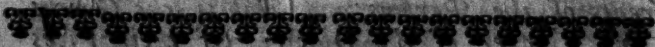
CHAP. VI.

Contains the Modern History of the United Provinces from the Year 1609, when the Truce was concluded with Spain; to the present Time, with a brief Account of the Princes of Orange their Stadtholders 344



Order of placing the MAPS and CUTS.

1. **T**HE Cities of *Amsterdam* and *Rotterdam* 242
2. The *Stadthouse* of *Amsterdam* 245
3. The Cities of *Middleburg* and *Utrecht* 264
4. A *Burghermaister* and his *Wife* 287





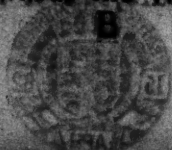
BRANDENBURG.

CHAP. I.

Treats of the North Part of the Circle of Upper Saxony, viz. the Marquisate of Brandenburg, the Dukedom of Magdeburg, the Principality of Halberstat, the Duchy of Pomerania, and the Island of Rugen.

THE Southern Part of the Circle of Upper Saxony, subject to the Elector, the present King of Poland, has been already describ'd; I come now to the more Northern Countries comprehended in this Circle, which are, the Marquisate of Brandenburg, Magdeburg, Halberstat, and the Dukedom of Pomerania, most of them subject to the King of Prussia, as Elector of Brandenburg.

This part of the Circle of Upper Saxony is North bounded by the *Baltick Sea* towards the North; by the Kingdom of *Poland* on the East; by *Silesia* and the other part of the Circle of Upper Saxony towards the South; and by the Circle of Lower Saxony towards the West.



The Present State of

Brandenburg

Brandenburg Mar-
quisate,
why so
call'd.

Situation
and
Extent.

Rivers.

The Air.

Soil.

Corn.

Cattle.
Wine.

And first of *Brandenburg*, stil'd the *Margravate*, or *Marquisate*, by way of *Eminence*, as having been the utmost Bounds or *Marches* of the *German Empire* towards the North; the *Margrass*, or as we call him, *Marquis*, being properly *Judex*, or *Comes Limitaneus*, Lieutenant of the *Marches*, as this Officer was stil'd antiently in *England*, and vested with the Civil, as well as the Military Power in his Province.

Brandenburg is bounded by *Pomerania* and *Mecklenburg* on the North; by *Poland* towards the East; by the other part of *Upper Saxony* on the South; and by *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg* towards the West; extending two hundred Miles in Length from East to West, but of very unequal Breadth, in some places near an hundred, and in others not fifty Miles broad. The chief Rivers which water this Country are, the *Elbe*, the *Oder*, the *Havel*, the *Spree* and the *Wart*; besides several large Lakes, of which the *Ukersee* is one of the chief. They have a Communication also with the *Baltick-Sea* by the River *Oder*; and there is a Canal cut from the *Oder* to the *Elbe*, by which they convey their Merchandize and Produce of the Country to the *German Ocean*, and thereby avoid the Duties demanded in the Sound of such Ships as go through the *Baltick*. The Air of this Country is cold, and their Winters long, continuing seven or eight Months. The Soil is sandy and barren, and over-run with Woods and Forests: They have however Corn enough for their Use for the most part, and when they want are supply'd on easy Terms from *Poland*, which lies contiguous to them. They have large Flocks of Sheep, and Store of Deer and other Venison in their Forests, but do not abound in black Cattle. The Wine they make is sour, as it is in all Countries which



which lie so far North, and bad even to a Pro-
verb. Salt here is none, but what is imported denburg
by their Rivers, the *Elbe*, the *Havel* or *Spree*.
Here are scarce any Silver Mines as in other
Provinces of *Germany*, which may be one Rea-
son their Coin is of a much baser Metal than
their Neighbours; and their Mines of Copper
and Iron yield but a very small Quantity of
either. The Natives are a Mixture of several
German Nations, as is evident from the several
Dialects spoken by them. They are generally
a poor miserable People, insomuch that Dr.
Nicholson observes, that to lie on a Bed of clean
Straw is a Mark of Distinction, and the Lot
only of a Man of some Fashion.

Salt,
Mines.

Natives,
their Con-
dition!

At the Reformation the *Brandenburghers* and
their Prince embrac'd the Doctrines of *Luther*,
in which they were unanimous, till *George*
William their Elector, about the Year 1614,
married a Sister of *Frederick* Elector *Palatine*,
the Head of the *Calvinist* Party, who brought
him over to that Sect, and prevail'd upon him
to publish an Edict for suppressing the *Lutheran*
Doctrine, and establishing *Calvinism* through-
out his Dominions, in the Year 1615, where-
upon his Subjects unanimously rebell'd against
their Elector, and had infallibly depos'd him,
if he had not suddenly revok'd his Edict, and
establish'd *Lutheranism* again by another Act of
State, declaring he would confine the *Calvinist*
Worship to his own private Chappel. Succeed-
ing Electors however, have found means to
advance the *Calvinist* Interest, which now bears
a great Sway in *Prussia* and some other Ter-
ritories belonging to the Elector of *Brandenburg*;
in the Universities of *Königsburg* and *Frankfort*
upon *Oder* particularly, the Principles of *Calvin*
only are encouraged; but yet the greatest

Religion.

Brandenburg part of the People of Brandenburg still remain Lutherans.

The Marquifate of Brandenburg is usually divided into three parts, viz. 1. The *Alt Marck*, or *Old Marck*. 2. The *New Marck*. And 3. The *Middle Marck*.

Alt Marck. The *Alt Marck* is bounded on the North by *Mecklenburg*; by *Middle Mark* on the East; by the Dukedom of *Magdeburg* on the South; and by *Sax Lawenburg* and *Lunenbourg* towards the West: The chief Towns whereof are, 1. *Stendal*. 2. *Soltwedel*. 3. *Gardeleben*. 4. *Angermund*, or *Tangermund*. 5. *Osterburg*. Here are also the Towns of *Seehufen*, *Werben*, *Havelburg* and *Perleberg*, but of less Note.

Stendal. 1. *Stendal*, the Capital of *Alt Marck*, is situate in a pleasant Plain, on the River *Uehr*, about five Miles from the River *Elbe*, and as many from *Angermund*; formerly one of the *Hans* Towns, and is still a place of some Trade in

Soltwedel. Corn and Linnen Cloth. 2. *Soltwedel*, or *Solt-quel*, a great Town on the Banks of the River *Jerze*, in the Midway between *Lunenbourg* and *Stendal*, the Trade whereof consists chiefly in Beer, which they export to *Lunenbourg*, and other Provinces of *Brandenburg*.

Gardeleben 3. *Gardeleben*, said to have obtain'd its Name from the many pleasant Gardens about it. The Beer brew'd here is in great Reputation in the rest of *Germany* as well as their Hops, which are bought up by the *Danish* and other Foreigners.

Angermund. 4. *Angermund*, situate at the Confluence of the *Anger* and the *Elbe*, eight Miles to the Southward of *Stendal*; and has a great Advantage by the Navigation of the *Elbe*, upon which they transport their Corn and other Merchandize as far as *Hamburg*, and from thence to foreign Countries.

2. *Newmark*, which lies between the River *Brand-Warta* and *Pomerania*, separated from *Middle-denburg* *Newmark* by the *Oder*: containing about an hundred Miles in Circumference; and belong'd antiently to the Knights of the *Teutonic Order*. It is the most fruitful part of the *Marquisate*; having plenty of Corn and Pasture, and in some Places Vines, which yield indifferent Wine. The only considerable Town in this Territory is *Kustrin*, situate on the *River Oder*, near the Mouth of the *Warta*, fifty Miles East of *Berlin*: A place of such Strength, that *Gustavus Adolphus* having sat down before it was forc'd to raise the Siege: it is a neat well built Town, and has a spacious Market Place. Towns of less Note in this Territory are, *Falkenburg*, *Dreyßen*, *Lansperg*, *Sunneberg* and *Sternberg*.

3. *Middlemark*, situate in the very Heart of *Middle-Brandenburg*, extending in length about an hundred Miles between the Rivers *Elbe* and *Oder*; the chief Towns whereof are, 1. *Brandenburg*. *Brandenburg City*. 2. *Berlin*. And 3. *Francfort upon Oder*. 1. *Brandenburg*, situate in the midst of a Morass, on the River *Hamel*, which divides it in two Parts, twenty-six Miles West of *Berlin*, gives its Name to the whole *Marquisate*, and was once the Metropolis of it. In the great Church are several Monuments of their Princes and Bishops; but the Inhabitants are in so wretched a Condition at present, that was it not for a neighbouring Lake which affords them plenty of Fish, they would find it difficult to subsist. 2. *Berlin*, pleasantly situated in a fruitful Country on the River *Spree*; having Vineyards on one side, Meadows on another, and a Forest on the third, stock'd with all manner of Game; and lies in the Latitude of fifty-two Degrees, thirty Minutes, fourteen Degrees to the

Brandenburg the Eastward of *London*, and forty-five Miles to the Westward of *Frankfort upon Oder*. It is the Capital of the Marquisate, and the usual Residence of the Elector, now King of *Prussia*, divided in two Parts by the River *Spree*, the larger towards the North is properly *Berlin*, the other South of the River is call'd *Cohn*, where stands the Elector's Palace, a magnificent Structure built of Free-Stone: In which the Armory, the Chamber of Curiosities, the Paintings, the Library, the Gardens, Water-Works, and Stables are much admir'd by Travellers. The Town is also generally well built, the Streets wide, and the Squares and publick Places spacious, the whole encompass'd with a Wall, and regular Fortifications after the Modern way; and the Canals cut from this City to the Rivers *Oder* and *Elbe*, the one falling into the *Baltick*, and the other into the *German Ocean*, render it one of the best trading Towns in *Germany*. The People in this Place we have lately imitated in the Fashion of our Chariots, from hence call'd *Berlins*, after the Name of the City. 3. *Frankfort upon Oder*, usually so call'd to distinguish it from *Frankfort* on the *Maine*, upwards of forty Miles to the Eastward of *Berlin*, formerly one of the *Hans Towns*, and an Imperial City, but now subject to the Marquisses of *Brandenburg*, who have erected a University here for the Propagation of *Calvinism*. The Town is divided in two Parts by the River *Oder*, and join'd together by a Wooden Bridge. The Streets wide, and the Houses well built: They have a tolerable good Trade, especially at their annual Fairs; but the Town is not in that flourishing Condition it has been. The other great Towns in this Marquisate, are *Spandaw*, *Oranienburg*, *Rotenow*, *Lebus*, *Havelburg*, *Newstar*, *Wistock*, *Dalmin*,

*Frankfort
upon Oder.*

Dalmin, Rapin, Pyemisslaw, Potsdam, Strasburg, Bran-
and Templin; but of these I find nothing *denburg*
 remarkable, unless that the King of *Prussia*
 has a Palace at *Potsdam*, where he sometimes
 resides.

The Dutchy of *Magdeburg* is bounded by *Magdeburg*
Mecklenburg and *Brandenburg* on the North;
 By other part of *Brandenburg* and *Upper Saxony*
 towards the East: By the Principality of *An-*
halt and *Halberstat* on the South: And by *Brunsf-*
wick towards the West: Extending sixty Miles
 in length from East to West, and is about
 thirty Miles broad from North to South; the
 River *Elbe* running cross this Territory, that
 part of it which lies to the Eastward of the
 River consists chiefly of Forests, and has very
 little Corn Ground; but to the Westward of
 the River they have plenty of Grain, and as
 great a scarcity of Wood. The chief City of *City of*
 this Territory is *Magdeburg*, anciently call'd *Magdeburg*
Parthenopolis, situate on the Banks of the *Elbe*,
 in fifty-two Degrees odd Minutes, seventy
 Miles to the Westward of *Berlin*. It was not
 very considerable till *Editha* Daughter of *Ed-*
mund an *English Saxon* King, and Consort to
 the Emperor *Otho the Great*, enlarg'd and beau-
 tified it: She also prevail'd with the Pope to
 make it an Archbishoprick, and Independant
 of any Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction but the See
 of *Rome*, whereupon the Archbishop was stil'd
 Primate of all *Germany*; and in the Cathedral
 Church there still remains the Bust of the Em-
 press *Editha*, with the Representation of eigh-
 teen Casks of Gold by her, which the found-
 ing the Cathedral and embellishing the City
 Cost her, as Tradition gives us to understand.
 The ancient City was of a very large Circum-
 ference; but its now scarce half built, having
 been destroy'd by Count *Tilly*, the Imperial

Brandenburg 1631. General, after a brave Defence, in the Year of forty-thousand Inhabitants, which this Town then contain'd, *Tilly* caus'd them every one to be Massacred, 'tis said, except four hundred, on Account of their adhering to the *Lutheran* Doctrine; nor did he leave a Church or House standing, except the Cathedral, and some few Fishermen's Cottages; but the *Lutherans* have since erected some very handsome Churches, and the *Jesuits* have a very fine one: The Cathedral is a magnificent Structure, and had in the Popish times thirty-two, *Dr. Nicholson* says forty-nine, Noble Altars: The High-Altar still remains, which is a Table of Jasper Stone, eighteen Foot long, about eight in breadth, and two in thickness, valued at two Tuns of Gold: Here are also Statues representing the five Wise Virgins, with smiling Countenances, and the five Foolish equally Disconsolate. They shew also several Relicks, which in the Days of Popery were in great Veneration, but not much regarded by the present Inhabitants; namely, a large Stone, said to be a piece of one of the Water-Pots in which our Saviour turn'd the Water into Wine; an old Wooden Slipper of the Virgin *Mary's*; a piece of Wood on which the Cock stood that crow'd on *Peter's* denying our Saviour; the *Bacon Pilate* wash'd his Hands in, &c.

Magdeburg
Arch-
shoprick
converted
into a
Dutchy.

This City embracing *Luther's* Doctrine about the Year 1566, *Joachim Frederick*, Son of the then Elector of *Brandenburg*, was elected Administrator of the Revenues of the Archbishopsrick; and by the Treaty of *Westphalia* it was stipulated that the Archbishopsrick of *Magdeburg* should be for ever annex'd to the Electorate of *Brandenburg*, and converted into a Dutchy; accordingly one of the Titles of the present

present Elector the King of *Prussia* is Duke of *Brandenburg*, of which City and Territory he is absolute Sovereign: the Revenue of which is computed to amount to an hundred-thousand Pounds per *Annum*. In this Place *Luther* had his Education, and they still shew the remains of his Chamber among the Ruins of the Cloyster of the *Austin* Fryars, with his Bedstead and Table; and over the Door are certain Verses in *High Dutch*, which a Modern Writer has put into *English Rhime* as follows:

Luther
educated
here.

*Luther lodg'd within this little Room
When first he did into the Cloyster come,
In Memory whereof we still do keep
The Bedstead upon which he us'd to sleep.*

Another thing the City of *Magdeburg* was once famous for, was the Tilts and Tournaments first instituted here by the Emperor *Henry* furnamed the *Fowler*, about the Year 638, to which none but the Antient Nobility were to be admitted, or any Usurper, Oppressor of Widows or Orphans, Hereticks, Murderers, Cowards, Bastards, or any who had given a real Affront to a Lady, and not above one of a Family at a time: Every Prince who enter'd the Lifts was to be attended by four Squires; a Count or Baron by three, a Knight by two, and a Gentleman by one. Every one at his entering the Lifts appear'd at the Presidents Apartment, where his Name and Quality being register'd in the Presence of three Heralds, the Champion deliver'd in his Helmet and Sword, and after Confession entred the Barrier attended by his Esquires, where having engaged his Antagonist at all manner of Weapons, the Judges gave Sentence, and the Conqueror receiv'd the Prize from the Hand of some fair

Tourna-
ments first
establish'd
here.

Brandenburg fair Lady, or from the Prince who gave it. But after these Exercises had continued some Ages, they were abolish'd on Account of the destructive Consequences; for such an Emulation was rais'd between the Nobility of some Provinces, that at one Tournament in the Year 1473, there were seventeen Gentlemen of *Francia* kill'd on the Spot, and nine of *Hesse*.

Borch.

Borch, the most considerable Place in the Dutchy next to *Magdeburg*, besides which there are twenty-seven other Towns in this Territory, but none of them particularly describ'd by Travellers.

Halberstat, Principality.

The Principality of *Halberstat* is bounded by the Dutchy of *Brunswick* and *Magdeburg* towards the North; by the Dutchy of *Saxony* on the East; by the Principality of *Anhalt* on the South; and by the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim* towards the West: extending about thirty-six Miles in length from East to West, and twenty-five in breadth from North to South; The chief Town, which gives Name to the Principality, is *Halberstat*, situate on the little River *Hotheim*, about thirty Miles South-West of *Magdeburg*. It is a neat uniform Town Travellers tell us in general; but give no Account of any particular Buildings, except an Inn, esteem'd the largest, and to have the best Accommodations of any in *Europe*. *Lutheranism* was establish'd here about the Year 1591. But their last Bishop *Leopold William* of *Austria* restor'd Popery, till the *Swedes* taking the Town introduc'd the *Lutheran* Religion again; and by the Treaty of *Westphalia* it was made a secular Principality, and conferr'd on the Elector of *Brandenburg* the present Sovereign.

Gruningen.

2. *Gruningen*, remarkable only for a fine Chapel and Organ, and a Tun made in imitation of that of *Hiedelburg*, which will contain near

a thousand Hogheads of Wine; for as the *Brandenburgians* pay a more than ordinary Respect to *Bacchus*, they adorn and enlarge the Vessels which contain the generous Juice of the Grape beyond any thing in their publick or private Buildings. In many other *German* Towns besides this, a Traveller is carried to see these capacious Tuns, in the gilding and carving of which no small Labour is bestow'd. The other Towns mention'd by Geographers in this Principality are *Oschersteden* and *Osterwick*, of which they give no partiular Description. This Territory is generally fruitful in Corn, and excels any of the neighbouring Countries in the pleasantness of its Forests, and plenty of all kinds of Venison.

The antient *Pomerania*, or *Pomerland*, was of much larger Extent than the present *Pomerania*, taking in all *Casubia* and *Pomerelia* to the Eastward, which now belong to *Poland*, and part of the Marquisate of *Brandenburg* on the South; the *Baltick-Sea* also, 'tis said, has broken in and swallow'd up great part of the antient *Pomerania* on the North, together with some whole Islands, and half of the Isle of *Rugen*. The modern *Pomerania* is a long narrow Tract of Land, extending near two-hundred Miles in length from East to West, and fifty or sixty in breadth from North to South, but the breadth is very unequal. It is bounded by the *Baltick-Sea* on the North; By *Polish Pomerelia* towards the East; by the Marquisate of *Brandenburg* on the South; and by *Mecklenburg* towards the West; and took the Name of *Pomeran*, from its lying on the Sea Coast; *Pomer* signifying as much both in the *Sclavonian* and *German* Tongue. The Air is severer here than in any part of *Germany*, as may well be supposed from its Northern

Situation
and
Extent.

Situa-

Brandenburg Situation. It is well water'd by Lakes and Rivers, among the latter are the *Oder*, the *Pen*, the *Rega*, the *Persant*, the *Wiper*, the *Stolpb*, the *Rekenitz*, and the *Barte*. The *Rekenitz* separates *Pomerania* from the Dukedom of *Mecklenburg*, forming a large Lake near *Damgarten*, and discharging it self into the *Baltick* at *Dars*. The *Barte* rises near *Straisfund*, and falls into the Sea at *Bardt*. The *Oder* soon after its entring *Pomerania* divides it self into several Branches, inclosing many large Islands, whereof some are two Miles over; and having pass'd by *Stetin* flows into the *Damnisch* Lake, and then into *Damanitzke*, and at last dilates it self into a vast Fresh Water Lake, or Sea, call'd the great *Frische Haff*; extending sixteen Miles in length, and as many in breadth; which Lake falls into the *Baltick-Sea* by three Currents, viz, the *Divenow*, the *Swyn*, and the *Penemund*, through which Ships pass to *Stetin*. Between the *Pene* and the *Swyn* lies the Island of *Usedom*: and the Territory of the City of *Wallin* lies enclosed by the *Swyn* and *Divenow*. Besides the Rivers above mention'd there are many more in this Province which fall into the *Baltick*. *Pomeran* also contains a vast number of standing Lakes; the chief whereof are those of *New Stetin*, *Lukow*, *Sukow*, *Verschem*, *Dersenten* and *Penkun*. Here are scarce any Mountains, but the Country is covered with Woods and Forests well stock'd with Game and wild Beasts. Their Lakes and Rivers also furnish them with vast Plenty of Fish, particular Salmon and Lampreys; and Land and Water-Fowl no where abound more: but the Soil is generally a barren Sand, on which they do not attempt to raise Vineyards, and have scarce Corn enough for their own use.

use. Mines there are none, except some few *Brandenburg*
of Iron in the *Upper Pomeran.*

The Country is usually divided into the *Eastern* and *Western Pomerania*. The *Western*,
till very lately, was all of it subject to the *Subdivi-
on of
Pomerania.*

King of *Sweden*, and subdivided into the *Dis-*
tricts of *Stetin*, *Wolgast*, *Gatiskow* and *Barde*;
lying on the *West Side* of the *Oder*, together
with the *Islands* of *Rugen*, *Usedom* and *Wollin*.
The *Eastern Pomerania* is subject to the *Elector*
of *Brandenburg*, and situate on the *East Side* of
the *Oder*, being subdivided into the *Districts*
of *Pomerania*, *Casuben* and *Vendosin* or *Wenden*.
But before I enter into a more particular *De-*
scription of this Country, it will be necessary
to give an *Abstract* of the *History* of it, from
the Year 1217. This *Dukedom* was divided
between *Bugislans* and *Otho*, two *Brothers*, from
whom descended the two *Houses* of *Wolgast* *History of
Pomerania.*
and *Stetin*, which continu'd for two hundred
Years and upwards. The *House* of *Stetin* failing
about the Year 1464, by the *Death* of *Otho*
III. that part of the *Dukedom* which belong'd
to it was conferr'd on *Frederick*, the 2d *Mar-*
quis of *Brandenburg*, by the *Emperor Frederick*
III. whereupon the *Duke* of *Pomeran Wolgast*
conceiving a great piece of *Injustice* to have
been done his *Family*, entered into a *War* with
the *Elector* of *Brandenburg*, which ended in a
Treaty of *Peace*, whereby it was concluded,
That they should both retain the *Title* and
Arms of the *Dukes* of *Pomeran*, but the *Duke*
of *Wolgast* should remain in *Possession* of all the
Pomeranian Territories, and upon *Failure* of
Issue Male, they should descend entire to the
House of *Brandenburg*. Accordingly in the Year
1637, *Bugislans XIV.* dying without *Issue*,
George William, *Elector* of *Brandenburg*, laid
Claim to the whole *Dukedom*; but the *Swedes*
having

Brandenburg

having been Allies to the late *Bugislads*, and call'd in by him and other *German* Princes to support them against the Emperor, and being now in Possession of the best part of *Pomeran*, and pretending that the late Duke had by his Will given the Dutchy of *Pomeran* to the *Swede*, insisted at the Treaty of *Munster*, that all the *Western Pomeran*, with the Isles of *Rugen* and *Wollin*, and the Town of *Stetin*, should from thenceforward be annex'd to the Crown of *Sweden*, and that part of the Country to the Eastward of the River *Oder* only should be subject to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and that no longer than there should be Male Issue of the House of *Brandenburg*, upon Failure whereof it should be added to the *Swedish* Dominions, and in the mean time both Princes should enjoy the Title and Arms of the Dukes of *Pomeran*, and that the Elector should have by way of Equivalent for his parting with the *Western Pomerania*, the Bishopricks of *Halberstat* and *Minden*, and the Reversion of the Archbishoprick of *Magdeburg*, which he now enjoys. He is also allow'd one Voice in the Diets of the Empire for *Pomeran*, another for *Magdeburg*, and a third for *Halberstat* and *Minden*. Notwithstanding all which Advantages, the Elector took the Opportunity some Years afterwards, when the *Swede* was engag'd in a War with the *Danes* and other Powers, *Anno* 1678, to seize on most part of *Pomeran* allotted to the King of *Sweden* by the Treaty of *Munster*, but was forc'd to relinquish it again soon after by the Treaty of *St. Germain*, and the *Swedes* remain'd in quiet Possession of the *Western Pomerania* till the late King of *Sweden*'s Defeat at *Pultowa*, when the King of *Prussia* taking Advantage of his Distress, seiz'd *Stetin*, the Islands of *Wollin* and *Ujedom*, and the

the Danes, by the Assistance of the Prussians, Brandenburg Poles and Muscovites, made themselves Masters of Stralsund, Marstrand, the Isle of Rugen, &c. but by the Treaty of Peace which ensu'd, Anno 1720, the Danes were oblig'd to restore to Sweden all they had taken during the War, particularly Stralsund, and that part of Pomerania which lies West of the River Pene, with the Isle of Rugen, the Fortress of Marstrand, and all the other Islands in their Possession: But Stetin, and the Isles of Wallin and Usedom, and the Countries contiguous to the Oder, were confirm'd to the Elector of Brandenburg, the present King of Prussia, in whose Possession they then were. So that now he hath a free Communication with the Baltick-Sea, the thing he hath so long aim'd at; whereas when the Swedes were possess'd of Stetin, and the Isles of Usedom and Wallin, no Vessels could come down the Oder into the Baltick-Sea without their leave.

The chief Towns of Western Pomerania are, *Stetin*.
 1. *Stetin*, formerly one of the Hans Towns, and Capital of Pomerania, pleasantly situated on a rising Ground upon the River Oder, in fifty-three Degrees thirty Minutes North Latitude, forty Miles South of the Baltick-Sea, and seventy North-East of Berlin. It is a large populous City, and had heretofore a very great Trade, nor is it inconsiderable at present. The Castle, formerly the Palace of the Dukes of Pomerania, is said to be a noble Piece of Architecture, equal to any in Europe. The Town is regularly fortified, and held out a long Siege of near six Months against the Elector of Brandenburg, in the Year 1677, who made himself Master of it at length, but was obliged to restore it to the Swedes by the subsequent Treaty of Peace at St. Germain. In the last War,

Brandenburg War, about the Year 1713, the King of *Prussia* persuaded the Citizens to admit his Forces into the Town, under Pretence of securing it against the *Moscovite*, and promised to hold it by way of Sequestration till a Peace should be concluded; but never thought fit to part with it again: and at the following Treaty between *Sweden* and *Brandenburg*, procur'd a Cession to be made him of this City by the *Swede*, with the Territory thereto belonging; and the King of *Prussia* as Elector of *Brandenburg* now remains Sovereign of it, which is of prodigious Advantage to his Country, procuring him a free Communication with the *Baltick*, and will probably render the Town as considerable for Trade as ever, the River being navigable for small Vessels many Miles above the City, as it is far larger below it.

Stralsund.

2. *Stralsund*, situate on the Sea-Coast over against the Island of *Rugen*, from which it is about a Mile distant, lying in fifty-four Degrees thirty Minutes North Latitude, near eighty Miles North-West of *Stetin*. The Streets of this City are broad and uniform, and the Houses generally built of Stone. The Place is naturally strong, being surrounded almost by the Sea and inaccessible Marshes: It is also regularly fortified, and has a good Harbour for Ships of 150 or 200 Tons, and has a great Trade in Corn, which they export to foreign Countries. In the Civil Wars of *Germany* it put it self under the Protection of *Gustavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden*, and the *Swedes* have ever since remained Masters of it, except some short Intervals, as when the Elector of *Brandenburg* besieg'd and took it in the Year 1678, and was obliged to resign it again by the Peace of *St. Germain's*, Anno 1679. This City was also taken by the *Danes* assisted by their Allies the *Russians*, *Saxons*, &c. in November,

ber 1715, after a four Months Siege, but relin- Bran-
quish'd again to the Swedes by a Treaty of denburg
Peace in the Year 1720, who now continue in ~~~~~
the Possession of it. 3. *Gripswald*, situate a- *Gripswald*.
bout thirty Miles South-East of *Stralsund*, on a
Bay of the Sea, which forms a Harbour for
small Ships: The Town is fortified, and has
the Advantage of a University in it. 4. *Wolgast*, *Wolgast*.
which stands on that Branch of the *Oder* call'd
the *Pfin*, about five Miles from the *Baltick Sea*,
and fifteen to the Eastward of *Gripswald*, the
best Harbour in the Country except *Stralsund*,
formerly the Capital of a Dutchy till it came
under the Dominion of the Swedes. 5. *Bard*, *Bard*.
twelve Miles to the Westward of *Stralsund*,
standing on a Bay of the Sea, but too shallow
for a Harbour. The other Towns in *Swedish*
Pomeran are *Auclam*, *Demmin*, *Jatenitz*, *Uker-*
mond, *Passewalk*, *Kentzing*, *Gatzkow*, *Trebesis*
and *Damgarten*, of which I meet with nothing
remarkable.

The Island of *Rugen*, taken by the *Danes* *Rugen*
and their Confederates at the same time with *Isle*.
Stralsund, was also yielded to the Swedes by the
Treaty of Peace 1720, and they now remain in
Possession of it. This is one of the largest Islands
in the *Baltick*, and of great Fame antiently for
the Valour of its Inhabitants, and the impreg-
nable Fortresses upon it. The Island was for-
merly of a much larger Extent than it is at
present, reaching to the South-East as far as
Ruden, once a part of this Island, though now
far separated from it. This Separation was
occasion'd by a great Tempest in the Fourteenth
Century, when the Sea overflowing its Banks
drowned a great part of *Rugen*, and made so
deep a Channel, call'd by Mariners *The new*
Channel, that the greatest Ships which sail on the
Baltick may pass that way. At this Day the

Bran- Island of *Rugen* is about thirty Miles in length
 denburg and as much in breadth, but so indented by
 ~~~~~ Creeks and Bays, which run far into the Island,  
 that scarce any part of the Land is two Miles  
 distant from the Sea. The Coast of *Pomeran*,  
 and particularly the City of *Stralsund*, lying  
 about a Mile to the South-West of the Island.  
 Bergen. The Chief Town of the Isle of *Rugen* is *Bergen*,  
 an open Town, consisting of about four hundred  
 Houses, and not considerable for any thing that I  
 can learn: the Country about it however affords  
 such Plenty of Corn that it is call'd the Granary  
 of *Stralsund*. It is also well stock'd with Sheep,  
 black Cattle, and a good Breed of Horses, and  
 their Geese here are said to be the largest in  
*Europe*, and their Seas and Lakes abound in  
 Fish; but the Natives have such a Dependence  
 on *Stralsund* that they Trade no where else.  
 The Inhabitants of this Island were the last  
 converted to Christianity of any of the North-  
 ern Nations. In the Ninth Century indeed  
 some Monks ventur'd to preach amongst them,  
 and succeeded so well as to convert many of  
 them, but they soon relaps'd into Idolatry, and  
 instead of adoring the true God, paid Divine  
 Honours to one of the Missionaries sent amongst  
 them, nam'd *St. Vite*, whom they worshiped  
 by the Name of *Swant*, and after his Death  
 represented him by a monstrous Image with  
 four Heads, building for him a magnificent  
 Temple. To this Idol the *Rugians* repair'd as  
 to an Oracle, for Advice and Assistance in all  
 their Undertakings; and here foreign Mer-  
 chants brought their Offerings, and implor'd  
 Success in their Voyages. Three hundred  
 Horses were constantly kept for the Service of the  
 God *Swant*, one whereof was a white one, and  
 only rid by the High Priest, who used to shew  
 him to the People some Mornings sweating and  
 foaming,

foaming, pretending *Swant* himself had been *Brandenburg* upon his Back on an Expedition against their Enemies, which had put him into such a Heat; and the *Rugians* have not forsaken these Idolatrous Practices, 'tis said, much above five hundred Years. They were antiently govern'd by their own Princes, whose Dominion extended a great way into the Continent. History gives us a Catalogue of eleven of them, of whom the first was *Witzlaus*, computed to have reign'd about the time of the Emperor *Otho I.* Anno 938. They were conquer'd by the *Danes* in the thirteenth Century, and by them converted to Christianity, *Jarimar* being the first Prince of *Rugen* who was baptiz'd. *Witzlaus IV.* the last Prince of *Rugen*, upon an Insurrection of the Inhabitants of *Stralsund*, who till then were subject to him, endeavouring to reduce them to their Duty, was kill'd in the Attempt, which put an end to that Race of Princes, and the *Stralsunders* declared themselves a Free People, which happen'd about the Year of our Lord 1325. Afterwards the Isle of *Rugen*, with the Territories belonging to it on the Continent, fell into the Hands of the Dukes of *Pomerania*, upon the Failure of which Line, it was agreed that it should be annex'd to the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*; but in Consideration of the signal Services the King of *Sweden* had done the Protestants of the Empire, in supporting their Interest against the Emperor and the Roman Catholic States, it was agreed by the Elector of *Brandenburg* and the other Powers concern'd at the Treaty of *Westphalia*, that the *Western Pomerania*, with the Isle of *Rugen*, should be possess'd by the King of *Sweden*; and notwithstanding the Elector of *Brandenburg* confirm'd this Agreement by a subsequent Treaty at *St. Germans*, and had receiv'd an ample Equivalent



Brandenburg for his Pretensions, by having the Dutchy of Magdeburg, the Principality of Halberstat, &c. assign'd to him, yet we find him as often as he has had an Opportunity, reviving his Petitions to the *Western Pomeran*, and was not to be satisfied till he had possess'd himself of *Stetin*, the Isles of *Usedom* and *Wollin*, and that part of the Country between the River *Pene* and the *Oder*. Which shews that some Princes never think themselves longer bound by their Compacts than they have an Opportunity of breaking them. But I must not forget here, that the *Dane* also by Virtue of his antient Conquest above mention'd, sometimes puts in his Claim to the Isle of *Rugen*, and actually made himself Master of it in the Year 1678, but was forc'd to restore it again to the *Swede* by a Treaty in the Year 1679, I proceed now to that part of *Pomeran* which lies on the Eastern side of the *Oder*, and has most of it been in the Possession of the Elector of *Brandenburg* ever since the Death of *Bugslaus* the last Duke of *Pomeran*.

*Eastern  
Pomeran.*

*Cammin.*

*Colberg.*

The *Eastern Pomerania* is usually divided into three Districts, viz. *Pomerania Proper*, *Casubin* and *Vendosm*: The chief Towns whereof are 1. *Cammin*, situate on the East Branch of the *Oder*, call'd *Diveno*, five Miles from the *Baltick Sea*, and thirty-five North of *Stetin*; formerly a Bishop's See, but at the Reformation the Revenues were seiz'd, and the Bishoprick afterwards Seculariz'd, as our Writers term it, by the Treaty of *Munster*, and conferr'd on the Elector of *Brandenburg*, which was the case of *Magdeburg*, and many other Sees. 2. *Colberg*, situate at the Mouth of the River *Persant*, near the *Baltick Sea*, about twenty Miles North-East of *Cammin*; remarkable for the Salt-Pits near it, which yield the King of *Prussia* a good Revenue. The other Towns in *Eastern Pomeran* are *Treptow*, *Coslin*, *Stargard*, *Dam*, *Buttow*, *Bublitz*,

*Bublitz, Griffenburg, Belgarden, Rugen, Stolpe and Brandenburg*, of which we meet with nothing particular. Having taken a Survey of those Provinces of the Circle of *Upper Saxony*, which belong to the Electorate of *Brandenburg*, it may be proper now to enquire a little into the History of the Country, and the Family of the Elector the present King of *Prussia*.

The first Inhabitants of *Brandenburg* which History takes Notice of, were the *Suevi*, and after them the *Slaves*. The Emperor *Henry I.* having made a Conquest of this Country about the Year 927. conferr'd the Government of it on *Sigefride* Earl of *Rengelheim*, on Condition he should defend these Marches, or utmost Limits of the Empire against the *Slaves*, from whence *Sigefride* acquir'd the Title of Margrave or Marquis of *Brandenburg*: after *Sigefride* eight others enjoy'd this Marquisate successively; being appointed by the respective Emperors only during Pleasure; of whom *Primistlaus* King of the *Obotriti*, the Ancestor of the Dukes of *Mecklenburg* was the last, after whose Death the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa* constituted *Albert* surnamed *Ursus*, Prince of *Anhalt* and Marquis of *Solrwedel*, the first Hereditary Marquis of *Brandenburg* about the Year 1162, in whose House it continued for sixteen Descents, when *Sigismund* the last of this Race, King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, succeeding to the Empire, sold the Marquisate of *Brandenburg* to *Jodocus* Duke of *Moravia*, who mortgaged it to *William* Marquis of *Misnia*, of whom the Emperor redeem'd it, and conferr'd the Margravate upon *Frederick* Burgrave of *Noremburg*, at the Council of *Constance*, Anno 1417, in Consideration of the Sum of four hundred thousand Crowns: from whom the present Elector of *Brandenburg*, the King of *Prussia*, derives his Pedigree.

History  
of Brandenburg.

Bran- *Frederick II. who succeeded his Father, was made*  
 denburg Duke of *Eastern Pomeran* also by the Emperor  
 Frederick III. but his Brother and Successor *Al-*  
 bert relinquish'd the whole Territory to the  
 Duke of *Western Pomeran*, except the Title and  
 Reversion upon failure of Issue of the Duke  
 of *West Pomeran*, as has been observ'd already.  
*John Sigismund* the ninth Marquis of this House,  
 married *Anne* the Daughter and Heiress of  
*Albert Frederick* Duke of *Prussia*, by whom also  
 he acquir'd a Title to part of the Dutchies of  
*Cleve*, *Juliers* and *Bergen*, with the County of  
*Ravensburg*. *George William* Son to *John Sigis-*  
*mund*, claim'd in his Mother's Right the three  
 Dukedoms above said, with the Barony of *Ra-*  
*venstein*, in which he was oppos'd by the Duke of  
*Newburg*, who claim'd by another Sister; and they  
 came to an Agreement to have the joint Dominion  
 of those Territories: but falling out afterwards,  
 the Duke of *Newburg*, Count Palatine of the  
*Rhine*, call'd in the *Spaniards* to his Assistance,  
 as the Elector of *Brandenburg* did the *Dutch*;  
 and a Treaty ensuing, it was agreed, That  
*Juliers* and *Berg*, with the small Territory of  
*Ravensstein*, should fall to the Share of the Duke  
 of *Newbourg*; and that the Elector of *Branden-*  
*burg* and his Heirs should enjoy the Dutchy of  
*Cleve*, and the Counties of *Marckt* and *Raven-*  
*sprung*, and so they remain at this Day; but  
 the King of *Prussia* however thinks fit to retain  
 the Titles to the whole. *Frederick* the last E-  
 lector of *Brandenburg* in the Year 1700, caus'd  
 himself to be proclaim'd and crown'd King of  
*Prussia*; and has since been acknowledg'd in  
 that Quality by most, if not all the Powers in  
*Europe*. Upon the Death of *William III. King*  
*of England* in 1702, he claim'd a Right of suc-  
 ceeding to his Paternal Estate, as being de-  
 scended from *Rene of Nassaw* Prince of *Orange*,  
 in

Elector of  
 Branden-  
 burg  
 assumes  
 the Title  
 of King  
 of *Prussia*.



in which he was oppos'd by the Prince of Nassau-Friessland, whom King William left his denburg Heir.

Frederick the last Elector of Brandenburg, Family of and first King of Prussia, died on the 25th of the King of February, 1712-13, in the Fifty-sixth Year of his Age. He was born at Koningsberg the 1st of July 1657, and succeeded his Father Frederick-William in the Year 1688, and in the Year 1700, as has been said, took upon him the Title of King of Prussia. He first married the Princess Elizabeth-Henrietta, Daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the Year 1679, who died in 1683, leaving only one Daughter, since dead without Issue. His second Wife was Sophia-Charlotte, Sister to the late King George I. of England, by whom he had Issue Frederick-William, the present King of Prussia, born the 4th of August, 1688, and this Princess dying in the Year 1705, his late Prussian Majesty married a third Wife in the Year 1708, who died a little before him, leaving no Issue.

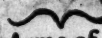
The present King of Prussia Frederick-William II. only Son of Frederick I. married Sophia-Charlotte, Daughter of the late King George I. on the 28th of November 1706, by whom he hath had several Children, of which Frederica-Augusta-Sophia, born in the Year 1709, Charles-Frederick Prince of Prussia and Orange, born January 24th, 1712, and Louisa, born Anno 1714, were lately alive.

By the Treaty of Peace concluded at Utrecht Territories yielded between France and Prussia the 11th of April 1713, It was stipulated that the part of the ed to Upper Gelderland, call'd the Spanish Gelderland, Prussia by which the said King of Prussia then possess'd, the last Peace. namely, the Town of Gelder, and Territory thereto belonging, the Bailiage of Kriekenbeck

Brandenburg and the Country of *Kessel*, with all their Rights, Appurtenances and Dependancies, should be yielded up to and possessed by the King of *Prussia*, his Heirs and Successors of either Sex, in full Sovereignty and Propriety: *France* also acknowledged the King of *Prussia* Sovereign Lord of the Principality of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*, promising not to disturb the said King of *Prussia*, his Heirs or Successors in the enjoyment of them. On the other hand the King of *Prussia* renounc'd for himself his Heirs and Successors in favour of *France*, all Right to the Principality of *Orange*, and to the Lordships and Places of the Succession of *Chaalons* and *Chastelbelin*, situate in *France* and in the County of *Burgundy*, transferring the whole to his Most Christian Majesty, his Heirs and Successors: and to render the said Renunciation the more valid, the King of *Prussia* engaged and promised on the Faith and Word of a King, to satisfy the Prince of *Nassaw Friesland* as to his Pretensions to the said Principality, and to the other Estates above mentioned, by an Equivalent; but the said King of *Prussia* is still allow'd to retain the Title of Prince of *Orange*.

The Titles of the Elector of Brandenburg, the present King of *Prussia*. In the Preamble of the abovesaid Treaty of Peace his *Prussian* Majesty is stil'd, King of *Prussia*, Markgrave of *Brandenburg*, Arch-Chamberlain and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire; Sovereign Prince of *Orange*, *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*; Duke of *Magdeburg*, *Cleves*, *Juliers*, *Bergstetin*, *Pomerania*, *Cassubia*, the *Vandals*, *Mecklinburg* in *Silesia* and *Crossen*: Burgrave of *Nuremburg*; Prince of *Halberstat*, *Minden*, *Cammin*, *Swerin*, *Ratzemburg* and *Meurs*; Count of *Hohenzollern*, *Ruppin*, *Marck*, *Ravensberg*, *Hohenstein*, *Tecklemburg*, *Lingen* and *Buren*; Marquis of *Veer* and *Flusbing*; Lord of

of *Ravenstien, Rostock, Stargard, Lawenburg, Brandenburg, Butow, Breda, &c.*

The Arms of his *Prussian Majesty* are,  *Argent* an Eagle spread *Sable* Crown'd with a Royal Crown, for *Prussia*. *Gules* 1. 4. fac'd <sup>Arms of the King of Prussia.</sup> Or; 2. 3. with a Cornet *Azure*, the whole surmounted with an Escutcheon *Checkee Or* and *Azure*, for *Orange*. *Azure* a Scepter *Or*, for the Dignity of Elector. *Argent* an Eagle *Gules* for *Brandenburg*. Or a Lyon *Sable* for *Juliers*. *Argent* a Lyon *Gules* Crown'd Or, for *Berg*. Coupe *Argent* and *Gules*, for *Magdeburg*. *Gules* an Escutcheon *Argent* in Form of a Heart with Rays of a Carbuncle knotted and flow-er'd Or, illuminated with *Vert*, for *Cleves*. Or a Lyon *Sable* with a border *Campane*, *Gules* and *Argent*, for *Nuremburg*. *Argent* a Griffin *Gules* for *Pomerania*.

The Principal Branches of this Family are those of *Bareith, Cullembach* and *Anspach*, both descending from the Elector *John-George*, who died in 1598. As to the whole Pedigree of the Margraves of *Brandenburg*, this is reserv'd for the Appendix, and where will be found the Pedigrees of the rest of the *German Princes*.

The Dominions of the King of *Prussia* are Present the largest of any of the *German Powers*, except those of the House of *Austria*; and tho' they are not the most populous and fruitful, yet their late Princes have given such Encouragement to foreign Trade; set up so many profitable Manufactures, and invited so many Mechanicks and Artists from all parts to settle in the Country, that it seems now to be the most flourishing Province in *Germany*. They already furnish the large Empire of *Russia* with Woollen Cloth (which was formerly done by the *English Merchants*) and with many other valuable Commodities: and we may expect



Brandenburg peest to see them ere long one of the most formidable Naval Powers of the *Baltick*, since they have so much enlarg'd their Sea-Coasts, and secur'd the Navigation of the River *Oder* entirely to themselves.

Forces.

That vast Body of Troops amounting to near eighty thousand regular Forces, which the Kings of *Prussia* have of late Years maintain'd in their Dominions, has amaz'd all People who are not in the Secret, for it is obvious to every one, that how much soever the Country may be improv'd, it is far from being able to maintain so great a Force. Some have suggested, that since *Sweden* hath so much declin'd, *France* makes the same use of *Prussia* she did formerly of the *Swede*, and pays part of the Forces of this Crown, in order to balance the Power of the Emperor, if ever she should happen to have a Quarrel with him; and that other Powers having the same View, contribute also to the Charge of the *Prussian* standing Army. On the other Hand, 'tis said, both the *German* and the *Russian* Emperors, observing of what Consequence it might be to have *Prussia* for their Ally in case of a Rupture, have offer'd very advantageous Conditions to the present King, to bring him over to their Interests. So that his *Prussian* Majesty's Affairs seem to be in a very desirable Situation, he is courted and presented on all Hands; and hath it in his Power in some measure to turn the Balance if ever the Powers of *Europe* should be again engaged in a War: and 'tis no improbable Surmise that he will at length take that side which offers the best Terms. Some People are under dismal Apprehensions for the Liberties of the King of *Prussia*'s Subjects, while he keeps such great Armies on Foot, but these have been long since lost.

This

This Prince is already absolute in his Dominions, and can lay what Charges he pleases upon his People: but as he takes care to pay his Troops at the Expence of other Powers, and seems to have set his Heart on advancing Trade and Manufactures, and putting his Territories into a flourishing Condition; the People may enjoy as tolerable a share of Happiness under his Government, as they might under the Dominion of any Monarch who has no other ends in View: but the Mischief of it is, Princes are generally taught that they have something Divine in their Constitution; and that their Subjects are made only to promote their Glory or Pleasure, to esteem the enlarging their Dominions and making foreign Conquests as the noblest Pursuits; tho' these can only be done at the Expence of the Blood and Treasure of their People; and in short, that it is more eligible to be Sovereign of a Company of fawning indigent Slaves, than to be King of a free wealthy People, who while he consults his own and their Welfare, may command all that they are Masters of, and will seldom meet with Opposition but when he is hurried into Schemes destructive to his Country. It is not so much the Form of Government we live under as the Disposition of our Governors which renders us happy or miserable: The best constituted Government in the World may be perverted to the vilest purposes by artful Men.

LOWER



# LOWER SAXONY.

## CHAP. II.

*Treats of the Circle of Lower Saxony ;  
and herein of the Dutchies of  
Mecklenburg, Lawenburg, Holstein,  
Hannover, Brunswick, Lunenburg,  
Bremen and Verden,*

Provinces  
of Lower  
Saxony.

**W**ITHIN the Circle of *Lower Saxony* are comprehended the Dutchies of *Mecklenburg, Lawenburg, Holstein, Brunswick Lunenburg, Bremen*, the Principality of *Verden* and the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*. As to the Dutchy of *Magdeburg* and the Principality of *Halberstat*, which are usually reckon'd part of the *Lower Saxony*, I chose to describe them in treating of *Upper Saxony*, because they lie contiguous to, and are incorporated with the other Dominions of the Elector of *Brandenburg* which lie within that Circle, and therefore shall not consider them here.

Bounds  
and Ex-  
tent of  
*Lower  
Saxony.*

The Circle of *Lower Saxony* then is bound-  
ed by the *German Ocean, Denmark* and the  
*Baltick Sea* towards the North ; by *Pomerania*  
and the Marquisare of *Brandenburg* towards  
the East ; by the Territories of the Landgrave  
of *Hesse* on the South, and by the Circle of  
*Westphalia* towards the West : extending in  
length from East to West two hundred Miles,  
and about as far in Breadth from North to  
South.



South. The chief Rivers which run through Lower this Country are the *Elbe*, the *Wefer*, the *Saxony*, *Alter*, the *Hamma*, the *Hemon*, the *Leme*, the *Ocker* and the *Eldt*. The Winters here are long, and Air exceeding cold; but the Country however produces good Corn in many places, and does not want rich Pastures, as will appear in the Description of the several Countries it contains.

Rivers.  
Air and  
Soil.

The Dutchy of *Mecklenburg* is bounded by *Meck-* the *Baltick Sea* on the North; by *Pomerania* on the East; by *Brandenburg* on the South; and by the Dutchies of *Lunenburg* and *Sax Lawen-* *burg* towards the West. It is said to derive its Name from the *High Dutch* Word *Mecklin*, which signifies a Broker or Dealer in Merchandize, from the great resort of Merchants to this Country antiently, and particularly to a City of the same Name situate on the Coast, which was the occasion of adding *burg* to the Word *Mecklin*, *burg* signifying a Town, and *Mecklenburg* a Town of Merchants or Brokers; and there is now a small Village not far from *Wismar*, according to some *German* Writers, which goes by the same Name, and is supposed to be the Remains of the once famous City of *Mecklenburg*. This Country has the Advantage of the *Baltick Sea* for many Miles, besides a great Number of Rivers and large Lakes, which may be one Reason that the Air is unhealthful in Summer, and its Northern Situation renders it intolerably cold in the Winter. It produces however great Plenty of Corn and Fruits, particularly Apples; and their Lakes and Rivers furnish them with Fish and Water-Fowl in abundance.

Name.

Seas,  
Lakes,  
Rivers  
and Air.

Corn,  
Fruits  
and other  
Produce.

*Mecklenburg* is usually divided by Geographers into six parts, viz. 1. The Dukedom of *Mecklenburg*, properly so call'd. 2. The Duke-  
Division  
of the  
Provinces  
and chief  
dom Towns.

Lower Saxony. 3. The Earldom of *Swerin*. 4. The Barony of *Rostock*. 5. The Barony of *Stargard*. And 6. The Bishoprick of *Butzow*. In the Dukedom of *Mecklenburg Proper*, are the Cities and Towns of *Wismar*, *Tempzin*, *Gades*, *Rbena* and *Bucow*. In the Dukedom of *Vandalia*; *Gustrow*, *Sterneburg*, *Malchin*, *Stavenhagen*, *Ivenack*, *New Calven*, *Warin*, *Peutzlin*, *Rebell*, *Wredenhagen*, *Malchau*, *Tetrou*, *Goltberg*, *Parchum*, *Plage*, *Lupfian*, *Grabou*, *Domitz*, *New-Bar*, *Eldenau* and *Gorlosen*. In the Barony of *Rostock*; the Cities and Towns of *Rostock*, *Ribnitz*, *Gnoien*, *Tessen*, *Laga*, *Schwän*, *Salines*, and *Morkou*. In the Barony of *Stargard*; *Brandenburg*, *Stargard*, *Furstenburg*, *Strelitz*, *Mirow*, *Fredland* and *Wesenburg*. And in the Bishoprick of *Butzow*, the City of *Butzow*. The Chief whereof I shall endeavour to describe.

**Rostock.**

1. *Rostock*, an Imperial City, and one of the Hans Towns under the Protection of the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, situate in fifty-four Degrees twenty Minutes North Latitude; on a Bay of the Sea at the Mouth of the River *Warna*, is a tolerable Harbour, forty Miles to the Eastward of *Wismar*, suppos'd to take its Name from *Rotzstock*, or a Red Pillar, antiently worship'd here by the Pagan Inhabitants. It is divided into three parts, viz. the Old, the New, and the Middle City, which united make a large Town, containing many thousands of lofty well built Houses: Travellers observe, that here are seven large Streets leading to a spacious Market-Place, seven handsome Gates towards the Land, seven Bridges over the *Warna*, which runs through several Parts of the Town, seven great Doors to the Cathedral Church, seven Towers on the Town-Hall, and two or three other sevens still less worth our Observation; and

and perhaps the Reader will scarce forgive me Lower Saxony. for taking up his time with these. The University here is said to contain as many Students as most in *Germany*; and was founded by *John* and *Albert*, two Cotemporary Dukes of *Mecklenburg* and Cousins, in the Year 1419. Half the Charges whereof being born by the Corporation and Magistracy of the City, half the Professors are chosen by the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, and the other half by the Town; and the Rector is chosen alternately every half Year, as in most other *German* Universities. Amongst other learned Men that have been educated here, are *Albert Crantzius*, *John Posselius*, and *Nathan Chytraeus*, three celebrated Historians.

The Government of the City is in the hands of twenty-four Aldermen, elected out of the Nobility, Scholars and principal Merchants; of whom four are Burgomasters, two Chamberlains, two Stewards for the River, and two Judges of Civil and Criminal Matters. These Twenty-four may be stiled the Upper House, and have in a manner the whole Executive Power of Coining Money and Electing Officers. There is also a Common Council of an hundred inferior Citizens, who are summon'd to give their Advice upon extraordinary Emergencies relating to the whole Community. 2. *Warnemund*, a small Town situate on the Sea, seven Miles below *Rostock*, being the Port Town to that City, for large Vessels cannot come up so high as *Rostock*. 3. *Wismar*, which stands between thirty and forty Miles to the Westward of *Rostock*, and as many to the Eastward of *Lubeck*, by some esteem'd the Capital of *Mecklenburg*, said to obtain its Name from the Conveniency of its Situation, *Wismar* signifying a secure Harbour, as the Town of *Wismar* is. It is said to have been built



Lower Saxony. built out of the Ruins of the antient Town of *Mecklenburg*, about the Year 1250. In the

Year 1266, it was enlarg'd and beautify'd, and and from that time became extreamly populous, and was reckon'd one of the chief of the Hans Towns, for this was the Harbour where all the Men of War belonging to that Body were laid up. The *Swedes* having possess'd themselves of this City during the Civil Wars of *Germany*, insisted on its being confirmed to them by the Treaty of *Munster*, as it was, and the *Swede* hath since stil'd himself Lord of *Wismar*; it has however several times been taken by the *Danes*, and restor'd to the *Swedes* again by subsequent Treaties; particularly in the last War it was taken by the *Danes* and their Allies, the *Hannoverians*, *Brandenburghers* and *Saxons*, but restor'd to the *Swedes* by a Treaty made in the Year 1720, wherein it was stipulated however that the Walls and Fortifications should be demolish'd, in which state it remains at present. 4. *Swerin*, situate upon the great Lake call'd the *Swerin-Sea*, to which it communicates its Name, about fifteen Miles South of *Wismar*, and forty South-West of *Rostock*, formerly a Bishop's See, but by an Article in the Treaty of *Munster*, converted into a temporal Principality, and conferr'd on *Adolph Frederick*, Duke of *Mecklenburg*. 5. *Gustrow*, a well fortified Town, formerly the Seat of the Duke of *Mecklenburg* *Gustrow*, whose Line became extinct in the Year 1688.

This Country was antiently inhabited by the *Vandals*, and govern'd by their own Princes. *Albert* and *John*, joint Dukes of *Mecklenburg*, were by the Emperor *Charles IV.* first admitted Princes of the Empire in the Year 1349, upon Condition of being subject to its Laws. *Lutheranism* was establish'd in this Country

Country about the Year 1550, by Duke *John Lower Albert*, who demolish'd the Abbies and Religious Places, and converted their Revenues to other Uses. In the Civil Wars of Germany this Country was miserably harrafs'd by the Imperial Army, probably upon account of their deserting the Roman Communion, and embracing *Lutheranism*. *Charles Leopold*, the present Duke of *Mecklenburg*, was born the 6th of November, 1679, and married to *Sophia Edwige of Nassau Dietz*, Anno 1698. This Princess being wantonly disposed, the Duke began a Process against her in the Imperial Court, in order to obtain a Divorce, where meeting with more than ordinary Delays, he ventur'd to marry the Dutchess Dowager of *Courland*, Niece to the late Czar, in the Year 1716, before there was any Decision of the Cause; and it seems to be no extraordinary thing with the German Princes to divorce themselves, and take another Woman to their Bed in the Life-time of the former.

The present Duke.

His second Marriage in the Life of his first Wife.

This was but the Beginning of Troubles to the unhappy Duke of *Mecklenburg*, whose Country was the following Year almost ruin'd by the *Muscovite* Forces, which were brought into the Empire to assist the *Danes* and *Saxons* against the *Swedes*; and at the same time the Duke laying heavy Taxes upon the Nobility, they apply'd to the Emperor for Redress, setting forth that the *Russian* Army having committed great Ravages upon their Estates, when they thought fit at last to leave their Country the Duke retain'd in his Service a Body of three thousand of them, which together with his own Troops he was continually augmenting by new Levies, he quarter'd on the Nobility and exacted extravagant Contributions from them, under Pretence of providing

Decree against the Duke of *Mecklenburg* for oppressing his Subjects.

**Lower Saxony.** for the security of the Country against foreign Invasions, pretending that he was sole Judge what was necessary for the Defence of his Subjects, who were to bear the Expence: But the Nobility deny'd this Prerogative, alledging that a Convention had been made with his Predecessor in the Year 1701, to pay annually the Sum of an hundred and twenty thousand Crowns, in lieu of all Taxes and Duties ordinary or extraordinary; and thereupon the Duke renounc'd all further Pretensions of laying any Taxes upon them, except the usual Land Taxes. 2. They alledge that the Monthly Contribution of sixty-thousand Crowns demanded of them, exceeded the Produce of their Estates, and was more than necessary to pay the Troops. That at the same time all the Peasants who were not Subjects of the Nobility, were exempted from these Contributions, which made it evident that the Duke design'd the Ruin of the Nobility, whose Estates were seiz'd and sequester'd for not paying the Sums demanded, and some of them compell'd to fly their Country, &c.

After this Cause had depended before the Imperial Tribunal for some Years, it was decreed about the Year 1722, That the Duke should pay to his Nobility one million of Crowns, for repairing the Damages they had sustain'd; and on his not complying with this Edict, a Body of Troops were order'd to quarter upon the Duke's Demesne Lands, and seize his Revenues, which was executed accordingly, and the Duke thought fit to retire out of the Country for some time; but is returning to his Dominions again now the Decree is satisfied, and the Nobility begin to be reconcil'd to him.



From this Instance it appears, that the Prin-  
ces of the Empire are subject to the general Laws of the Empire, and that their Nobility and Gentry, between whom there is little Difference, can appeal for redress to the Imperial Courts, where they are oppress'd by their respective Sovereigns. But it is not so with the Peasants or Husbandmen, and other inferior People; these are Subjects and Vassals to their several Lords, and do not hold their Farms by Lease, as our Farmers do, but at Will, and are oblig'd to do such Services and pay such Rents in kind or Money, as their Lords require them: and if they are order'd to arm and march into the Field against an Enemy, they dare not refuse it. Thus it was lately among the Clans in *Scotland*, where a Lord with his *Clan* would fall upon a Neighbour in a hostile Manner, and endeavour to do himself Justice if he apprehended himself injur'd, as if there were no Civil Courts of Judicature in the Kingdom; and as for Controversies among the Tenants themselves, these were determin'd in the Courts of their respective Lords.

The Dutchy of *Sax Lawenburg* is situated on both sides of the *Elbe*; being bounded by *Holstein* on the West and North: By *Mecklenburg* on the East; and the Dutchy of *Lunenburg* towards the South: The chief Town whereof is *Lawenburg*, situate at the Conflux of the *Elbe* and the *Stegnitz*, in the Latitude of fifty-three Degrees forty Minutes, about thirty Miles South of *Lubeck*, and near forty South-East of *Hamburg*. It is a small, but populous Town, and has a pretty good Trade. The other Towns of any Note in this Dutchy are, *Mallen*, *Wittenberg* and *Ratzeburg*; but of these I meet with nothing particular. The last Duke

Lower Saxony. of *Sax Lawenburg* was *Julius-Francis*, who dying without Male Issue in the Year 1689, the Elector of *Saxony*, the Prince of *Anhalt* and the Duke of *Lunenbourg Zell* all laid Claim to it; but the Duke of *Lunenbourg* taking Possession of it, this Dutchy on his Death devolv'd on the Elector of *Hannover*, with his other Territories; the other Pretenders relinquishing their Claim in consideration of a Sum of Money, or some other Equivalent given them by the Elector of *Hannover*.

Holstein  
Dutchy.

As to the Province of *Holstein*, it hath already been describ'd in treating of the King of *Denmark's* Dominions, except the Cities of *Hamburgh* and *Lubeck*, which some reckon to be out of the bounds of *Holstein*, perhaps because they have freed themselves from the *Danish* Yoke, though that Prince frequently revives his Pretensions to those Places, and exacts large Sums from them, and were it not that they are under the Emperor's Protection and deem'd free Imperial Cities, the *Dane* would no doubt long since have reduc'd them to his Obedience again.

Hamburgh

*Hamburgh*, one of the most considerable of the *Hans Towns*; is built partly on Islands and partly on the Continent, on the North side of the River *Elbe*, in the Latitude of fifty-three Degrees fifty Minutes, ten Degrees to the Eastward of *London*, forty Miles South-West of *Lubeck*, and sixty North-East of *Bremen*; being about seventy-five Miles distant from the Sea. Its Name is suppos'd to be deriv'd from the Forest of *Ham*, which stood near it; and gave Title to the antient Lords of *Ham*, who building a Castle where the City now stands, call'd it *Hamburgh*, or *Ham-Castle*. It is generally held to be within the Limits of *Storimarja*, a Province of the Dutchy of *Holstein*: and

and however this is disputed by some, it is a-Lower  
greed, that the Territories belonging to this Saxony.  
City and adjoining to it lie in *Stormaria*. They  
contain but a small Circuit, wherein are several  
large Villages, and Noblemens Palaces.  
There are also several little Islands in the *Elbe*  
under the Government of the *Hamburgers*.

The City of *Hamburg*, says a late Writer,  
consists of a great many little Islands in the  
Rivers *Elbe* and *Altster*, which like *Venice*, have  
a Communication with each other by Bridges:  
The Tide flows through the Canals, which  
separate the Islands; and it lies so low, that in  
Spring Tides Houses have been carried away  
and damaged by Inundations, as it happen'd in  
the Year 1651. As the place appears to be naturally  
strong by this Account, the Inhabitants  
have added to it good Walls, and regular Fortifications  
after the Modern way, especially towards the Land.  
It is divided by a Wall into two parts, call'd the  
Old and New Town. The Streets are wide but not  
strait; and the Buildings generally of Brick, very  
high, which make a grand Appearance. The Town  
is exceeding populous, occasion'd by a flourishing  
foreign Trade: Ships from all parts of *Europe*  
resort hither, and from hence their Merchandize  
is distributed through the Empire: But the most  
considerable Manufacture of the *Hamburgers*, if we  
may call it such, is their Beer, in brewing of which  
great numbers of People are employ'd, and it is  
transported into all the neighbouring Countries,  
being valued equally with Wine. The Peasants of  
*Holstein*, 'tis said, have such an Opinion of its  
Virtues, that they apprehend it impossible to live  
without it. They have also plenty of all Provisions  
at *Hamburg*, which are either brought down  
their Rivers from the Inland parts of *Germany*,



Lower Saxony. or imported from abroad: but their Markets are with nothing better stor'd than with Sea and River Fish, and Garden Stuff. Their Gardens, which lie contiguous to the Town Walls, do not only afford plenty of Fruit, Herbs and Roots, but being regularly planted, and extending a great way into the Country, yield an inexpressible Delight to the Citizens, who have their Country Seats in the middle of them. On the other side Ships of good Burthen may come up to the very Walls to take in and discharge their Lading: the largest indeed are forc'd to come to an Anchor at *New Mills*, four Miles below it, and unlade their Merchandize into smaller Vessels. The Tide flows sixteen Miles higher up the River than *Hamburg*, which is about ninety Miles from the Ocean, and thought to be a longer Course than the Tide takes in any other *European* River.

The Publick Buildings in this City mentioned by Travellers, are, the Church of *St. Peter*, formerly a Cathedral, while the Town remain'd an Archbishoprick, and the Residentiaries of this Church still compose a Chapter, who have Cognizance of Ecclesiastical Causes, from whom there lies no Appeal but to the Imperial Chamber at *Spire*. The other most considerable Churches are those of *St. Nicholas*, *St. Jacob's*, *St. Catharine's* and *St. Michael's*, where Registers of the Poor of the respective Parishes are kept, who have Money Weekly distributed amongst them, and a Yearly Allowance of Cloaths and Fuel: Nor is there any City can boast of more well endowed Hospitals and Charitable Foundations in proportion to its bigness, for Cripples, Aged People, Orphans, disabled Seamen and their Families, with Free-Schools for the Education of the Children

Children of poor Citizens, who are furnish'd Lower with Cloaths as well as good Instruction, till Saxony. they are capable of being put out to Trades, or sent to the University.

The City of *Hamburgh* is a free Imperial City, Independant of any other Power except the Emperor, to whom they pay Homage, and some other small Acknowledgments for the Protection they receive from the Empire, as other Imperial Cities do, who have both the Legislative and Executive Power lodg'd in them. The Magistrates are four Burgomasters, twenty *Schepins*, or Aldermen, chosen out of the most considerable Merchants or Tradesmen, twelve Common-Council Men, or Senators, who constantly attend the Service of the City, who upon extraordinary Occasions Assemble sixty more of the principal Citizens, call'd *Burger Alten*, or Elders of the City, and if the Case be of the utmost Importance, the whole Body of Freemen are assembled, in whom seems to be the last Resort. But this Power has been frequently disputed of late Years; the Senate pretending that tho' they are call'd to advise with upon extraordinary Occasions, their Superiors only have the Power of determining what ought to be done: and these Controversies have sometimes risen to that height that the Emperor has been oblig'd to take Cognizance of them, and command the Forces of the Circle to march into the City to keep the Peace, as will appear hereafter. But before I proceed further it may be Convenient to enquire here the Foundation of that Claim the *Dane* frequently makes to the Dominion of this City. And it seems *Woldemar* Duke of *Sleswick*, by the Assistance of *Canutus* the 6th King of *Denmark* his Brother, took this City from the Emperor *Otho* IV. and *Woldemar* being afterwards

Lower Saxony. wards advanc'd to the Danish Throne, transferr'd the Sovereignty of *Hamburg* to *Albrecht* Earl of *Orlemund*, who assign'd his Right to the Citizens in Consideration of fifteen hundred Marks of Silver; and thus this City became a Free and Independant State: and *Adolph* the Fourth, Earl of *Holstein*, confirm'd their Rights and Privileges, as his Successors also did down to *Adolph* XIV. the last Earl of *Holstein* and *Schawenburg* of that Family, who died Anno 1459; upon whose Death the Province of *Holstein* put themselves under the Protection of *Christian* the first King of *Denmark*, whom they elected their Sovereign, under the Title of Duke of *Holstein*: and the Citizens of *Hamburg* enter'd into an Alliance with the King of *Denmark*, engaging to maintain the same Friendship and Correspondence with him they had done with the Earls of *Holstein* and *Schawenburg* his Predecessors, if he would confirm their Rights and Privileges, which he did accordingly. His Successors however, were perpetually reviving their Claim to the Sovereignty of this City, and some of them compell'd the Citizens to pay large Sums to purchase a Confirmation of their Liberties; but in all their Treaties with that Crown they concluded *Salvo Jure Caesaris & Imperii & Salvo Libertatibus Civitatis ab Imperiali culmine obtentis*. And in a Diet held at *Ausburg* Anno 1510, The Emperor *Maximilian* I. with the Estates of the Empire, declar'd *Hamburg* a Free Imperial City, and summon'd the Duke of *Holstein* to appear before the Imperial Chamber at *Spire*, to make good, or renounce his Pretensions to the said City. But the Kings of *Denmark*, as Dukes of *Holstein*, have nevertheless several times since extorted large Sums of Money from this City; sometimes appearing before



fore it with a numerous Army, and at other times blocking up the Mouth of the River *Elbe*, taking their Ships and obstructing their Traffick; but the Powers interested in preserving the Liberties of this City have hitherto interpos'd and preserv'd them from being swallow'd up by the *Dane*. The Liberties of *Hamburgh* have also been several times endanger'd by Religious Disputes with some of the neighbouring Princes, and by their own Intestine Divisions, as has been hinted already, particularly in the Year 1708, when those Disputes arose so high, that a Body of Troops was sent to take Possession of the Town by the Directors of the Circle of *Lower Saxony* in order to preserve the Peace of the City.

The establish'd Religion of *Hamburgh* is *Lutheranism*; and so bigotted are they to their particular Opinions in Religion, that they will tolerate no other Sect, whether Popish or Protestant, except in the Chapels of Foreign Ministers: Nor will they suffer any Subject of *Hamburgh* to resort even thither, insomuch that they prosecuted very severely some Citizens who were seen at the *Dutch Chapel*, notwithstanding the Representations of the King of *Prussia* and the States General in behalf of their Brethren, the Disciples of *Calvin* in the Year 1719. And in Answer to his *Prussian Majesty's* Memorial on this Subject, they acquainted him that the *Calvinists* in Affairs relating to Trade, enjoy'd the same Privileges as the *Lutherans*; but that at the time of the establishing the *Lutheran* Religion in that City, neither the *Calvinists*, the *Roman Catholick* Inhabitants, or the *Jews* were allowed the Publick Exercise of their Worship, but were content with Domestic Service: And as for Sermons and the Administration of the Sacraments, they were obliged

Lower obliged to repair to neighbouring Towns: Saxony. Which State of things was confirm'd by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and their Magistrates obliged by a very binding Oath to observe that Treaty: Notwithstanding which both the *Calvinists* and *Roman Catholics* were encreased in their City of late Years to an insufferable degree, and openly assum'd to themselves an exercise of their Worship, assembling in divers parts of the Town, and particularly at the *Dutch Resident's House*, to the number of some Hundreds, with several Coaches, and by Preaching Sermons, Singing aloud, and administering the Sacraments, gave reason to suspect they would in time claim a Right to their Publick Worship; and that this with the repeated Encroachments and Usurpations of the *Roman Catholics*, had put the Magistrates upon issuing an Edict to prohibit such unlawful Worship, and reduce the same within the bounds prescribed by the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

The same Year, 1719, I find the *Roman Catholics* also complaining of their being insulted by the Inhabitants of *Hamburg* on account of their Religion. The Imperial Minister residing in this City it seems had caused a new Chapel to be built, and the Priests having laid the first Stone with unusual Ceremonies, and attempted openly to make Profelytes to their Religion, gave great Offence to the *Lutheran* Clergy, who incited both Magistrates and People to oppose the finishing this Popish Temple; whereupon a Mob was spirited up on Sunday the 15th of *September*, who first plunder'd the Chapel of the Plate and Ornaments, and afterwards demolish'd it. They also proceeded to storm the House of Count *Metsch* the Imperial Minister, stripping it of the Furniture, and carrying off Seven Thousand Crowns in Money

Money, abusing M. *Lembke*, Imperial Coun-  
 sellor and Secretary of the Embassy; the Tu-  
 Saxon<sup>y</sup> mult lasting from nine of the Clock in the  
 Morning till Midnight before it was suppress'd:  
 Of which the Imperial Resident immediately  
 sent an Express to Court. The Emperor was  
 so exasperated at this outrageous Riot against  
 his Ministers and those of his Communion,  
 that he threatned the City with Military Ex-  
 ecution if they did not forthwith pay a Fine of  
 two hundred-thousand Crowns, rebuild the  
 House and Chapel at their own Expence, and  
 make good the Loss of the Furniture, Orna-  
 ments and all other Damages sustained; and  
 lastly, that two Members of the Senate and  
 two of the Common-Council should come to  
*Vienna* and beg his Imperial Majesty's Pardon.  
 With which the *Hamburgers* were obliged to  
 comply, except that they got some part of the  
 Fine abated. But the Emperor has since ta-  
 ken them into his special Protection, and e-  
 spouses their Cause heartily against the anti-  
 quated Pretensions of the *Dane*; for in No-  
 vember 1724, the Magistrates publish'd an Im-  
 perial Mandate, importing, That whereas it  
 had been represented to his Imperial Majesty  
 that the King of *Denmark* and his Officers, es-  
 pecially the Count *de Calenburg* High Bailiff of  
 the County of *Pinneburg*, had for some time  
 past pretended to exercise an Independant Ju-  
 risdiction within the District of the *Danish Ho-*  
*uzels* (Palaces) called the *Schawenburg* and *Muh-*  
*len* in the City of *Hamburg*, and to exempt the  
 Inhabitants thereof, and all the Houses within  
 that Verge, though sworn Burghers of the  
 City, from all Civil Power, Allegiance and  
 Obedience to the Government; as also from  
 all Taxes and Contributions; and has made  
 use of Threats to deter the said City from  
 obeying the same, the Emperor has main-



Lower Saxony. maintaining her Rights, which they had possessed for many Centuries: His Imperial Majesty annull'd and vacated all the Ordinances hitherto issued against the City by his Danish Majesty and his Officers, especially by Count Calenberg and the Danish Residents Hagendorf and Hobemühl, and all the Inhabitants of the said Districts were by the said Mandate strictly enjoined not only to be Faithful and Obedient, like other Burghers, to the Magistrates of Hamburg, according to the antient Constitution of the City, but likewise to pay without Resistance the Arrears of the Taxes, and bear their Share of all Contributions, Charges and Offices for the future, on pain of being punish'd Corporally and even with Death, according to the nature of the Crime.

The Ministers of Denmark on the contrary publish'd an Order of the King of Denmark, requiring the Inhabitants of the District of Schurwenburg not to pay the least Contribution or Tax to the Magistrates of Hamburg on Pain of Death, wherein his Danish Majesty also revives his Claim to that his Hereditary City, as he calls it; and threatens the Citizens that one time or other they should feel the Effects of his Resentment. In the Year 1736, the King of Denmark proceeded to prohibit the Currency of the Hamburg Coin in his Dominions (as the Hamburgers had before the Currency of the Danish Coin in their Territories). He also requir'd his Subjects not to buy of the Hamburgers any Goods of the Growth or Manufacture of England, France, Holland, Italy, Germany, or any other foreign Country; and the Danish Merchants were requir'd to purchase them in the respective Countries where they are produc'd or manufactur'd, which is a very great Loss to the Hamburgers, who us'd

us'd to furnish the Dominions of *Denmark* with Lower most of their foreign Goods. The *English* Saxony. *Hamburgh* Merchants are said to be more favoured in this City than those of any other Nation, on account of the extraordinary Trade they occasion here; their Factors and Agents being exempted from the Jurisdiction of the City Courts, and all Civil and Criminal Matters relating only to their People, determin'd by the *English* Resident. They are also indulg'd in the publick Exercise of their Religious Worship, a Privilege said to be denied to most other Nations who are not of the *Lutheran* Persuasion; but I perceive the *Dutch* and other Foreigners have now the same Liberty, though the Natives are not allow'd to resort to their Chapels.

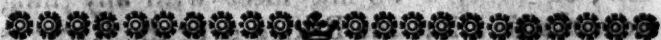
*Lubeck*, the chief of the *Hans* Towns, and *Lubeck*. an Imperial City, is situated in the Province of *Wagerland* in the Dutchy of *Holstein*, tho' some have plac'd it in the Dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, from which indeed it is not far distant. It is said to have deriv'd the Name from its Situation on a Corner or Point of Land, the Word *Lubeck*, or rather *Lobeck*, in *High-Dutch*, signifying as much. This City stands on the River *Trave*, ten Miles from the *Baltick* Sea, in 54 Degrees odd Minutes North Latitude, upwards of forty Miles North-East of *Hamburgh*, about as many to the Westward of *Wismar*, and twenty-five Miles North of *Larwenburg*. *Travemund*, at the Mouth of the River *Trave*, is the Port Town to *Lubeck*, and esteem'd a very good Harbour. There is not any City in the North of *Germany*, according to *Dr. Nicholsson*, which exceeds *Lubeck* in the Beauty and Uniformity of its Buildings, or the Pleasantness of the Groves and Gardens about it. The Streets are broad and straight, and the

Lower Saxony. the Houses built of Brick; and from a publick Reservoir Water is laid into every Citizen's House, and several of the Streets are planted with Rows of Trees. The Churches are generally well built, adorn'd with high Spire Steeples, being about twenty in Number, and the Cathedral, dedicated to *St. Mary*, esteem'd a fine Piece of Architecture. *Lubeck* was an inconsiderable Borough till enlarg'd and beautify'd by *Adolph*, the second Earl of *Holstein*, Anno 1140, from whom *Henry* Duke of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, surnam'd the Lion, took it. *Waldemar* Duke of *Sleswick*, Brother and Heir to *Canutus* King of *Denmark*, afterwards made himself Master of it; but the Citizens being unkindly treated by the *Danes*, put themselves under the Protection of the Emperor *Frederick* II. who confirm'd their antient Privileges and Immunities, and enlarg'd them; since which *Lubeck* has continu'd a Free Imperial City, and was the Metropolis of the *Hans* Towns, as has been intimated already. The Bishoprick of this City has been enjoy'd by Protestant Princes ever since the Year 1561, when the *Lutheran* Religion was introduc'd here, and devolves as an Appenage, or Inheritance, on the younger Sons of the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*, who are stil'd Dukes of *Eatin*, from a Town where the Palace of this Prelate stands, about four Miles from the City. This is the only Protestant Bishoprick in *Germany*, 'tis said, which has not been stripp'd of the Revenues and Privileges belonging to it; the other *Lutheran* Bishops are rather Superintendants, having little to distinguish them from the Inferior Clergy, but the Point of Precedence.

The present Government is in the Hands of twelve Burgomasters elected out of the Nobility and Civil Lawyers, and the Senate or Council



Council consists of sixteen Members, half Noblemen and Lawyers, and the other half Merchants. Two Brothers, or Father and Son, cannot be admitted at the same time into the Senate, nor any Handicraft or Mechanick is suffer'd to sit amongst them. Their Territories are about sixty Miles in Circumference, and contain several small Towns and Villages. Happy were the Northern Princes who could make *Lubeck* their Friend, while she was Capital of the Hans Towns, for they are said to have been able at some times to have fitted out upwards of two hundred Ships of War, and to have had the Power of turning the Scale to which ever Side they inclin'd in the Wars among the Northern Powers: But the Reader has already met with an Account of the Hans Towns in the preceding Volume, and therefore I forbear to say more of them here.



## LUNENBURG.

THE Dukedom of *Lunenburg*, in which *Zell* is comprehended, is bounded by the River *Elbe*, which separates it from *Lauenburg* and *Holstein* on the North; by *Brandenburg* and *Magdeburg* on the East; by the Dukedom of *Brunswick* on the South; and by *Bremen* and part of *Westphalia* towards the West. The Air of this Country is cold, and a barren sandy Desert takes up a great part of it: the rest is cover'd with Woods and Forests, and the People who inhabit them the most clownish and unpolish'd of any in *Germany*: but their Forests abounding in Wild Hog, Deer and other Venison, the neighbouring Princes and Nobility

**Lunen-** Nobility annually assemble here to take the  
**burg.** Diversion of Hunting. The principal Rivers  
 are the *Elbe*, the *Ilmenow* or *Awe*, and the  
*Lunenow* *Jetze*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Lunenburg*,  
 City. or *Luneburg*, said to derive its Name from *Luna*,  
 the Moon, on account of that Planet's be-  
 ing ador'd by the ancient Pagan Inhabitants:  
 But how the Moon came to have a *Latin* Name  
 in this part of the World before the *Romans*  
 arrived here, is a Difficulty that is not easily  
 got over. It stands on the River *Ilmenow*, in  
 the Latitude of fifty-three Degrees thirty  
 Minutes; about thirty Miles South-East of  
*Hamburg*, and near forty South of *Lubeck*,  
 being of an Oblong Figure, and about two  
 Miles in Circumference; the Streets broad,  
 and most of the Houses tolerably well built.  
 The Publick Buildings mentioned by Travel-  
 lers are, the Town-Hall or Stadt-House, and  
 the Palace belonging to the late Duke of  
*Zell*, of which I do not meet with any thing  
 remarkable; but the Bridge over the River is  
 said to be a very fine one. From the Salt  
 Springs near this Town are made great quan-  
 tities of Salt, in which the Trade of the In-  
 habitants chiefly consists, and they afford a  
 good Revenue to the Sovereign. 2. *Zell*, the  
 usual Residence of the late Dukes of *Lunen-*  
*burg*, situate in a Sandy Plain at the Conflu-  
 ence of the two little Rivers *Aller* and *Fuhse*,  
 about forty Miles South of *Lunenburg*, and  
 thirty North of *Hannover*. The Duke's Palace  
 is a square Building, Moated round, and en-  
 compass'd with pleasant Gardens; but I don't  
 find the Architecture of this Palace much ad-  
 mir'd. The Courts of Justice for the Dutchy  
 of *Lunenburg* are held in it. 3. *Bardewick*, five  
 Miles North of *Lunenburg*, antiently a consi-  
 derable City, of which little remains at present  
 but

*Zell.*

*Bardewick.*

but the Cathedral Church and a Convent. 4. *Lunen-Utzen*, a compact uniform little Town in the burg. mid-way between *Lunenburg* and *Zell*, the In- habitants of which Place have a Tradition, that the first Saxons who settled in *England* came from hence. 5. *Harburg*, a strong little Town upon the *Elbe*, thirty Miles to the Westward of *Lunenburg*, not very considerable at present, but capable, 'tis said, of being made equal to *Hamburg*, standing on the opposite side of the *Elbe*, full as conveniently for a foreign Trade as the other; and since the Dutchy of *Lunenburg* has at present the King of *Great Britain* for its Sovereign, it is expected that a Trade will sooner or later be established between his *British* Majesty's *English* and *German* Dominions, and that this Town of *Harburg* will be the Mart for the Merchants of both Countries to resort to, from its convenient Situation on the Banks of the *Elbe*; but what *England* would get by discontinuing the Trade to *Hamburg*, and endeavouring to divert it into another Channel, may deserve Consideration. 6. *Walstrode*, situate in a pleasant Valley, encompass'd with Hills and Forests, near the Confines of *Verden*; the Trade whereof consists in Wool, Beer and Wax.

The Dominions of *Lunenburg* and *Zell* on the Death of *George-William* the late Duke, Anno 1705, devolv'd on the Elector of *Brunswick*, the late King of *Great Britain*, in Right of the Electress his Consort, who was the only Daughter and Heiress of the said Duke of *Lunenburg*, and are now descended to his present Majesty King *George II.* the Eldest Son of the said King and Princess.

As to the Constitution of the Government it is almost unnecessary to inform the Reader that the Prince is as Arbitrary as the King of *France*, in this, as well as the rest of the Dominions of



Lunen-  
burg.

Ecclesia-  
stical Go-  
vernment

the House of *Brunswick*; except in some few Imperial Cities which still retain their Liberties.

The Church-Government in the Dominions of *Brunswick* is much the same as in other parts of *Germany* where *Lutheranism* is profess'd. In each Dukedom there is a *Superintendens Generalissimus*, who has the supreme Inspections of the Church, and resembles an *English* Archbishop; to whom are subject the several Superintendents General, or Bishops, who preside over the Superintendents Special, who have much the same Office as our Archdeacons. In some Provinces they have no other Distinction of Superintendents but General and Special, as where the Province is not of so large extent as to require more than one single Bishop: and their Ecclesiastical Courts are as liable to the Controul of the Prince as the Civil; neither the one or the other have any Laws but what the Prince can repeal or alter at his Pleasure; and we see the Electors of *Brandenburg* have actually alter'd the Establish'd Religion in part of their Dominions from *Lutheranism* to *Calvinism*: tho' I find where any *German* Prince attempts this he is oblig'd to have a great deal of Patience, and to do it by degrees, or he hazards an Insurrection of his Subjects.

## BRUNSWICK and HANNOVER.

THE Dukedom of *Brunswick*, properly so call'd, contains only the Territories of *Brunswick* and *Hannover* or *Calenburg*: As for the Principality of *Grubenhagen*, the Counties of *Blackenburg* and *Reinshausen*, though they are contiguous thereto, and subject to the same Princes, yet

are no part of the Dukedom of *Brunswick*; but *Brunswick* as they are usually thrown together, I shall follow the method of those who have gone before me in describing the Boundaries of the whole.

*Brunswick* then including the Dutchy of *Hannover*, *Grubenbagen*, *Blankenburg* and *Rheinstein*, is bounded by *Lunenburg* on the North; by *Magdeburg* and *Halberstat* towards the East; by *Hesse Cassel* on the South; and by the River *Wefer* towards the West. This Country was part of the great *Hercynian Forest*, and is still pretty much over-run with Woods, which yield more Pine and Fir-Trees than any other sort of Timber: Part of it, especially the County of *Blankenburg*, is Mountainous, Cold and Barren, their Hills being cover'd with Snow till Midsummer; but even here are some fruitful Valleys abounding in Herds of Cattle, and their Mountains are richly furnish'd with Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead, Vitriol, Brimstone, Quicksilver and Copperas. The Country is also generally healthful, and the People of as large a size as any in *Germany*, used to coarse Fare and hard Lodging, and naturally well fitted and prepar'd for the Drudgeries they are put to. Dry'd Hogs Flesh and a black coarse sort of Rye-Bread, fitter for Horses than Men, as the *French Traveller* express'd himself, is their common Food; the rest of the *Germans*, from their living so much on Swines Flesh, call them *Bacon-Guts*. The Principal Rivers are, the *Wefer*, the *Leina*, the *Innerste* and the *Ocker*. Upon the top of every high Hill almost are seen the Ruins of old Fortresses, supposed by some to have been erected by the *Romans*; but by others to have been built during the Wars of the *Saxons* with *Charles the Great*. The present Generation are allow'd to be Sincere and Hospitable,

Brunswick Hospitable, as the generality of the *Germans* are; but a little rough and unpolish'd. The Chief Towns are,

ver.

*Brunswick*  
City.

1. *Brunswick, Brunopolis*, from its Founder *Bruno*, one of the Sons of *Ludolph* Duke of *Saxony*, situate in a Plain on the River *Ocker*, in the Latitude of fifty-two Degrees twenty-five Minutes, ten Miles North of *Wolfembuttel*, and between fifty and sixty South of *Lunen-burg*. It was formerly a Free Imperial City, and one of the Hans Towns; but after many Struggles for their Liberties, they were forc'd to yield to the superior Force of the Dukes of *Brunswick*, who keep a strong Garrison in the Place, and have enlarg'd the Fortifications; whereupon the Merchants and Trading Men have forsaken it, and it is now in a declining Condition, Mum and Butter being almost the only Commodities they deal in. The Town is of a square Form and about two Miles in Circumference, divided in the middle by the River *Ocker*. The private Houses are tolerably well built, and the Town-House and Prince's Palace are said to be Magnificent Structures. The Mum made here is of two sorts, the one thin and weak, the ordinary Drink of the Inhabitants; and the other call'd Ship-Mum, such as is imported into *England* and other parts of *Europe*. This *Dr. Nicholson* observes is scarce fit to drink till it has purg'd it self at Sea, and is made of Barley with a small mixture of Wheat, well Hopp'd. The Town was formerly govern'd by its own Magistrates; but as the Dukes of *Brunswick* obtain'd it by Conquest, they take the liberty of prescribing what Laws and Regimen they think properest for the City at present, and are at this Day as absolute here as in the rest of their Dominions.

2. *Wolfem-*



2. *Wolfembuttle*, which stands also on the *Brunswick* River *Ocker*, ten Miles to the Southward of *wick* and *Brunswick*, in a watery Country, as the Name *Hannoversignifies*, and surrounded by Marshes. It was ver. the Seat of the antient Dukes of *Brunswick*; and strong both by Art and Nature, consisting of two parts, the one call'd *Arx Guelpica*, where the Palace stands, having obtain'd its Name from the Founder, who was of the *Guelphian* Family; the other call'd *Henrickstar*, from Duke *Henry* the Younger, who laid the Foundation of it. The publick Buildings taken Notice of by Travellers, are the New Church, an elegant Building, where lie interr'd more than twenty Dukes and Dutcheffes of *Brunswick*; and the Palace, the Residence of the present Duke of *Brunswick Wolfembuttle*, with the Library belonging to it, containing an hundred and twenty four thousand Volumes, according to *Hanifus*, one of the Librarians; but Dr. *Nicholson* looks upon this as incredible, the Books being contain'd in two small Rooms, both of them not so large as a third part of the *Bodleian* Library. It is however allow'd to be one of the best Collections of printed Books in *Germany*. This Library was founded by *Augustus* the famous Duke of *Brunswick Wolfembuttle*, a Prince, says Dr. *Nicholson*, who infinitely surpass'd all his Predecessors in Learning and Knowledge, who in four large Volumes gave an Account of the most considerable Authors in his Library, and compos'd many other excellent Treatises; he died in the Year 1666, leaving two Sons, viz. *Rodolphus Augustus*, and *Anthony Ulrick*, who govern'd jointly the Dominions of *Wolfembuttle*; of whom I shall have Occasion to speak further hereafter.

Brunsw- 3. *Hannover*, the Capital of the Dukedom  
 wick and of *Calenburg*, situate on the River *Leina*, so  
 Hanno- named from a Ferry on that River; *Hannover*  
 ver. in the old *Saxon* Dialect signifying as much as  
 Have-over in English, according to Dr. *Nichol-*  
 son. It stands between forty and fifty Miles  
 to the Westward of *Brunswick*, and thirty  
 South of *Zell*, and is said to be a handsome  
 well built City; but except some few Houses of  
 Stone, I perceive Timber and Clay are the chief  
 Materials in their Buildings. The Elector's  
 Palace is in the Castle, which stands on one  
 side of the Town near the Walls, being a large  
 Building of Free Stone, containing several  
 square Courts; but I don't meet with any  
 Traveller that has enlarg'd upon the Beauties  
 of it. The principal Churches in this City are  
 those dedicated to St. *James* and the *Holy*  
*Cross*, which are built of Stone, and have some  
 good Paintings in them. This Town being  
 the Residence of the Electoral Family, is tole-  
 rably Populous, and well fortify'd. It was  
 once a Free Imperial City and a Hans Town,  
 when their Trade was in a flourishing Condi-  
 tion; but the only Merchandize I can learn  
 they export at present is a kind of sweet muddy  
 Beer, which goes by the Name of *Bruhane*,  
 which the neighbouring Villages take off their  
 Hands. 4. *Helmstat*, which stands twenty-  
 four Miles to the Eastward of *Wolfembutte*,  
 remarkable for its University Founded and En-  
 dowed with large Privileges by *Julius Duke*  
 of *Brunswick Wolfembutte*, An. 1576, the Rector  
 whereof has the Title and Dignity of a Count  
 Palatine. 5. *Hamelin*, situate at the Conflu-  
 ence of the Rivers *Weser* and *Hamel*, esteem-  
 ed one of the strongest Fortresses in the Duke  
 of *Brunswick's* Dominions; but more famous  
 for a Story related by Dr. *Nicholson* and other  
 grave

grave Writers, and believ'd by the credulous Brunf-  
People of this Place, though nothing surely wick and  
ever had more the Air of a Fable: I shall re-Hanno-  
cite it in the Doctor's Words without any ver.

manner of Alteration. ' The Records of this

' City, says that Reverend Gentleman, relate <sup>The Sto-  
ry of the</sup> a notable Accident which happen'd among Piper.

' the Burghers on the 26th of June, 1284, (viz.)

' The Citizens being strangely infested by Rats,  
' and having try'd all imaginable Expedients,

' but in vain, to rid themselves of those trou-  
' blefome Guests, at last met with a Stranger

' who undertook for a certain Reward to do  
' the Feat. The Burghers agreed to his Pro-

' posals, and the strange Gentleman immedi-  
' ately with his Tabret and Pipe draws after

' him all the Rats in the Town, like so many  
' Maurice-Dancers, to the River, and there

' drowned them. Returning for his Reward,  
' it was deny'd him, as being judg'd too great

' a Recompence for so small a Performance.  
' However, less he could not be perswaded to

' take, but left the Town in a rage, threaten-  
' ing in a short time to be reveng'd. Accord-

' ingly about a Year after he came again,  
' and play'd the second part of the same Tune,

' but with another Train after him: For now  
' he went attended with a great number of

' Children, who follow'd him in at the mouth  
' of a great Cave on the top of a neighbour-

' ing Hill, call'd by the Burghers *Koppelberg*,  
' and were never after heard of. In Remem-

' brance of this sad Accident the Citizens  
' were wont for many Years after, as appears

' by several old Deeds and other Records in  
' that City, to date all their Indentures and

' and Contracts, such a Year *since the Depar-  
ture of our Children*. The Street through which

' they pass'd is to this Day call'd *Bungloese  
Straß*,



Brunswick and Hannover. *Strafs*, or *Tabret Street*; and on the top of the Mountain near the Cave's Mouth, is still to be seen a Monument of Stone with an Inscription giving an Account of the Loss of an hundred and thirty Children in the manner above related.

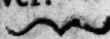
Grubenhagen County.

The Hercynian Forest.

I come now to give a more particular Description of the Principality of *Grubenhagen*, which in the *High-Dutch* signifies a Grove or Forest; this being part of the *Hartz*, or *Sylva Hercynia*, mention'd by *Julius Caesar* in his Commentaries. The German Word *Hartz*, out of which Dr. *Nicholson* supposes the Latins form'd their *Hercynea*, signifying properly Rosin or Pitch, which is the Liquor extracted from the Pine and Fir-Trees, the only Timber with which this Forest abounds; and though part of this Forest hath since the Times of the Romans been converted into Towns and Villages, and Corn-Fields, yet it is still easy to discern the Traces of it quite cross the Country.

*Grubenhagen* lies on the South-West part of the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, and is most considerable for the Mines of Silver, Copper and Lead that are found here; besides a great many other Minerals, as, 1. Grey Vitriol. 2. Atramentstein, or Ink-stone, out of which two beaten and boil'd together the ordinary Green Vitriol is made. 3. Gediën Vitriol, which grows like Icicles out of the Rocks, and may be used without cleansing or purifying. 4. Blue Vitriol, commonly made out of the Copper Ore. 5. White Vitriol, made of Lead Ore. 6. Misy, a Mineral of the same Colour and Nature as the ordinary Yellow Brimstone. 7. Brimstone, made out of a peculiar sort of Ore, from whence drop the *Flores Sulphuris*, which usually coagulate like Icicles.

The

The chief Mines of this Country are, 1. *Brunf-Rammelsburg*, in an high Mountain near the wick and City of *Goslen*, discover'd by a Huntsman na-*Hanno*-med *Ramme* (from whence it had its Name) ver. in the Year 972. Another great Vein of Ore  was discover'd in the Year 1045, where *Wild-Mines* man now stands: And a third at *Zellerfeld* in the Year 1070. This last is the chief of all the Mine-Towns belonging to the Princes of *Brunswick*: here the Overseer of the Mines keeps his Court every *Saturday*, and pays off the Workmen. The Capital City of *Grubenhagen* is *Eimbeck*, so call'd from a number of *Eimbeck* small Rivulets which unite their Streams near City. this Place, the Word *Beck* or *Backe*, in the old Saxon Dialect signifying a Rivulet. The other Towns in this Principality are *Clonsthal*, *Alzenan*, *Andreassberg*, and *Osterröde*, all inhabited by Miners, who being bred up, says my Author, in Caves and the Bowels of the Earth, do not trouble themselves with erecting very fair Structures above-ground.

The little Counties of *Blankenburg* and *Rein-Blanken-*  
*stein* are usually consider'd together as one Pro-*berg* and  
vince, lying between the Territories of *Halber-Rein-*  
*stat* and *Anhalt*. The Castle of *Blankenburg*,  
which gives name to the Province, is situated  
about forty Miles to the Southward of *Wöl-*  
*fembattle*. This County was antiently call'd  
*Hartingow*, or the *Hercynian* County. The  
*Roman* Writers who describe it, say the Inha-  
bitants live in an intolerable sharp Air, and  
have a continual Winter, which Modern Au-  
thors observe may more justly be apply'd to this  
than any other Territory in *Germany*, it being  
expos'd to the North, and receiving the cold  
Blasts from the Top of *Bructeras* (one of the  
highest Hills in *Europe*) and the neighbouring  
Mountains, which are usually covered with  
Snow

Brund- Snow till Midsummer. The Air however is  
wick and so healthful, that the Inhabitants frequently  
Hanno- live to upwards of an hundred. The Soil  
ver. produces little Corn, but the Valleys are well

stock'd with Cattle, and their Mountains af-  
ford abundance of Iron Ore. Among the  
Curiosities which Travellers take notice of in  
this Country, is an unfathomable Cave, call'd  
*Buman's Hole*, which seems to resemble the  
Pique of *Derbyshire*, of which they relate a-  
bundance of extravagant Stories, as of a Shep-  
herd's losing himself, and wandring eight Days  
about it, after which he return'd, and gave  
a monstrous Account of the Subterranean In-  
habitants. The Bones of Men of an uncom-  
mon Size, much beyond the present Généra-  
tion, also are said to have been found here.  
Near the Monastery of *Michaelstein* are two  
large craggy Rocks opposite to each other,  
which naturally represent two Monks in their  
Habits, as exactly as if they had been carv'd  
by the best Artists. And all over this cold  
barren Country are Forts and Castles, on the  
Top of every craggy inaccessible Rock, built  
by the Antients, as if they had something  
better worth the defending than such a De-  
sart as the *Hercynian Forest*, the only one where-  
of that is thought habitable by the present  
Generation is the Palace of *Blankenburg*, where  
the Duke of *Wolfenbüttele* usually resides in the  
Hunting Season; the rest are only so many  
venerable Remains of Antiquity, as the old  
Castle of *Reinstein*, so call'd from being hewn  
out of one entire Rock or Stone, *Heimbürg*,  
*Haringow*, *Gersdorf*, *Lawenburg*, *Homburg*, and  
many more. With this Country of *Blanken-  
burg* Geographers usually describe the Impe-  
Goslar City. rial City of *Goslar*, tho' independant of the  
Dukes of *Brunswick*, because it is surrounded  
by



by their Territories. It was built by the Em-Brumpf-  
peror Henry I. on the River *Gose*, from whence wick and  
it takes its Name. The Citizens enjoy large Hanno-  
Privileges, and in all Imperial Mandates and ver.  
Letters directed to them, are stil'd *Nobile Mem-*  
*brum Imperii*. The Inhabitants are all Miners,  
and their Employment is either in digging,  
cleanfing, tempering, or vending of Metals  
and Minerals.

As to the Pedigree of the Dukes of *Brunswick*, Family of  
it will be found in the Appendix to this *Brunswick*,  
Work with those of the other German Princes ;  
I shall go no higher here than their marrying  
into the *Palatine* Family, only observe that  
they are said to be descended from the Family  
of the *Guelphs* or *Whelps*, who were antiently  
Dukes both of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, of whose  
Original the following Relation is given us by  
Dr. *Nicholson*, and almost every other Writer  
that has treated of *Germany*, as follows:  
“ *Fermintrudis*, Countess of *Altorf* in *Swabia*,  
“ having accus’d a poor Woman of Adultery,  
“ and caus’d her to be severely punish’d for  
“ having had twelve Children at a Birth, was  
“ not long after deliver’d of the same number  
“ her self, and all of them Sons: her Hus-  
“ band Count *Isenbred* being absent at that  
“ time, she commanded the Nurse to kill eleven  
“ of them, fearing she might undergo the same  
“ Scandal she had thrown on the poor Woman  
“ above mention’d: But the Nurse as she  
“ was going out to execute the Lady’s Order,  
“ was met by the Count returning home, who  
“ enquiring what she carried in her Apron,  
“ answer’d, *Woelpen* (Whelps), and the Count  
“ opening her Apron to see them, she confess’d  
“ the whole matter; whereupon he took them  
“ from her, and obliging the Woman to be  
“ secret, put them all out to Nurse. At the  
“ end

Brunf- " end of six Years the Count invited his Friends  
 wick and " to an Entertainment, when he took an Op-  
 Hanno- " portunity of introducing his eleven Sons to  
 ver. " their Mother, cloath'd all alike, who being  
 " conscious of what she had done, confess'd  
 " her Fault, and was restor'd to her Hus-  
 " band's Favour: " And from the eldest of  
 these Whelps, for so the Count order'd them  
 to be nam'd, in Memory of the Nurse's An-  
 swer to him, descended *Henry Guelf*, Earl of  
*Altorf*, whom the Emperor *Conrade II.* made  
 Duke of *Bavaria*; and the Dominions of  
 this Family were afterwards much enlarg'd  
 by the Accession of *Lower Saxony*. I do not  
 I must confess give much Credit to this Ac-  
 count of the Countess of *Altorf's* being deli-  
 ver'd of twelve Children at a Birth, but as it  
 is in the Mouth of every Traveller who has  
 visited this Country, there was no avoiding  
 the mentioning of it.

The  
 Duke of  
*Brunswick*  
 his imme-  
 diate An-  
 cestors.

The present Elector of *Brunswick*, *George II.*  
 King of *Great-Britain*, is Grandson of Duke  
*Ernest Augustus*, who succeeded his Brother  
*John Frederick*, Bishop of *Osnaburg*, in this  
 Dutchy, Anno 1679, by the Princess *Sophia*,  
 Daughter of *Frederick V.* Elector *Palatine*, and  
 of the Princess *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *James I.*  
 King of *Great Britain*. Duke *Ernest* had Issue,  
*George-Lewis*, the late Elector and King of  
*Great-Britain*, born Anno 1660, who succeeded  
 his Father in the Dutchy of *Brunswick*, Anno  
 1698, and having married *Sophia-Dorothy*, the  
 only Daughter of his Uncle *George-William*,  
 Duke of *Lunenbourg Zell*, that Dutchy devolv'd  
 upon him Anno 1705.

Duke *Er-  
 nest* made  
 the first  
 Elector,  
 Anno 1692

In the Year 1692, the Emperor *Leopold* cre-  
 ated Duke *Ernest*, Grandfather of his present  
*British Majesty*, the ninth Elector, and Arch-  
 Standard-Bearer of the Empire; but the Duke  
 of

of *Wirtemberg* laying claim to the Office of *Brunswick*-Standard-Bearer, the Emperor *Joseph* afterwards conferr'd the Title of Arch-Treasurer Hannon the Elector of *Brunswick*. The College of Princes at first protested against the Duke of *Brunswick*'s being made a ninth Elector, and it was the thirtieth of *June*, 1708, before the Diet agreed to the Establishment of this ninth Electorate, in the Person of *George-Lewis* late King of *Great Britain*, and Son of Duke *Ernest*, the first Elector of this House.

His late Majesty *George*, Elector of *Brunswick*, died at *Osnabrug*, in the Night of the tenth of *June*, 1727, leaving Issue only *George Augustus*, the present Elector and King of *Great Britain*, and *Sophia-Dorothy* the present Queen of *Prussia*, whom he had by the Princess of *Sophia-Dorothy*, Daughter and Heiress to the Duke of *Zell*, above mention'd. This Marriage however, Monsieur *Paschoud* Chaplain to the Earl of *Albemarle*, in his Geographical Treatise p. 86, informs us, was disannull'd by the Consistory of *Hannover*, Dec. 28. 1694, and the Electress afterwards resided at the Castle of *Alen*, separate from his late Majesty, till her Death. His present Majesty *George-Augustus* was born Octob. 30. 1683, and on September 2. 1705, was married to the present Queen *Caroline*, Daughter of *John Frederick* Margrave of *Anspach*. This Princess was born March 1. 1683, by whom his Majesty hath Issue now living, 1. Prince *Frederick-Lewis*, born the 19th of *January*, 1706. 2. The Princess *Anne*, born 22 Oct. 1709. 3. The Princess *Amelia-Sophia-Eliomora*, born the 30th of *May*, 1711. 4. The Princess *Carolina-Elizabeth*, born the 30th of *May*, 1713. And 5. Prince *William-Augustus*, born at *Leicester-House* on the 15th of *April*, 1711. The Princess *Sophia-Dorothy*,

The last Elector, his Consort and Issue.

His Majesty the present Elector's Queen and Issue.



**Brunswick** *Dorothy*, the present Queen of *Prussia*, was born the 16th of *March*, 1687, and married to *Frederick* the 2d, King of *Prussia*, the 28th of *November*, 1706, by whom she hath had Issue,

Queen of  
*Prussia's*  
Issue.

Brothers  
to his late  
Majesty.

1. The Princess *Frederica-Augusta-Sophia*, born *Anno* 1709. 2. *Charles-Frederick*, Prince of *Prussia* and *Orange*, born *Anno* 1712. 3. The Princess *Louisa*, born *Anno* 1714. His late Majesty King *George*, had also several Brothers, most of whom dy'd in the Bed of Honour in Defence of the Empire; but *Ernest-Augustus*, the present Duke of *York*, and Bishop of *Osnabrug*, born the 17th of *September*, 1674, is still living.

Arms of  
the Duke  
of *Brunswick*.

The Arms of the Duke of *Brunswick* are; *Gules*, two Leopards Or, Languid, for *Brunswick*; *Gules*, a Horse *Argent*, for *Lower-Saxony*; Or, a Lion Rampant *Azure*, strew'd with Hearts *Gules*, for *Lunenbourg*; *Argent* a Branch of Deers Horns, for *Rheinftein*; and the like *Sable*, for *Blankenburg*; and for *Bremen*, the Arms are in a Field *Gules*, a Key *Argent*, to shew, says my Author, that they can open or shut the Passage of the River *Weser* as they see fit.

Three  
Branches  
of the  
House of  
*Brunswick*,  
*Zell*, *Hannover* and  
*Wolfenbuttle*.

The House of *Brunswick* was till lately divided into three Branches, viz. those of *Zell*, *Wolfenbuttle* and *Hannover*; *Zell* and *Hannover* we have seen united in the Person of his late Majesty King *George*, but that of *Wolfenbuttle* still remains separate and distinct, and is frequently of a different Interest from that of *Hannover*; particularly at the breaking out of the War in the Year 1702, we find the two Dukes of *Wolfenbuttle*, *Rodolphus* and *Anthony Ulrich* (being Brothers, and governing that Dutchy jointly) to take the part of *France* against the Confederates; whereupon the Dukes of *Zell* and *Hannover* march'd against them; and

and excluded Duke *Ulrick*, who refused to abandon the *French*, from his Share of the Re-  
 gency, and brought over Duke *Rodolph* to the Hanno-  
 Allies, leaving him in the sole Possession of the  
 Territories of *Wolfembuttel*. But *Rodolph*  
 dying two or three Years after, Duke *Anthony*  
*Ulrick* was restor'd to the whole Dominions of  
*Wolfembuttel*; and in the Year 1709, he re-  
 nounc'd the Protestant Religion, and was re-  
 concil'd to the Church of *Rome*, though he  
 was before esteem'd the most steady to his Prin-  
 ciples of all the *Lutheran* Princes, and the most  
 learned amongst them. It was by his Influ-  
 ence also that his Grand-Daughter, the pre-  
 sent Empress, Daughter to Prince *Lewis* of  
*Wolfembuttel*, his second Son, was prevail'd on  
 to turn *Roman* Catholick.

Duke *Ul-  
 rick* of  
*Wolfem-  
 buttel* turns  
*Papist*.  
 As does  
 the pre-  
 sent Em-  
 press his  
 Grand-  
 Daughter.

But as Duke *Ulrick* wanted neither Sense,  
 Learning, or Experience, and was exceedingly  
 well vers'd in the Controversial Points between  
 the *Lutherans* and the Church of *Rome*, I am  
 very far from thinking he was brought over  
 to the *Roman* Communion by the Strength of  
 their Arguments. 'Tis certain there were  
 other very strong Inducements to draw him to  
 that side, namely, Interest and Ambition. He  
 had formerly been deposed by a powerful Re-  
 lation, and seems to have been apprehensive  
 of the like Treatment again, which he could  
 not take a more effectual way to prevent than  
 by marrying his Grand-Daughter to the then  
 King of *Spain*, Brother and Heir to the Em-  
 peror *Joseph*: he might expect also by this  
 means, his Posterity would one Day succeed  
 to the Imperial Throne. The Court of *Wol-  
 fembuttelle* have indeed this last Year enter'd into  
 an Alliance with that of *Britain*; a Pension  
 of twenty-five thousand Pounds *per Annum*  
 must have a mighty Influence on a little Ger-

Brund- man Prince; but can it be suppos'd however  
 wick and he will totally abandon the Emperor's Interest  
 Hanno- if things should be brought to an Extremity?  
 ver. Britain has better Friends surely than those  
 the purchases, or it would be easy to fore-  
 tell her Fate.



## BREMEN and VERDEN.

THE Dutchy of *Bremen* is bounded by the River *Elbe* towards the North; by the Territories of *Lunenburg* towards the East; by the River *Weser* on the South-West; and by the *German Ocean* towards the West; and is usually subdivided into, 1. *Verden*, situate on the Confines of *Lunenburg*. 2. *Bremen Proper*, containing the Territories of the City of *Bremen*. 3. *Wurftland*, situate on the Sea-Coast from the *Weser* to the Mouth of the *Elbe*. 4. *Hadelia*, near the Mouth of the *Elbe*, where stand the Forts of *Ritzenbottle* and *New Werck*, subject to the City of *Hamburg*: Another part of it, in which stands the Castle and Town of *Atterndorf*, belongs to the Dutchy of *Sax Lawenburg*. 5. *Kedingerland*, in which stands the Town of *Slade*; and lastly, *Altland* or *Oldland*. The Country of *Bremen* in general is either a barren Sand, or a Morass; though there are some fruitful Meadows upon the Banks of the *Weser* and the *Elbe*. It was antiently subject to the Archbishop of *Bremen*; but being conquer'd by the *Swede* in his *German Wars*, was confirm'd to him by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, Anno 1648, and the Archbishoprick converted into a Dukedom. These Territories the *Danes* acquired the Possession of

The Na-  
 ture of  
 the Soil.



of in the late War; and by a Treaty between Bremen Denmark and Brunswick, transferr'd them to *and* that Elector in Consideration of a Sum of Verden Money: they were afterwards confirm'd to the House of Brunswick by Sweden in the Year 1720, (as hath been already related in the History of Denmark) Sweden being then under the utmost Consternation from the Invasion and Ravages of the Muscovites, and cou'd only be reliev'd by the British Fleet, which induced them to consent to the dismembring this Dutchy from their other Dominions. Whether they will ever revive their Claim to Bremen, time must shew; but I'm sorry to observe we are already obliged to purchase their Friendship at a very high rate.

The chief Towns of this Dutchy are, 1. Bremen Bremen, situate in a Plain on the River Weser, City. seventy Miles North-West of Zell, and as many South-West of *Hamburgh*, in the Latitude of fifty-three Degrees twenty Minutes: It is strong by Nature as well as Art, the whole Country round it being easily laid under Water by cutting the Banks of the *Weser*, which annually, like the *Nile* 'tis said, overflows its Banks, and enriches the sandy Soil about it. The Harbour is not fit to receive large Vessels, the Floods throwing up great Banks of Sand, which render the Navigation to Bremen very dangerous; for which Reason the City hath a Custom-House six Miles below it where Ships are unloaded, and the Merchandize brought up in flat-bottom'd Vessels. Before the Swedes took Possession of the Country, Bremen was a Free Imperial City, and one of the chief of the Hans Towns, being very considerable for its Trade; but the Swedes besieg'd it and depriv'd them of many of their ancient Privileges, which has probably occasion'd

Bremen sion'd their Trade to decline. The Citizens  
*and* are generally *Calvinists*, but the *Swedes* reserv'd  
 Verden. the Cathedral Church for the *Lutheran* Wor-  
 ship when they were in Possession of it. In  
 its flourishing State it was govern'd by its own  
 Magistrates, (*viz.*) four Burgomasters, and  
 twenty-four *Ratsbera*, or Senators, who were  
 divided into four Classes, one Burgomaster  
 and six *Ratsbera* being appointed to govern  
 each Quarter of the City. And here was  
 one of the most celebrated Universities in *Ger-  
 many*. The Commodities exported from *Bremen*  
 are Timber, Wool and Minerals; they have  
 also an excellent way of dressing Leather and  
 Cloth, which are therefore sent from other  
 Countries to be manufactur'd here. The ex-  
 porting Fish caught in the Sea and *Weser*, is  
 another Branch of their Trade: Within the  
 very Walls of the Town; 'tis said, many thou-  
 sands of Salmon and Lampreys are caught;  
 and being Smoak-dry'd or Pickled, are export-  
 ed abroad. 2. *Verden*, formerly a Bishop's See,  
 but seculariz'd by the Treaty of *Westphalia*,  
 and made part of the new Dutchy of *Bremen*,  
 stands about thirty Miles to the Eastward of  
*Bremen*, upon the River *Aller*, which falls in-  
 to the *Weser*. It has had the Misfortune to  
 suffer pretty much in the *German* Wars; and  
 is not at present thought considerable enough  
 by Travellers to deserve a particular Descrip-  
 tion, tho' it be the Capital of a small Terri-  
 tory which lies round about it. 3. *Stade*, an-  
 tiently one of the *Hans* Towns, situate on the  
 River *Zwinge* near the *Elbe*, in a good Air,  
 about fifty Miles North-East of *Bremen*, and  
 twenty-four West of *Hamburg*: formerly  
 reckon'd a very strong Place, but was not-  
 withstanding taken by the *Swedes* in one Day  
*Anno* 1645. It has a Fort at the Conjunction

Verden.

Stade.

Hamb.

1

J. H. V. of

of the two Rivers *Zwinge* and *Elbe*, which *Bremen* form a good Harbour, and will admit of *and* larger Ships than that of *Hamburgh*; and *Verden*. therefore, according to some, stands more  convenient for the *German Trade*; and since *Britain* and *Bremen* are under one Sovereign, some Projectors have propos'd the establishing a Trade between them, which would certainly be an Advantage to his Majesty's *German Dominions*, if it could be effected, whatever it may be to *Britain*: but *Hamburg* in *Lunenburg*, which stands close to the *Elbe* over against *Hamburgh*, others have thought would make a more convenient Mart: however, unless other Nations could be brought into this Project, it might be difficult to turn the Current of Trade from *Hamburgh*; and the *English* would give an Advantage to their Rivals in Commerce by attempting it, if they should not succeed. 4. *Buxtehude*, situate on the River *Buxtehude*. *Esse* near the *Elbe*, fifteen Miles West of *Hamburgh*, and as many East from *Stade*: In one of the most pleasant and fruitful Countries in *Germany*, supplying *Hamburgh* with great part of its Provisions. 5. *Rottenburg*, a little City *Rottenburg* on the River *Wien*, fifteen Miles North of *Verden*; a Place of some Trade, and well inhabited. 6. *Ottersburg*, a little Fortrefs, where the Archbishop had a Palace, sixteen Miles East of *Bremen*. 7. *Rutzenburtle*, a strong Fortrefs at the Mouth of the *Elbe*, belonging to the *Hamburghers*. And, 8. *Bremerfurd*, a wall'd Town on the Road from *Bremen* to *Stade*.

And thus I have taken a View of the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, comprehending the Duchies of *Mecklenburg*, *Lawenburg*, *Holfstein*, *Brunswick*, *Lunenburg*, *Bremen* and *Verden*, (as to the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim* it is consider'd in another Place) of which *Lawenburg*, the best part



Bremen of *Brunswick*, with *Lunenburg*, *Bremen* and *Verden*, are now subject to his Majesty King *George II.* who has the absolute Dominion of them.

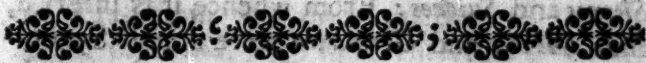
His Majesty's  
German  
Dominions.

Well  
situated  
for a  
foreign  
Trade.

And as these Countries are contiguous and have the Advantage of lying upon the *German Ocean*, and of being wash'd by the Rivers *Elbe* and *Weser*, the Navigation of which they command, his *German Territories* may be look'd upon to be as considerable as those of any Prince in *Germany*, especially in point of Trade, which the Ministry on that side the Water, 'tis presum'd, will take care to improve to the best Advantage, as the *British* do theirs: this must in time render his Majesty's *German*, as well as *British* Subjects, a rich and flourishing People. We need only imitate our Neighbours the *Dutch* in encouraging and supporting our Merchants, and improving our Fisheries, and we shall never want a brisk Trade, or Mariners to Man the Royal Fleet. On the contrary, should we indolently lose all the Advantages of our Situation, and let our Neighbours run away with every valuable Branch of Commerce; we shall soon become a contemptible People both in Peace and War, and Poverty overspread the Face of the Nation.



SWABIA.



# SWABIA.

## CHAP. III.

*Treats of the Circle of Swabia, or Suevia; and herein of the Dutchy of Wirtemberg; the Marquisate of Baden; the Imperial Cities of Augsburg, Ulm, &c.*

**S**WABIA, *Schwaben*, or *Suevia*, is bound-<sup>Swabia</sup>  
 ed by *Franconia* on the North; the Dut-<sup>Circle.</sup>  
 chy of *Bavaria* on the East; the County of  
*Tyrol* and the Mountains of *Switzerland* on the <sup>The Situ-</sup>  
 South; and by *Alsasia* on the West: Being <sup>ation and</sup>  
 about an hundred and thirty Miles from East <sup>Extent.</sup>  
 to West, and an hundred and ten from North  
 to South. But when the *Romans* were first  
 acquainted with this part of the World, the  
 Bounds of *Suevia*, *Dr. Nicholson* observes, were  
 much larger; for it extended Northward be-<sup>Antient</sup>  
 yond the *Baltick Sea* to the utmost Limits of <sup>Suevia, or</sup>  
*Sweden*, and Westward to the *German Ocean*; <sup>Swabia.</sup>  
 comprehending, according to *Tacitus*, fifty-  
 four different Tribes of the *Suevians*, among  
 which the chief were the *Hermunduri*, *Narisi-*  
*ci*, *Marcomanni*, *Quadi*, *Marsingi*, *Burii*, *Sem-*  
*nonnes*, *Lygii*, *Burgundiones*, *Gothones*, *Lemavii*,  
 or *Heruli*, *Rugii*, *Carini*, *Longobardi*, *Deuringi*,  
*Cariones*, *Angli*, *Varini*, *Eudofes*, *Suardones*, *Nu-*  
*ishones*, *Osi*, *Gothini*, and beyond the *Baltick* the

*Swabia.* *Sitones* and *Suiones*: From whence it is inferr'd, that *Suevia* and *Germania* were almost Synonymous Terms among the *Romans* to signify the same Country; but afterwards the Name of *Suevi* became appropriated to the *Hermunduri*, the most considerable of the *Suevian* Nations, who fix'd their Seats in that part of *Germany*, now call'd *Swabia* or *Schwabenland*; and from a Kingdom dwindled into a Dukedom, after it was contracted into narrower Bounds, and so continued for some Ages. At present no Prince Claims the whole, but it is shar'd among several petty Sovereigns. The Dukes of *Wirtemberg* have a greater part than any other: The *Austrian* Family also have considerable Territories, as well as the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Marquisses of *Baden*, and the Imperial Cities Claim the Remainder. And first of the Territories of the Dukes of *Wirtemberg*.

Modern  
*Swabia*  
divided  
among  
several  
Princes  
and States.

*Wirtem-  
burg  
Dutchy.*

*Stutgard  
City.*

*Tubingen.*

The Dutchy of *Wirtemberg* is bounded by the Palatinate of the *Rhine* and *Franconia* on the North; by the Bishoprick of *Augsburg* on the East; by the Principality of *Furstenburg* towards the South; and by *Baden* on the West: Being about seventy Miles in length, and about as much in breadth. The chief Towns whereof are, 1. *Stutgard*, the Capital of the Dutchy, and the Duke's usual Residence, situate near the Banks of the *Neckar*, forty Miles East of *Baden*, and as many South of *Heidelberg*. The Duke's Palace is said to be a noble Structure, and the Gardens about it exceeding fine; but the private Houses of the Citizens poor Wooden Buildings: the Town is however much resorted to on account of its Baths, famous for their Healing Qualities. 2. *Tubingen*, a well built City, twenty Miles to the Southward of *Stutgard*, at present most remarkable



remarkable for its University, but according to Tradition, was once the Seat of the Emperor *Caracalla*, who here entertain'd the Germans with publick Games. 3. *Retling*, or *Ret-Retlingen*, an Imperial City under the Protection of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, situate in a Plain twelve Miles South-East of *Tubingen*, of which I meet with no further Description. 4. *Hail-Hailbron*, or the Fountain of Health, so call'd from the Virtues of its Medicinal Waters: a Free Imperial City, situate on the *Neckar*, in a pleasant fruitful Country, twenty-eight Miles North of *Stutgard*; besides which, 'tis said, there are in this Dukedom sixty Cities, an hundred and fifty great Towns, six-hundred and forty Villages, and fourteen Abbies; and the Country in general, Travellers relate, abounds in every thing that can afford Profit or Pleasure: Vines flourish on their Mountains, and their Vallies are stock'd with Corn and Cattle; the Bowels of the Earth are rich in Mines, and their Forests furnish variety of Game. The Title of this Prince is Duke of *Wirtemberg* and *Teck*, Count of *Monibelliard*, Lord of *Heidenham*, &c. His Office in the Empire is to carry the Imperial Standard, which is Or, a Baton Sable pointed Argent, with a spread Eagle Sable. He is also Great Huntsman of the Empire, and joint Director of the Circle of *Swabia* with the Bishop of *Constance*. The Pedigree of this Prince will be found in the Appendix, with those of the rest of the German Princes.

This  
Dutchy  
populous.

Produce of  
the Soil.

The Dukes of *Wirtemberg* have that Privilege, 'tis said, that there lies no Appeal from their Courts to the Imperial Chamber; but there is a Supreme Court at *Tubingen*, consisting of five Gentlemen, four Doctors of Civil Law, and four Burghers, who finally determine all

**Swabia.** Controversies both Civil and Criminal : and a Consistory of the Clergy, who are Protestants, that with some Lay Assessors learned in the Ecclesiastical Laws, determine all Causes proper for their Cognizance. The Right of Primogeniture is establish'd in the Family of *Wirtemberg*, as in the rest of the Empire: the younger Sons have some small Appenages, and the Daughters Portions in Money. The Family is divided into several Branches, viz. *Wirtemberg*, *Stutgard*, *Neustadt*, *Montbeliard*, *Aels*, *Bernstadt* and *Weiting*, of which none have the Privilege of sitting in the Imperial Diets, but the Dukes of *Stutgard* and *Montbeliard*, who are both Protestants.

**Baden  
Marquisate**

**Situation  
and  
Extent.**

**Baden  
City.**

The Marquisate of *Baden* is bounded by the Palatinate of the *Rhine* on the North; by the *Black Forest* on the East; by *Switzerland* on the South; and by the *Rhine*, which divides it from *Alsacia*, on the West: Being about nineteen Miles in length from North to South, but not above twenty in breadth in the widest part. The chief Towns whereof are, 1. *Baden*, the Capital of the Marquisate, which takes its Name from the Multitude of hot Baths about it, said to amount to near three hundred; situate in the Latitude of 48 Degrees 50 Minutes, about five Miles from the Eastern Bank of the *Rhine*, twenty-five Miles South of *Heidelberg*, and twenty North East of *Strasburg*, upon a Mountainous Rocky Ground, which render the Streets very uneven. These Baths are scalding Hot, and issuing from Rocks of Salt, Allum and Brimstone, tast strongly of those Minerals. One of them, call'd the *Kettle*, boils and bubbles up as if it stood over a hot Furnace. Among other Distempers, they are famous for curing the Cramp and Gout, on which account there is

a great resort of Quality there Annually from *Swabia, Germany* during the whole Summer. The only Publick Buildings here mentioned by Travellers are, the Marquis's Palace, and the Castle built on an adjoining Hill. 2. *Darlach*, *Darlach*, situate on the foot of a Mountain on the River *Pfutz*, twelve Miles North of *Baden*, and twenty South of *Heidelberg*, and gives a Title to the Marquis of *Baden-Darlach*, whose Palace far exceeds that at *Baden*, being admir'd for the Magnificence of the Building. The Streets are also strait and regular, and the private Houses stately and uniform. The Library, and the Coins and Medals in the Marquis's Cabinet are worth the viewing. 3. *Stollhoffen*, *Stollhoffen*, a little fortified Town, naturally strong by its Situation on a Morass, lies five Miles South-West of *Baden*, and half a League from the *Rhine*, famous for the Lines thrown up here for the Defence of the Empire. 4. *Kibitz*, *Kibitz*, situate on the East-side of the *Rhine*, over against *Strasbourg*, taken by the *French* in the late War, but restor'd to the Empire by the Peace of *Utrecht*. 5. *Pfortzheim*, a small City at the Confluence of the Rivers *Enz* and *Neckar*, twenty Miles South of *Darlach*, call'd antiently *Porta Hercynia*, being the Entrance of the *Black Forest*, part of the *Hercynian Wood*. 6. *Baden*, *Baden* *Weiller*, twelve Miles South of *Brisac*, where *Weiller*, are several hot Baths, but not equal to those of *Baden* already mentioned. *Hochberg*, *Rotel*, *Spanheim*, *Susenbourg* and *Muhlberg*, have also been Places of Note on account of their Castles or Palaces which gave Titles to some ancient Princes of the Empire, and are therefore still recorded with the other Titles of the Marquises of *Baden*, but have nothing in them to deserve a particular Description at this Day: The Castle of *Rastat* however, which stands a little



**Swabia.** little to the Northward of *Baden*, ought to be remember'd on account of the Peace concluded there in the Year 1714.

Soil and  
Produce  
of the  
Mar-  
quisate.

The Marquisate of *Baden* is a populous fruitful Country, abounding in Corn and Wine, and Venison and wild Fowl are so plentiful in their Forests, that it is the ordinary Food of the Peasants. The Rivers *Rhine*, *Ens*, *Wirmz* and *Phintz*, which water this Country, also yield them plenty of Fish; and they have Woods of Chesnuts where they feed excellent Bacon-Hogs. Here are also Quarries of Marble of all Colours, and Free Stone, with which Materials the Natives build handsome Houses at a small Expence. They have also some Agate; and export great quantities of Hemp and Flax, which their Country produces.

Branches  
of the  
House of  
*Baden*.

The House of *Baden* is divided into two Branches, viz. those of *Baden-Baden* and *Baden-Durlach*. The Territories of the Marquis of *Baden-Baden* are the Upper Marquisate of *Baden*, part of the County of *Eberstein*, half the County of *Spanheim*, the Lordship of *Usenberg*, the Earldom and Castle of *Gunsburg* and the Fort of *Khiel*. The Territories of the Marquis of *Baden-Durlach* are the Lower Marquisate of *Baden*, the Marquisate of *Hochberg*, the Landgravate of *Susenberg*, the Lordships of *Baden-Weiler*, *Rotelin*, *Lhar* and *Muhlberg*. Each of their Titles are the same, viz. Marquis of *Baden* and *Hochberg*, Landgrave of *Susenberg*, Count of *Spanheim* and *Eberstein*, and Lord of *Rotelin*, *Baden-Weiler*, *Lahr*, and *Muhlberg*. The Princes of *Baden-Baden* are Roman Catholics, and those of *Baden-Durlach* Protestants. Their respective Pedigrees and Issue will be found in the Appendix. I proceed next to the Description of the Imperial Cities and

other Places in the Circle of *Swabia* which *Swabia*.  
have not been created of already.

1. *Augsburg*, a free Imperial City, nam'd *Augsburg*  
*Augusta Vindelicorum*, from *Augustus Caesar*, in City.  
whose Reign the *Romans* planted a Colony  
here among the *Vindelin*, is situate in the La-  
titude of 48 Degrees 24 Minutes near the  
Confines of *Bavaria*, at the Conflux of the  
Rivers *Lech* and *Wardar*, sixty Miles South-  
West of *Ratisbon*, and twenty-five South of  
*Donawert*. It is a large populous well built  
City, esteem'd the Capital of *Swabia*, furnish-  
ed with many noble Fountains adorn'd with  
Brazen Statues of antient Heroes and Empe-  
rors, and some valuable Monuments of Anti-  
quity. The Cathedral, the Town-Hall, and  
the two Arsenals, are magnificent Buildings;  
and their Hospitals much admir'd for their  
Conveniency and large Endowments, particu-  
larly that built by the Family of the *Fuggers*,  
Lords of the adjacent Country, which con-  
tains an hundred and six Houses, making four  
cross Streees, inhabited by poor People, who  
have annual Pensions settled on them. The  
Mechanicks, especially the Goldsmiths of this  
City, are excellent Artists, and their Work  
vended in several parts of *Europe*. There are  
more *Lutherans* than *Papists* in this Town, who  
live in a tolerable good Understanding, their  
poor being provided for in the same Hospitals;  
and to avoid giving Offence, 'tis said, the  
*Lutherans* stand with their Hats off when the  
Host passes by. There is no place where the  
Citizens have such a Variety of Habits as here,  
which are so regulated by the Magistrates that  
every Person's Quality and Religion may be  
known by their Dress. Here it was that the  
Protestant Princes presented their Confession  
of Faith to the Emperor *Charles V.* in the  
Diet

*Swabia.* Diet held *Anno* 1530, from thence call'd the *Ausburg* Confession, which occasion'd a Civil War in the Empire that lasted some Years; but it was at length agreed at a Diet held in this City in the Year 1555, that the Protestants should enjoy the free Exercise of their Religion in the Empire. The Magistracy of *Ausburg* have since been compos'd of about an equal Number of Protestants and *Papists*, their Senate consisting of twenty three *Roman* Catholicks, and twenty two *Lutherans*; and their Common Council of an hundred and fifty each; the Executive Power being in the Senate, and the Legislative Authority in both Bodies. The Fortifications of this Town don't appear to be very strong, for the Duke of *Bavaria* took it in the Year 1704, after a Siege of thirteen Days: And upon the Loss of the Battle of *Hochstet* the same Year, he withdrew his Garrison out of the Place, as not thinking it tenable, whereupon the Citizens desir'd the Confederates to take them into their Protection.

*Ulm.*

The next most considerable City in *Swabia* is, 2. *Ulm*, an Imperial City also situate on the *Danube*, where it unites with the *Iller* and first becomes Navigable for considerable Vessels; being about forty Miles West of *Augsburg*. The Town is large and populous, and regularly fortify'd; but what is most admir'd by Travellers is the Cathedral, not to be equal'd in *Germany*, 'tis said, but by that of *Strasburg*. Here are abundance of exquisite Mechanicks also, especially in Clock-Work, and the Town has a brisk Trade with *Bavaria* and *Austria*, from whence they receive Corn, Salt and Iron by the *Danube*; exporting Linnen-Cloth and Cottons in return. The Government of this City is lodg'd in one and forty Aldermen, chosen out of the Nobility and the principal Burghers; and out of the Nobility they Annually elect



elect two Bailiffs, who Preside in their Coun-Swabia.  
 cils. The Reformation prevail'd here about the  
 Year 1529, the Magistrates at this day being all  
*Lutherans*, as are most of the Inhabitants. The  
 Territories belonging to this City contain no  
 less than Forty Bailiwicks and Lordships, most  
 of them purchased by the City of the necessi-  
 tious Nobility in their Neighbourhood. *Ulm*  
 was taken by the Duke of *Bavaria* in the Year  
 1702. but he was obliged to quit it again  
 soon after his Defeat at *Hochstat* in the Year  
 1704, whereby the City recover'd its Liberties  
 again; but was miserably ransack'd by that  
 Duke while he was in Possession of it. 3. *Bi-Bibrach*.  
*brach*, another antient Imperial City, which  
 stands on the River *Russ*, twenty Miles South  
 of *Ulm*, in a fruitful Valley encompass'd with  
 pleasant Fields and Gardens; most remarkable  
 for its hot Bath, which brings a great Con-  
 course of People thither annually at the Season.  
 The Magistrates are one half Protestants and  
 the other Papists, and the Inhabitants a mixture  
 of both. 4. *Bucaw*, a little Imperial City, ten *Bucaw*.  
 Miles South-West of *Bibrach*; remarkable for  
 its Nunnery, if it may be call'd such, where  
 all the Nuns, except the Lady Abbess, have  
 the Liberty of marrying, and are all of Noble  
 Families. This Abbess is one of those who is  
 a Princess of the Empire, and has a Vote in  
 the Diet by her Proxy. 5. *Memminghen*, a *Memmin-*  
 large City on the River *Bach*, seventeen Miles *ghen*.  
 South-East of *Bibrach*; the Inhabitants a mix-  
 ture of *Lutherans* and Papists, whose principal  
 Trade is in Linnen, Cotton and Paper, the  
 last esteem'd the best in *Germany*; but they come  
 far short of the *French* and *Hollanders* in the Pa-  
 per Manufacture. 6. *Leutkirk*, a little near Im- *Leutkirk*.  
 perial City, on a small River, twelve Miles  
 South-West of *Memminghen*, a great Thorough-  
 fare from *Italy* to *Germany*. The Magistrates  
 and

**Swabia.** and People being a mixture of *Lutherans* and *Papists*. They have a tolerable good Trade in Linnen Cloth, Corn and Flax; and the Citizens have the Privilege of digging the Mines which

*Kempton.*

lie about the Place. 7. *Kempton*, one of the antient Cities of *Germany*; formerly the Residence of the Dukes of *Swabia*, made Imperial by *Henry IV.* who granted them the Privilege of sealing their Instruments with the spread Eagle of the Empire half *Or* half *Sable*, Crown'd with the Imperial Crown. It stands about fifteen Miles South of *Memminghen* on the same Road from *Italy*; and the Inhabitants being generally Weavers, have a good Trade in Linnen Cloth, as they have also in Salt, which is brought from *Tyrol* and *Switzerland* hither, and vended in *Germany*. 9. *Isne*, or *Eisna*, situate

*Isne.*

on a little River of the same Name, twelve Miles to the Southward of *Kempton*; formerly a *Roman* Colony, as appears by an old Marble Inscription, purporting that the High-way between this City and *Kempton* was repair'd by *Septimius Severus* and *M. Antoninus*. They have neither Corn, Wine or Cattle in the neighbouring Country, and seldom attempt to sow any thing but Beans, Oats, Rapeseed and Flax; all other Necessaries are imported from *Italy* or other parts of *Germany*. It is however, said to be a flourishing Town, and well built, having been burnt down in the last Century. 10.

*Lindaw*

*Lindaw*, an Imperial City, standing partly on the Continent, and partly on an Island in the Lake of *Constance*, united by a Stone Bridge near three hundred Paces long; remarkable for a Nunnery govern'd by an Abbess, who is a Princess of the Empire, and is Sovereign of the Territories belonging to the Nunnery. The Nuns are all of Noble Families, and have the Liberty of marrying. The City has a pleasant

healthful

healthful Situation, and by the Lake and the Swabia. Rhine, which runs through it, has an Opportunity of importing and exporting Merchandize at very easy Rates. The Magistrates and most of the Natives are *Lutherans*. 11. *Bergentz*, *Bergentz*. or *Bregentz*, situate also on the Lake of *Constance*, five Miles South-East of *Lindaw*; formerly a great City, and still the Capital of a County of the same Name; but at present an inconsiderable Town. 12. *Ravenspurg*, or *Gravens-Ravenspurg*, twenty Miles West of *Leutkirk*, and as *sturg*. much South of *Bucaw*; a well built Imperial City, standing on a little River which falls into the Lake of *Constance*. The Town-Hall, and some of their Churches said to be handsome Structures: and there is a Watch-Tower in the middle of the Town with an Inscription on it, importing that the old Tower being blown down by a Whirlwind, the Watchman who stood at the top of it to give Notice of the time of the Day or Night, once in three or four Hours by a Trumpet, as is the Custom in other German Towns, receiv'd no hurt by the Fall, tho' his Wife and Son were both kill'd. 13. *Altorf*, an antient Town two Miles from *Ravenspurg*, belonging to the House of *Austria* at present; but formerly had an Earl of its own, from whom descended the antient Dukes of *Bavaria*, and the present Dukes of *Brunswick*; and here stood the antient Monastery and Chappel of *St. Oswald*, the burying Place of the *Guelphian* Family. *Altorf* is now the usual Residence of the Emperor's Lieutenant, or High Commissioner for *Swabia*, who here holds a Court of Judicature, and receives Appeals from the Imperial Cities in this Circle. 14. *Wangen*, a small *Wangen*. Imperial City, ten Miles North-East of *Lindaw*, whose Trade is chiefly in Flax and Paper. 15. *Constance*, or *Costnitz*, stil'd by some the Capital *Constance*. of



Swabia, of the Imperial Swabia, situate on the South-West part of the Lake of the same Name, in the Latitude of forty-seven Degrees ten Minutes, eight Miles East of *Überlingen*, and twelve West of *Bucaw*. The Lake whereon it stands now call'd *Constance*, or the *Bodensee*, was antiently nam'd *Lacus Brigantinus*, from the City *Bregentz*, above mention'd, situate upon it. This is the largest Lake in *Germany*, extending one and twenty Miles in length, and eight or ten in breadth, the Country bordering upon it is frequently call'd *Hegow*. The *Rhine*, which runs through this Lake has so strong a Current, that 'tis said, it does not mix with the Waters in it. The Town of *Constance* is well built, populous, and finely situated, but not very large: It has a brisk Trade from the Conveniency of Water-Carriage along the Lake and the *Rhine*. It retains still some of the Privileges of an Imperial City; but the Emperor took it at the Reformation, and appointed them a Governor, on account of their refusing, as the rest of the *German* Cities did, to accept of the *Interim*, a Scheme drawn up by himself Anno 1534, for reconciling the *Roman* Catholick and *Lutheran* Principles. The Bishop of this Place is a Prince of the Empire, and one of the Directors of the Circle of *Swabia*, but Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Mentz*. The Emperor *Sigismund* call'd a Council here in the Year 1514, for preventing a Schism in the Church, on account of three Popes pretending to the infallible Chair at the same time, viz. *John*, set up by the *Italians*, *Gregory* by the *French*, and *Benedict* by the *Spaniards*, who were all summon'd to attend the Council; however, none but *John* appear'd, and finding an Inclination in the Council to make him a Prisoner he fled from the City, but

A Council  
held here,  
Three  
Popes at  
once.

but being apprehended at *Friburg* and brought back, he was depos'd, and committed to Prison. The same Sentence pass'd against the two absent Pretenders; and *Martin V.* was afterwards elected Pope, in which Choice the Emperor and all *Christendom* acquiesced. In the eighth Session of this Council Dr. *John Wickliff*, of *Oxford*, and his Doctrines were condemn'd as Heretical, and his Bones order'd to be dug up and burnt forty Years after his Death. In the fifteenth Session *John Huss* was condemn'd, and deliver'd over to the secular Power to be burnt, tho' he had the Emperor's Letters of Safe-Conduct. And the same Sentence pass'd upon *Jerome of Prague*, who was likewise burnt in the same City; and the Natives still shew the Place to Strangers who visit them. This Council lasted four Years, during which time it is observ'd, there were in this little City four Patriarchs, twenty-nine Cardinals, three hundred and forty Archbishops and Bishops, five hundred and fifty-four Abbots and Doctors, ten thousand secular Princes and Noblemen, four hundred and fifty Common-Whores, and three hundred and twenty Fiddlers. 16. *Buchorn*, situate on the same Lake, twelve Miles North-West of *Lindaw*; so call'd from the Woods of Beeches near it; formerly subject to its own Earl, but now part of the *Austrian* Dominions, and made Dependant on the City of *Uberlingen*. It is a small City, but has a pretty good Trade by means of the Lake, their Vessels continually passing and repassing with Merchandize between *Swabia* and *Switzerland*. 17. *Uberlingen*, a City on the *Bodensee*, or Lake of *Constance*, twenty-seven Miles North-West of *Lindaw*, situate on the top of a Rock, and surrounded with Vineyards, whose Situation seem'd

*Swabia*. seem'd so pleasant to the ancient Dukes of *Swabia*, that they made it their usual Residence. It has at present a pretty brisk Trade, and is famous for its Mineral Waters, which cure the Stone and other Distempers, and in twice or thrice washing takes off all Warts. The Hospital in this Town is the best endow'd of any in *Swabia*; and the People so rich, that they contribute, tis said, as much to the general Charges of the Empire as many of the *Ratolfsel*. German Princes. 18. *Ratolfsel*, or *Cella Ratolfs*, which communicates its Name to that part of the Lake call'd the *Celler-Sea*, on which it is situated, subject at this Day to the House of *Austria*.

Besides the Principalities and Towns already mention'd, I find the following are deem'd part of the Circle of *Swabia*; 1. The Marquisate of *Burgaw*, lying on the South side of the *Danube*, extending thirty Miles in Length, and as much in Breadth, under the Dominion of the House of *Austria*, the chief Towns whereof are, 1. *Burgaw*, situate on the *Mindel*, twenty Miles North West of *Augsburg*. 2. *Gunsburg*, a small City on the *Danube*, eight Miles North-West of *Burgaw*, with a Castle adjoining to it, where the Imperial Governor resides.

2. The Landgravate of *Nellenburg*, subject also to the Emperor, twenty-seven Miles long and twelve broad, the chief Town whereof is *Nellenburg*, twelve Miles North-West of *Ueberlingen*.

3. The County of *Hobenburg*, situate between the Duchy of *Wurtemberg* and the Principality of *Furstenburg*, about twenty-four Miles long and twenty broad, the chief Towns whereof are *Hobenburg*, *Rosenburg*, and *Willengen*, subject to the House of *Austria*: And three Imperial



Imperial and Free Cities near the *Rhine*; viz. *Swabia*.  
*Offenburg* or *Offingen*, *Zell* and *Gengenbach*.

4. The *Brissow*, subject also to the House of *Austria*, and lies near the *Rhine*, between the *Hohenburg* and *Furstenburg*, the chief Towns whereof are, 1. *Friburg*, situate on a Hill near the River *Treisem*, at the Entrance of the *Black Forest*, thirty Miles South of *Strasburg*, esteem'd a strong Place, and very populous. The Mechanics here are expert in polishing precious Stones found in *Lorrain* and the neighbouring Countries. This Town has been more than once taken by the *French* in the late Wars; but surrender'd to the Imperialists again by subsequent Treaties, and particularly by the Treaty of *Baden*, Anno 1714, and is now subject to the Emperor. 2. *Brisac*, usually call'd *Old Brisac*, to distinguish it from another Town opposite to it on the Western Side of the *Rhine*, which the *French* built some few Years since, giving it the Name of *New Brisac*. The Town of *Old Brisac* is situated on the Top of a round Hill, on the East Side of the *Rhine*, thirty Miles to the Southward of *Strasburg*, and ten West of *Friburg*, reckon'd a strong Place, but taken by the *French* in the Year 1703, after thirteen Days open Trenches; it was however restor'd to the Emperor by the Treaty of *Baden*, Anno 1714, and now remains in his Possession.

The four Forest Towns in *Swabia* also belong to the House of *Austria*, and are, 1. *Rheinfeld*, a small City, having a Bridge over the *Rhine*, twenty eight Miles South of *Brisac*, and eight to the Eastward of *Basle* in *Switzerland*. 2. *Seckingen*, in an Island of the *Rhine*, eight Miles East of *Rheinfeld*. 3. *Laufenburg*, divided into two parts by the *Rhine*, situate seven Miles East of *Seckingen*. And 4. *Wald-Waldbusch*.

**Swabia.** *lust*, or *Waldsbu*, situate on the Conflux of the *Schule* and *Rhine*.

**Furstem-  
burg Prin-  
cipality  
and City.**

The Principality of *Furstemburg* extends seventy Miles in Length, lying on both sides of the *Danube* near its Source, but is very narrow; the chief Town whereof is also nam'd *Furstemburg*, situate on the South Side of the River, twenty Miles North of *Schaffhausen* in *Switzerland*, and thirty-five East of *Brisac*. The Village of *Tone Essingen* where the *Danube* rises, is situate in this Country. The Prince of *Furstemburg* is a Count of the Empire, of a very ancient Family.

**The  
County  
and Town  
of Sulez.**

The County of *Sulez* is situate on the Confines of *Zurich* and *Schaffhausen* in *Switzerland*, the chief Town whereof is also named *Sulez*, which gives the Title of Count to the Prince of this County.

**The  
County  
of Ems.**

The County of *Ems*, which takes its Name from a Castle near the *Rhine* that gives Title to a Count of the Empire, lies about ten Miles to the Southward of *Bregenz*, being about ten Miles long and five broad.

**The  
County of  
Montfort.**

The County of *Montfort*, twelve Miles long and six broad, lies to the Southward of *Ems* on the Confines of *St. Gall* and *Appenzel*, and gives the Title of Count to the Family of *Montfort*.

**Waldburg  
County.**

The County of *Waldburg* lies South of *Ravensprug*, extending twenty Miles in Length, and eighteen in Breadth, comprehending the Lordships of *Walsee*, *Wurtzhack*, *Friedburg*, *Sheer*, and the fine Castle of *Waldburg*, which gives a Title to the Family who are Princes of it.

**Konigseck.**

The County of *Konigseck*, which gives Title to a Count of the ancient Family of the *Guelphs*, lies to the North-West of *Waldburg*, the chief Town whereof is of the same Name,

an

an open Place, of which Travellers give no further Description.

The County of *Kirkberg*, of which the Town of *Kirkberg* is the Capital, gives Title also to a Count, and lies Southward of *Ulm*, being about eighteen Miles long and eight broad.

The Principality of *Mindelheim*, situate in the *Algow*, between the Bishoprick of *Augsburg* and the Abbey of *Kempten*, eighteen Miles long, and ten or fifteen broad, for the breadth is various, now gives the Title of Prince to the Family of *Marlborough*, with which the late Duke was honour'd on the Victory he obtain'd over the *French* at *Hochstat*, and the Heir of that Family is thereby entituled to a Seat in the Imperial Diet. The Capital of this Principality, which gives its Name to it, is an open Town, situate eighteen Miles North of *Memmingen*, and twenty-five South of *Augsburg*.

The Principality of *Hohenzollern*, which derives its Name from the Castle of *Zollern*, is situated between the Principality of *Furstemburg* and the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, thirty Miles in Length, and eight or ten in Breadth, govern'd by its own Prince, who is Chamberlain of the Empire, and Vicar to the Elector of *Brandenburg* in that Office. The chief Places are *Hechingen*, *Hagerlach*, *Sigmaringen*, and the Castle of *Zollern*, of which the Chief is *Hechingen*, a small City, which lies between the *Danube* and the *Neckar*, eight Miles South of *Tubingen*.

The Principality of *Oettingen* lies between the Marquisate of *Anspach* and the Dutchy of *Newburg*, and is near thirty Miles long and eighteen broad, the chief Places whereof are *Oettingen*, *Allerheimb*, *Wallerstein*, *Nordlinghen*, *Dunkelpibel*,

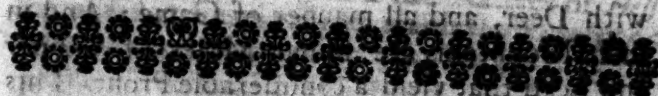


Swabia. *Dunkelpeihel*, and *Gingen*, the principal whereof are, 1. *Oettingen*, situate on the River *Wernitz*, fifteen Miles North-West of *Donauwert*. 2. *Nördlingen*, a small Imperial City, on the River *Eyer*, eight Miles North of *Blenheim*, famous for two Battles fought there in the Years 1634, and 1646.

*Lowenstein.* The County of *Lowenstein* lies near the River *Neckar*, whose Sovereign is a Count of the *Palatine* Family.

The County of Gravenack lies between the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, and the Principality of *Hobenzollern*, and gives a Title to a Count of the Empire, who is Sovereign of it. The chief Places in it are *Eglingen*, a small City near *Nordlingen*, and *Gravenack*, a large open Town, defended by a Castle, the usual Residence of the Count.

[illegible]



# UPPER RHINE.

## CHAP. IV.

*Treats of the Circle of the Upper Rhine, comprehending the Landgravates of Hesse, Wetteravia, Alsasia, and the Dutchy of Lorrain.*

THE Circle of the Upper Rhine is usually divided into three parts, viz. 1. The Landgravates of Hesse and the Wetteraw. 2. The Landgrate of Alsasia. And 3. The Dutchy of Lorrain.

1. *Hassia*, or *Hesse*, is bounded by *Brunswick* on the North; by *Thuringia* towards the East; by the River *Mayne* and *Franconia* on the South; and by the Bishoprick of *Mentz* and *Treves*, and the Palatinate of the *Rhine* on the West; extending about an hundred Miles from East to West, and about as far from North to South.

The Air of this Country is cold, but healthful, and in some parts fruitful in Corn and Soil. Wine, especially near the Rivers *Rhine* and *Lech*. In their Plains also are numerous Flocks of Sheep, which yield the finest Wool in Germany, which is bought up even by the English Merchants, as equal if not preferable to their own; but great part of the Country however is covered by Woods and Forests, especially towards

Upper Rhine. towards the North, which are well stock'd with Deer, and all manner of Game: And in their Mountains are found Mines of Copper and Lead that yield a considerable Profit. This Country is held to be anciently the Seat of the *Catti*, mention'd by *Tacitus*, in the first Book of his Annals. The Christian Religion was first planted here about the Year 730, by *Winefrid*, an *English* Saxon, who was afterwards advanced to the Bishoprick of *Metz*. *Philip the Magnanimous*, who succeeded to the Landgravate of *Hesse*, Anno 1509, establish'd the Reformation according to *Luther's* Model; and in the Year 1530, he form'd a Confederacy of the Protestant Princes at *Smalcald*, for the Defence of their Religion, against the Emperor *Charles V.* from the Place of the Treaty call'd the *Smalcaldick* League: But the Protestant Princes had but ill Success in this War, the Duke of *Saxony* as well as the Landgrave of *Hesse* being made Prisoners, and oblig'd to submit to such Terms as the Emperor thought fit to impose upon them. The Landgrave *Lewis*, Son of *Philip the Magnanimous*, dying without Issue, Anno 1604, divided his Territories between his two Nephews *Maurice* and *Lewis*; and *Maurice* having shewn an Inclination to *Calvinism*, he provided by his Will, that if he should endeavour any Alteration of the establish'd Religion in his Territories, he should be depriv'd of his Share in them. *Maurice* nevertheless soon after his Uncle's Death, oblig'd his Subjects to embrace *Calvinism*, whereupon *Lewis* appeal'd to the Emperor, and procuring a Decree against his Brother, was put into Possession of the whole Landgravate: whereupon *Lutheranism* was again establish'd, and continued to all *Amelia Elizabeth*, Mother and Guardian to *William VI.* having a great standing



standing Army, compell'd the Natives of *Hesse Upper* to profess *Calvinism* again, about the Year 1666, *Rhine*. as the greatest part of this Country do at present. *High* and *Low Dutch* are spoken differently in *Hesse*, occasion'd by its Situation between the *Upper* and *Lower Saxony*; for in the *Upper Saxony* *High Dutch* is spoken in the greatest Purity, and *Low Dutch* generally in the other.

*Hesse* is divided into 1. *Hesse Proper*. And, Division of the Country.  
2. *Veteravia*, or the *Weteraw*. In *Hesse Proper* are, 1. The Landgravate of *Hesse Cassel*. 2.

The Landgravate of *Hesse Darmstat*, and the Territories belonging to the other Branches of this Family. 3. The County of *Waldeck*. 4. The Territories of the Abbies of *Fuld* and *Hirschfeld*. 5. The County of *Solms*. 6. The Imperial Cities of *Wetlar* and *Eridburg*.

In *Hesse Proper*, the chief Towns are, 1. Chief *Cassel*, the Capital of *Hassia*, the Seat of the Towns. Landgrave or Prince, to whom it gives Title, *Cassel*.

situate in the River *Fulda*, in a pleasant fruitful Plain, in the Latitude of fifty-one Degrees twenty Minutes, forty Miles South-East of *Padenborn*, and is suppos'd to stand in the Place where *Drusus* built his *Castellum Car-torium*. It has at present four Churches, the principal whereof is that of *St. Martin's* formerly the Cathedral, in which are the Monuments of the Landgraves, with their Busts in Copper and Marble. The Streets of the City are broad, and the Market-Places spacious, but most of the Houses are Timber Buildings. The Citizens have a good Trade, especially in Wool and Woollen Manufactures, and are very well supply'd with Provisions of all kinds. The Palace, which is separated from the rest of the Town, is strongly fortified, and may be call'd a Citadel; it is admir'd for the many

bra

noble

Upper noble Apartments within it, and the fine Rhine Prospect it has of the adjoining Country, there being no less than sixty large Towns to be

*Marpurg.*

seen from its Walls. 2. *Marpurg*, pleasantly situated on the River *Lon*, forty Miles South-West of *Cassel*, and as many North-East of *Frankfort* upon the *Maine*, a fortified Town, and defended also by a Castle. Here is held the supreme Court of Justice for all the Natives of *Cassel*, who may appeal from other Jurisdictions to this, which consists of a President and six Assessors. Here is also a University, one of the best in *Germany*, founded about the Year 1426. 3. *Darmstat*, the Capital of the Landgrate of that Name, and the usual Residence of the Landgrave of *Hesse Darmstat*, situate on a small River, ten Miles to the Eastward of the *Rhine*, and fifteen South of *Frankfort* on the *Maine*, a small compact and well built Town, and the Landgrave's Palace a magnificent Structure, surrounded with a most elegant Garden; besides which he has two other Country Seats, about two Miles distant each from *Darmstat*, either of them fit to entertain a Prince. 4. The little Town of *Catzenellebogen*, which communicates its Name to a County on the Banks of the

*Catzenellebogen.*

Town and County.

*Rhine*, is situated ten Miles East of *Nassau*, and twenty North-West of *Menx*. The Property of this Town and County was long disputed between the Earls of *Nassau* and the Landgraves of *Hesse*, but it was at length surrendered by *William* of *Nassau*, to *Philip* Landgrave of *Hesse*, at the Treaty of *Passau*, in Consideration of sixty thousand Crowns; tho' the Family of *Nassau* still retain the Title of Counts of *Catzenellebogen*. 5. *Smalcald*,

*Smalcald.*

situate on a Rivulet of the same Name, fifty Miles South-East of *Cassel*, a well built Town, and

and considerable for the Iron Mines in the Upper Rhine. Neighbourhood of it, which employ vast Numbers of Smiths and Artificers in this Town, the Iron Ware made here being vended all over the Empire: but what has render'd this Town most famous is, the Congress of the Protestant Princes, held here between the Years 1530, and 1538, to form a Confederacy for their mutual Defence against the Emperor, in which they had ill Success at first, but at length procur'd the Liberty of professing the Lutheran Religion in their respective Territories. 6. *Schwalbach*, ten Miles North of *Mentz*, famous for its Baths, which according to the Accounts of them, cure almost every Distemper; at least they have obtain'd so great a Reputation, as to draw great numbers of the German Nobility and Gentry hither annually at the Season. From one of the Springs, the Streams of Vitriol, Sulphur, and other Minerals rise with that force, that they will almost choak a Person who holds his Head over them; and tho' the Waters seem to boil continually, they are so cold that the Natives usually cool their Wine in them in Summer. At certain times it throws up its Waters with that Vehemency, that in a few Minutes the Fountain is emptied, and does not recover its usual Quantity of Water in some Days after; which sudden Evacuation is said to proceed from a violent Eruption of Subterranean Spirits, which sometimes burst out like a Storm of Wind. 7. *Embs*, another Town famous for its Baths, impregnated with Vitriol, Alom, Iron, and Sulphur, which cure the Gout, shortness of Breath, weakness in the Limbs, and a multitude of other Distempers. 8. *Ro-* *Rotenburg*, pleasantly situated on the River *Fulda*, thirty Miles South-East of *Cassel*, considerable



Upper Rhine. a Dean, and twenty Canons, richly endow'd.  
 9. *Homburg*, twenty-five Miles South of *Cassel*,  
 and twelve to the Westward of *Rotenburg*.  
 10. *Alsfeld*, fifteen Miles to the East of *Marpurg*, one of the antientest Towns in *Hesse*; but taken notice of for little at present but its fine Stadt-House.

*Waldeck*  
 County  
 and Town.

The County of *Waldeck*, which Geographers make a part of *Hesse*, is bounded on the North by the Bishoprick of *Paderborn*; on the East and South by other Provinces of *Hesse*; and on the West by the Territories of *Cologne*; being about twenty-four Miles in breadth, and as much in length. It is sufficiently fruitful in Corn, and has Wine enough for the use of the Natives; some Mines also they have, and plenty of Sheep and Venison. The chief Town whereof is *Waldeck*, situate on the top of a high Hill, thirty Miles to the Northward of *Marpurg*; other Towns of any Note in this County are *Wildenburg*, *Corback* and *Eyenburg*.

*Fuld*  
 Abby and  
 Territory.

The Territories of the Abby of *Fuld*, sometimes call'd the County of *Buchen*, or *Fagonia*, lie to the Northward of *Hanaw*, and are about thirty Miles in length, esteem'd a very rich Country; the chief Town whereof is *Fuld*, situate on a River of the same Name, forty Miles to the Eastward of *Marpurg*; here is one of the noblest Monasteries in Europe, of the *Benedictine* Order, founded by St. *Boniface* in the Year 744, and endow'd afterwards with large Privileges by several Emperors. The Abbot is a Prince of the Empire; and takes place in all General Diets among the Emperor's Peers; he is Lord both of the Town and Country about it, and Primate of all the Abbots in *Germany*, and depends immediately on the Pope. The great Church dedicated

of

of St. *Boniface* is esteem'd a magnificent Structure, and shews a great deal of the antient Architecture. They have among their Antiquities three Manuscripts, containing the *New Testament* compleat; The four *Evangelists* distinct, and a Treatise of the *Trinity*, which according to Tradition, were all written by St. *Boniface*. Other Towns of any Note in the Territory of *Fulda* are *Hamelburg*, *Bruckenhaw* and *Hunfeld*.

The Town and Monastery of *Hirschfeld* stand twenty Miles North of *Fulda*, upon the same River. This Convent was held to be one of the noblest Structures in the Empire. The Territories belonging to it are about 12 Miles long, and as many broad; but these, with the other Revenues belonging to it, were at the Reformation seculariz'd, as 'tis call'd, and the Landgraves of *Hesse* enjoy them as Administrators of *Hirschfeld* to this Day: for it seems at the Reformation, when any Temporal Prince seiz'd on a Bishoprick or Abby in *Germany*, he call'd himself Administrator of it; and all the Protestant Princes confederating together, procur'd these Ecclesiastical Estates to be confirm'd to them by Subsequent Treaties with the Emperor, and the Catholick Princes of the Empire.

The County of *Solms* situate on the South of *Hesse Marburg*, is subject to its own Prince, the chief Town whereof is of the same Name, fifteen Miles South-West of *Marburg*. The Castle of *Brunsfeld*, fifteen Miles to the Southward of *Solms*, being the usual Residence of the Count. The Imperial City of *Westerlar* stands on the River *Lahn*, eighteen Miles South-West of *Marburg*, and is remarkable for little, but the Imperial Chamber's being remov'd hither after the *French* destroy'd *Spire*;

Upper it is by some plac'd in *Weteravia*, as well as *Rhine*. the Imperial City of *Friedburg*, which stands fifteen Miles to the South of *Weisslar*, and *Friedburg*. twelve North of *Frankfort*, at the foot of a ridge of Hills, call'd *De Hube*, a rich Town of good Trade, where some of the German Emperors have formerly resided. The other Towns of most Note in *Hesse*, are *Ziegenheim*, the Capital of a little County of the same Name. *Hazfield*, Capital also of a County, *Friedlar*, *Frankenburg*, *Giessen*, *Gravenburg*, *Nidda*, *Geraw*, *St. Goar*, *Wied*, *Sayn*, *Isenburg*, *Runkel*, *Eschwege*, *Wilzenhausen*, *Sumra* and *Geysmar*.

*Ziegen-  
heim,  
Hazfield,  
Franken-  
burg, &c.*

*Veteravia  
or the  
Weteraw.*

I come next to that part of *Hesse* which goes under the Name of *Veteravia*, or the *Weteraw*, which some reckon a distinct Country from *Hesse*, the Landgraves being Sovereigns but of very little of it. The Name *Weteraw* is suppos'd to be deriv'd from the River *Wetter*, which runs through part of the Country, and it is bounded by *Hesse Proper* on the North; the County of *Reinbeck* on the East; by the River *Maine* on the South; and by the *Rhine* on the West: being about an hundred Miles in length, and fifty in breadth. It yields both Corn and Wine, and is by some esteem'd one of the most fruitful Countries of *Germany*; the Counties of *Hanaw* and *Nassaw* take up the greatest part of it. The County of *Hanaw* is bounded on the North and East by the Territories of the *Abby of Fulda*, and by the Dominions of the House of *Nassaw* towards the West, extending North-East from the River *Maine* about Forty Miles, and is about fifteen in Breadth, and govern'd by its own Earl: The chief Town whereof is *Hanaw*, pleasantly situated on the River *Kuntz*, ten Miles to the Eastward of *Frankfort*; the Town

*County  
and Town  
of Hanaw.*



Town is well built and uniform, and has a very good Trade, and the Fortifications about it are after the modern Way. 2. *Budingen*, situate on the River *Soam* five Miles North of *Hanaw*, a large City with a fine Castle belonging to it, the Capital of a County twenty Miles long and eight broad, sometimes call'd the County of *Upper Isenburg*. 3. *Gelnhausen*, an Imperial City twelve Miles North-East of *Hanaw*, a Place of little Trade at present, but before the Civil Wars in *Germany* of some Reputation, being inhabited by many of the *German* Nobility and Gentry.

The County of *Nassaw* strictly taken, is but of small Extent, but in the last Age grew up into a considerable Principality, by the Accession of the Counties of *Weilburg*, *Idstein*, *Wiesbaden*, *Dillenburg*, *Beilstein*, *Gleiburg*, *Seegen*, and *Hadamar*, which together are usually call'd the County of *Nassaw-Cätsenellebogen*. The several Districts may be known according to a late Writer, by their different Soils and Productions. *Ditz* says it is rocky and mountainous, and yields Corn, Wine, and Venison. The County of *Westerwald* affords Fat Pastures, and a large Breed of Cattle. In *Siegen* and *Dillenburg* they have Mines of Iron, Lead, Copper, and other Metals. And at *Freundsburg* they make the greatest Part of the Steel which furnishes the *German* Empire; the chief Towns belonging to the Dominions of *Nassaw*, are 1. *Nassaw-Nassau*, a little Town and Castle, situate on the River *Lahn*, eight Miles East of the *Rhine*, and twelve South-East of *Coblenz*, heretofore the Seat of the first Branch of the Family of *Nassaw*. 2. *Dillenburg*, which gives Name to a County situate on the River *Dilla*, from whence it derives its Name, sixteen Miles West of *Marpurg*.

Upper *purg*, defended by a Castle which stands upon an adjoining Hill, formerly the Seat of the Counts of *Dillenburg*, a Branch of the Family of *Nassaw*; it is a Town of some Trade, which consists in Cattle and Woollen Manufactures. 3. *Siegen*, the Capital also of a County situate on a high Rock, and regularly fortified, thirty Miles North-East of *Nassaw*, gives a Title to another Branch of this Family; here is a University and an Academy for training up young Gentlemen in Marriall Exercises, and a little Distance from the City is a very good Iron-Mine. 4. *Herborn*, two or three *English* Miles below *Dillenburg*, on the same River, an University also, which has some few Exhibitions for poor Scholars settled on the Dissolution of Monasteries at the Reformation: The Citizens have a tolerable Trade in Woollen Cloth, which is wrought here. 5. *Beilstein*, an old Town which gives Name to a County, and was the Inheritance of a younger Branch of the Family of *Nassaw*, situate among Rocks and Mountains, about ten Miles to the South of *Herborn*. 6. *Dietz*, pleasantly situated on the Banks of the *Lohn*, ten Miles East of *Nassaw*, the Capital also of a County. 7. *Wiesbaden*, the Capital of a County, situate five Miles North of *Meur*, and twenty South-East of *Nassaw*, not very large, but much frequented on account of its Baths. In these Waters, there may very sensibly be discern'd by the test four Minerals, as Sulphur, Salt, Allum and Salt-Peter; the first of which is most Predominant, and renders the Waters as hot as any in *Germany*. 8. *Hadamar*, twenty Miles North of *Meur*, gives Title to a Prince of the Family of *Nassaw*: the other Towns mentioned by Travellers in *Nassaw*, are

are *Istein*, *Weilburg* and *Hager*, but of these, Upper I meet with nothing Particular. Having taken Rhine. a View of the Towns in *Hesse* and *Weteravia*, it may be proper to enquire into the Families of those Princes to whom most of them are Subject, and these are the Princes of *Hesse* and the Princes of *Nassau*.

The Princes of *Hesse* antiently enjoy'd no Family of other Title than that of *Schelt-Graven*, or *Hesse-Cassel*. the lowest Degree of Counts; the Country of *Hesse* being then part of the Principality of *Thuringia*. *Lewis* the III. was first created Landgrave of *Hesse*: *Philip* the Magnanimous of this Family form'd the *Smaicaldick League* above-mention'd, about the Year 1537, being a Confederacy of all the Protestant Princes of the Empire against the Emperor *Charles* the V. *Charles* the late Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel* was esteem'd a very brave Prince, he was a General in the Confederate Army in the War between the Allies and *France* in the Reign of *William* the III. between whom and the Landgrave, there seem'd to be very great intimacy: this Prince was born Anno 1654, and married *Mary Amelia*, Sister to *Casimir* late Duke of *Courland*, Anno 1673, by whom he had Issue, *Frederick*, the present Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel* and King of *Sweden*, born Anno 1676, and married 1699, to *Sophia-Charlotte*, Daughter to the late Elector of *Brandenburg*, since whose Death he married the Princess *Ulrica-Eleonora*, now Queen of *Sweden*, Anno 1715, and at her Request was chosen King of *Sweden*, Anno 1720, but has no Issue either by his former Confort or this: He is the eldest Branch of the House of *Hesse-Cassel*, who next to the *Brandenburgher* have been the greatest Patrons of *Calvinism* in the Empire, but upon his Accession to the Throne of *Sweden*, he was compelled by the States to renounce



Upper renounce Calvinism and swear to promote Lutheranism with equal Zeal, and this I don't see many Princes of that Persuasion scruple when there is a Crown in View, tho' till Interest opens their Eyes, they prosecute the Lutherans with as much Passion as they would a Papist or an Infidel: The Territories possessed by this Prince are the lower Landgravate of Hesse, in which are Cassel-Ziegenheim, and the Lordship of Pless. 2. Marburg in the upper Landgravate. 3. the Principality of Hirschfeld. 4. Part of the County of Katzenellenbogen. 5. The County of Schwabenburg. 6. Smalcald in the County of Henneburg. And 7. The Bailiwicks of Rotenburg and Sachsenhausen.

*Hesse Darmstat.* Another Branch of the House of Hesse is that of the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstat, a little inferior in point of Territories to that of Hesse-Cassel, for the present Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstat possesses, 1. the upper Landgravate, in which are Giessen, Butzbach, Aendorf, Battenberg, Gleunda, Blamkerstein, Frankenau, Gera, Grunberg and Konigsberg. 2. The County of Nidda. 3. The Lordship of Itter. 4. The upper Part of the County of Katzenellenbogen, in which lies Darmstat. And 5. The County of Diets.

*Hesse-Rhin-  
feld.* A third Branch of the House of Hesse is Rhinfeld; this Prince possesses part of the lower Country of Katzenellenbogen, viz. Rhinfeld, St. Goar and Gevernhausen, the Bailiwicks of Rechenberg, Florustein and Brannbach, with Rotzenberg and its District.

*Hesse-Homburg.* The fourth Branch of this House is that of Hesse-Homburg, which possesses, 1. Homburg with its Territory. 2. Wevelingen and Flehmsbad with its Dependancies. And 3. Bingham. There are still some other Branches, which will be found in the Pedigree of the Family of Hesse in the Appendix; I shall only take

notice here, that the Branch of *Darmstat* are *Upper Lutherans*, and that of *Rhinfield Papists*, that of *Homburg* as I take it are *Lutherans*; as for the eldest Branch of *Hesse-Cassel* it has been already observed, that they have been for many Years zealous *Calvinists* till the present Prince thought fit to embrace *Lutheranism*, in order to mount the Throne of *Sweden*.

The Arms of *Hesse-Cassel*, and *Hesse-Darmstat* are *Azure* a *Lion*, Part *Argent* Part *Gules*, for *Hesse*. Or, a *Leopard*, *Gules* arm'd and crown'd, *Azure* for *Catzenellbogen*. *Gules*, two *Lions* spotted like *Leopards* *Languid* and armed, *Azure* for *Dietz*.

The Family of *Nassaw* is agreed to be very ancient, and some are so zealous for its Antiquity, that they relate that two Brothers of this Family attended *Caesar* in his conquest of *Gaul*; but however that be, credible Historians give an account of one *Orbo* of *Nassaw*, made Earl of *Gelderland* in the Year 1079. The late King *William* descended from another *Orbo*, whose Son *Henry*, about the Year 1190, added *Dillenburg*, *Wissbaden* and *Idstein*, to the Territories of his Grandfather *Walleran*, which seems to be the antient Name of the Family, *Nassaw* was the Name of the Castle or Palace only where the Eldest Branch resided. From *William-Walleran* of the Branch of *Dillenburg*, says a late Writer, came the second Branch of *Nassaw-Orange*, which ended in *William III.* King of *England*, and from him also proceeded *John* of *Nassaw* who established the *Protestant Religion* in his Territories, and died 1606, from whom descended the present Prince of *Nassaw-Friesland*, whom the late King *William* left his Heir; but I do not design here to give the entire Pedigree of the *Nassaws*, which will be found amongst the rest of the *German*

Upper. Princes in the Appendix, only it may be proper Rhine. just to mention the most considerable Branches of it now in being, which are those of *Nassaw-Dietz*, *Nassaw-Dillenburg*, *Nassaw-Hadamar*, *Nassaw-Saarbruck*, and *Nassaw-Siegen*; the last of which are Papists.

Arms of  
*Nassaw*.

The Arms of the Princes of *Nassaw*, are, 1. Azure sprinkled with Billets, Or, a Lyon of the same Languid for *Nassaw*. 2. Or, a Lyon Gules crown'd, and Languid Argent for *Circzenellebogen*. 3. Gules, two Lyons, Or, Leopard-wise for *Dietz*.

*Alsatia*.  
Name.

Situation  
and Ex-  
tent.

I come next to describe the Landgravate of *Alsatia*, another Part of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*; as to the Palatinate, tho' part of it be deem'd within this Circle, yet as much the greater Part is comprehended within the Circle of the *Lower Rhine*, I choose to describe it all together when I come to that Circle, rather than dismember the Territories belonging to the Palatinate. *Alsatia*, or *Elsass*, is supposed to derive its Name from the River *Ell*, which runs through it, tho' *Sherringham* supposes this to be Part of the Territories of the antient Saxons, and to be call'd *Edelfassen*, as the richest and pleasantest Country the Saxons were Masters of; the Fruitfulness of the Soil giving some Colour for this Opinion. It is bounded by the County Palatine of the *Rhine* on the North; by the Circle of *Swabia*, from which it is separated by the River *Rhine* on the East; by *Switzerland* on the South; and by the Dutchy of *Lorraine* on the West; and has been contended for by the *French* and *Germans* for an Age past with the utmost Fury; but is now entirely under the Dominion of the *French*. As I have describ'd the Bounds for the *Brisgow*, and some other Territories on the East-side of the *Rhine*, which



which were heretofore look'd upon as Part of Upper *Alsace*, but as late Treaties of Peace have made *Rhine*. the *Rhine* the Boundary between *France* and the Empire, it seems much better to treat of the Territories on each side of the *Rhine* as distinct Provinces: The Extent of this Country from North to South is about an hundred Miles, and the Breadth at a Medium about twenty-five, tho' in some Places it is less, and others it is more than thirty.

The Soil is exceeding rich, producing Plenty of Corn and Wine. Their Hills are covered with Chestnut Groves, and afford also great Quantities of Copper, Lead, and other Minerals, and the Meadows and Pastures are scarcely to be equal'd; add to which the Agreeableness of the Climate, and the Temperature of the Air, with the Conveniency of the River *Rhine*, which runs the whole Length of it, and it will not seem altogether unworthy of the Blood and Treasure which have been spent in the long Wars between the Empire and *France*, the one to defend their Possession, and the other to make a Conquest of it. The whole Country is usually divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Alsace*. The chief Towns in the *Lower Alsace* are,

1. *Strasburg*, olim *Argentoratum*, pleasantly *Strasburg*, situated in the Middle of a Plain, at the Conflux of the Rivers *Ill* and *Breusch*, which a Mile below fall into the *Rhine*, lying in the Latitude of 48 Degrees forty Minutes, and near eight Degrees of Longitude to the Eastward of *London*, a free Imperial City, till it was treacherously surpriz'd by the *French King*, in the Year 1682. The Trade of this Place was great and flourishing, and the People enjoy'd the free Exercise of their Religion, which was generally *Lutheran*, till it fell into the

Upper Hands of *France*; but with their Liberties. Rhine. their Trade is now much declin'd; scarce any thing is improv'd of late but the Fortifications, which the *French* have made as fine as possible, it being the most considerable Frontier Town they have on the side of the Empire. The Town is of a large Circumference, and so well built, that my Author says the Houses of the Magistrates and Merchants are fit to entertain Princes; and over the Rivers which run through it are laid many handsome Bridges. It is a Bishop's See, subject to the Archbishop of *Mentz*. Upon the Reformation the Bishop and Canons were expell'd, and the *Roman* Catholicks had only one little Church left them; but when it fell into the Hands of the *French*, Popery, with the Bishop and Canons were restor'd, after they had been dispossest'd upwards of an hundred Years, tho' as I am inform'd, the *French* do still tolerate the Protestant Religion here. Travellers who pass through this City admire the Contrivance of their publick Granaries, Store-Houses, Wine-Cellars, Stadt-House, Arsenal and Cathedral; the last of which is esteem'd one of the Wonders of *Germany*, and describ'd at large in a Treatise on purpose, by *Os. Schadeus*, Anno 1617. The Height of the Tower is four hundred eighty nine Feet, and eight Juncles of admirable Workmanship, and has a Pair of folding Gates of Brass at the West End; but what is most admir'd is the great Clock, wherein is a Celestial Globe, with all the Motions of the Planets, fix'd Stars, &c. behind which there is a perpetual Almanack, wherein the Day of the Month is pointed at by a Statue standing by. The Hours are crowed by a Cock, and afterwards struck on a Bell by an Angel; not far from which stands another

ther Angel with an Hour-Glass in his Hand, Upper which turns round as soon as the Clock has Rhine, done striking. The first Quarter is struck by a Child with an Apple, the second by a young Man with an Arrow, the third by a full aged Man with a Tip-Staff, and the fourth by an old Man with his Cane. On the Out-side of the Church are shewn the Increase and Decrease of the Moon, with the Motion of the Sun thro' all the Signs of the Zodiack, and a Multitude of other Curiosities, which may be seen at large in the Treatise above mention'd. An University was founded here by the Protestant Magistrates about the Year 1538, on which the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* conferr'd many great Privileges and Immunities. A late Writer observes, that the Women of this Place are exceeding handsome, but as remarkable for their odd fantastical Dresses as for their Beauty.

By the last Treaty of Peace at *Rastat*, concluded *Anno 1714.* and by several former Treaties, *Strasbourg* is confirm'd to *France* by the Emperor; but then it is thereby provided that *Fort Kehl*, erected by the *French* on the East-side of the *Rhine*, at the End of the Bridge of *Strasbourg*, shall be yielded up to the Empire; and as to the Fort of *Pile*, and others erected in the Islands of the *Rhine* near *Strasbourg*, that they should be entirely razed, and never be re-establish'd by either Party for the future, and that the Navigation and Use of the River *Rhine* should remain free and open for the Subjects of either Side. 2. *Zabern*, or *Sa-Zabern*, *vern Elsas*, so call'd to distinguish it from another *Zabern* in the *Palatinate*, fifteen Miles North-West of *Strasbourg*, of which I meet with no other Description than that it is defended by a strong Castle situate on the Top of an adjoining Rock, where the Bishops of *Strasbourg*



Upper us'd to hold their Courts: 3. *Haguenaw*, a strong Town, situate ten Miles to the Westward of the *Rhine*, and fourteen North of *Haguenaw*. *Strasburg*, formerly a free Imperial City, but taken by the *French*, and since confirm'd to them by the Peace of *Westphalia* and other subsequent Treaties. 4. *Fort Lewis*, situate ten Miles East of *Haguenaw*, on an Island in the *Rhine*, almost over against *Baden*, built by *Lewis XIV.* and confirm'd to him by Treaties with the Emperor, particularly by the last Treaty of *Rastadt*, Anno 1714. 5. *Weissenburg*, formerly an Imperial City, but now also subject to the *French*, situate on the River *Lutra*, ten Miles West of the *Rhine*, and sixteen North of *Haguenaw*. 6. *Landaw*, situate on the *Quiech*, ten Miles North East of *Weissenburg*, on the Confines of the Palatinate, and formerly reckon'd a part of it. The Fortifications of this Town are as fine as the Nature of the Ground will admit, and the Consequence of possessing is esteem'd so considerable both by *France* and the Empire, that it was taken and retaken five or six times during the last War, with a vast Expence of Blood and Treasure. The *French* last made themselves Masters of it on the 20th of *August* N. S. Anno 1713, after about two Months open Trenches, the *Germans* being in no Condition to relieve it after they had separated from their Allies; and the Place was confirm'd to the *French* by the ensuing Treaty of Peace at *Rastadt*. Tho' I don't doubt if ever there should happen a Rupture between *France* and *Germany* again, or the *Germans* should meet with a favourable Conjunction, they would endeavour the Recovery not only of *Landaw*, but of *Strasburg*, and all the other strong Towns in *Alsace*; for when Princes are forc'd by the Necessity of their Affairs,

Affairs, as they term it, to give up and dismember part of their Territories, they seem to think however that their Rights can never be extinguish'd by such forc'd Cessions, and make no manner of Scruple of repossessing them again, whenever an Opportunity offers.

7. *Drusenheim*, situate near the *Rhine*, about eight Miles South-East of *Haguenaw*, remarkable for little but the Ruins of an old Fort, which 'tis supposed *Drusus* built here to prevent the Incursions of the *Germans*. The other Towns of any Note in *Lower Alsace* are, *Moltzheim*, *Rosenheim*, *Benfeld* and *Schellstat*, of which I meet with nothing particular.

The Towns in the *Upper Alsace*, so call'd from its lying higher up the *Rhine* than the other, are, 1. *Colmar*, once a flourishing Imperial City, but almost ruin'd in the Wars between *France* and *Germany*, and yielded to the *French* by the Treaty of *Munster*. It stands about eight Miles West of *Brisac*, and thirty South of *Strasbourg*; and here the *French* establish'd their Sovereign Council for *Alsace*. It is supposed to have been built out of the Ruins of the antient *Argentuaris*, conquer'd by the Emperor *Gratian*, Anno 378, and afterwards destroy'd by *Attila* the *Hun*. 2. *New Brisac*, a Fortress erected by *Lewis XIV*, on the West Side of the *Rhine*, over against *Old Brisac*. 3. *Murbach*, remarkable for its fine Abby, at the Foot of the Mountains which separate *Alsace* from *Lorraine*, fourteen Miles South-West of *Colmar*. 4. *Mulhausen*, an Imperial City, fifteen Miles South of *Colmar*. 5. *Hunningen*, a strong Fortress, built by *Lewis XIV*, on the *Rhine*, half a League below *Basil*. 6. *Pfird*, or *Ferret*, a small City, the Capital of the District of *Gungow*, thirty Miles South of *Colmar*, and ten West of *Basil*, confirm'd to the *French* by

Upper  
Rhine.

*Drusen-*  
*heim*

*Colmar*.  
*New Brisac*.  
*Murbach*.  
*Mulhausen*.  
*Hunningen*.  
*Pfird*.

Division  
of the  
County

adT  
Name

Upper Rhine, by the Treaty of *Westphalia*. Other Towns of any Note in the Upper *Alsace* are, *Kaiserberg*, *Turchem*, *Münster*, *Eussheim* and *Besort*, *Kaiserberg*, or *Besort*.

&c.  
Lorrain  
Dutchy.

Situation  
and  
Extent.

The Dutchy of *Lorrain*, the remaining part of the Circle of the Upper *Rhine*, is bounded by the Dutchy of *Luxemburg* towards the North; by *Alsacia*, the Dutchy of *Deuxponts*, and the Palatinate on the East; by *Franche Compté* on the South; and by *Champaign* on the West; extending from 48 to 49 Degrees fifty Minutes North Latitude, and is upwards of an hundred Miles in Length, and about as much in Breadth. The Air of *Lorrain* is healthful and temperate, but the Country is pretty much incumber'd with Mountains and Forests, particularly by the Mountains of *Vauge*, which separate it from *Alsace* and *Burgundy*, and the famous Forest of *Ardeune*. The Soil in other parts is rich and fruitful, affording Plenty of Corn, Wine and good Pasture, in their Hills also are found Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead and Iron, but most Iron; and their Salt Springs are so numerous, that 'tis said the Duke draws a Revenue of two hundred-thousand Crowns *per Annum* from them. The principal Rivers are, 1. The *Maes*, or *Meuse*. 2. The *Miselle*. 3. The *Sar*. 4. The *Meurte*. 5. The *Saone*. 6. The *Selle*. 7. The *Voloy*. And, 8. The *Maidon*.

Division  
of the  
Country.

*Lorrain* is usually divided into three parts, viz. 1. *Lorrain Proper*. 2. The Dutchy of *Bar*, or *Bar-le-Duc*. And, 3. *French Lorrain* and *Bar*, which consists chiefly in the Bishopricks of *Metz*, *Toul* and *Verdun*.

The  
Name.

The Name of *Lorrain* is said to be deriv'd from *Lotharius*, second Son of the Emperor *Lotharius*, and formerly King of this Country, from thence call'd *Lot-reich* by the Dutch, and *Lot-reigne* by the French, by an easy transition conver-



converted into *Lorrain*. It was antiently reckon'd a part of *Belgium*, and the first Inhabitants we have any Account of were the *Medionatrici*, since when it has been alternately subject to *France* and the Empire, being sometimes reckon'd a Province of the one, and sometimes a Province of the other; but as the Duke of *Lorrain* is a Prince of the Empire, and the Dutchy usually esteem'd part of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, I chuse to describe it with the rest of *Germany*, especially since the *French* have been oblig'd by the Treaty of *Ryswick*, Anno 1697, to restore the greatest part of it to its proper Sovereign.

The Natives, as they lie in the Neighbourhood of *France*, imitate the Fashions of that Country, and scarce speak any other Language. They are naturally brave, of robust Constitutions, and esteem'd to have good natural Parts, but more addicted to drinking than their Neighbours the *French*, tho' not so much as some other Provinces of *Germany*.

*Lorrain Proper* is subdivided into the Bailiwicks of, 1. *Nancy*. 2. *Vange*. 3. *Vander-Vange*. And, 4. The re-united Countries in the Bailiwick of *Nancy*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Nancy*, the Capital of the whole Dutchy, situate in a large Plain near the River *Meurte*, in forty-eight Degrees forty-five Minutes North Latitude, six Degrees to the Eastward of *London*, thirty Miles South of *Metz*, and sixty to the Westward of *Strasburg*, divided into the Old or Upper Town, and the New or Lower Town. In the Old Town is the Duke's Palace, the Entrance whereof is very magnificent, and leads into a noble Court, surrounded with a Piazza, and adorn'd with Statues; and the Gardens about it are exceed-

Upper  
Rhine.

Character  
of the  
Natives.

*Lorrain  
Proper.*

Chief  
Towns.  
*Nancy  
City.*

Upper Rhine. exceeding fine. The New Town is much larger than the Old, and better built: It has a handsome Square, in which three large Streets Center, and in this part of the Town are the Stadt-House, the Courts of Justice, several good Churches and Monasteries, and a fine College of the Jesuits. The Town was admirably well fortified after the Modern Way while the *French* were Masters of it, but upon their relinquishing it at the Treaty of *Ryswick*, the Fortifications were agreed to be demolish'd. It was taken by the *French* King *Lewis XIII.* in the Year 1633, and with the rest of the Dutchy remain'd in the Possession of *France* most part of the last Century, when they made it the Seat of one of their Parliaments, and establish'd a Chamber of Accounts, and a Senechal's Court here; as in their other conquer'd Provinces.

2. *St. Nicholas*, a large open Town, situate on the River *Meurte*, six Miles South-East of *Nancy*, whither vast crowds of Pilgrims resort to pay their Devotions to *Nicholas* the Saint of the Place, who according to Tradition, was Bishop of *Myra* in *Lycia*, and a great Opposer of the *Arrian* Heresy at the Council of *Nice*.

3. *Rosiers*, on the *Meurte*, twelve Miles South-East of *Nancy*, considerable for the Salt Springs about it.

4. *Chateau-Salins*, situate on the *Selle*, considerable also for its Salt Springs.

5. *Luneville*, a pleasant Town seven Miles South-East of *Rosiers*.

6. *Nomeny*, on the *Selle*, honour'd with the Title of a Marquisate.

7. *Vaudemont*, an open Town, the Capital of a Principality of the same Name, usually given as an Appenage to a younger Son of the House of *Lorrain*. The other Towns of most Note in the Bailiwick of *Nancy* are, *Blamont*, Capital of a County of the

*St. Nicholas*  
*Rosiers*.  
*Chateau-*  
*Salins*.  
*Luneville*.

*Nomeny*.  
*Vaudemont*,  
*Blamont*,  
&c.

the same Name, *Moyenwick* on the River *Selle*, Upper Rhine.

In the Bailiwick of *Vauge* the chief Towns are, 1. *Mirecourt*, situate on the *Maidon*, not far from the foot of *Mount Vauge*, twenty Miles and upwards South-West of *Nancy*. 2. *Neufchatel*, situate on the *Maes* near the Confines of *Champaign*. 3. *Remiremont*, situate on the *Moselle*, at the foot of *Mount Vauge*, between forty and fifty Miles South-East of *Nancy*, remarkable for an Abby of Ladies who have the Liberty of quitting their Convent and Marrying, except the Lady Abbess, who is vested with the Temporal as well as Spiritual Jurisdiction of the Town and Country about it. All the Ladies on their Admission being requir'd to prove their Nobility for four Descents. The other Towns of any note in the Bailiwick of *Vauge* are, *Charmes*, *Espinal*, *St. Diey*, *Raon* and *Fontenay*.

In the Bailiwick of *Vandervange* the chief Towns are, 1. *Vandervange*, situate on the *Sar*, thirty Miles North-East of *Metz*. 2. *Bitch*, a little Town on the Frontiers of *Alsatia*, the Capital of a County of the same Name.

The chief Towns in the re-united Country are, 1. *Saverden*, situate on the Frontiers of *Alsace*, and gives a Title to a County, situate between forty and fifty Miles North-East of *Nancy*. 2. *Homburg*, a City and Castle the Capital of the County or *Sarbruck*, sixty Miles North-East of *Nancy*, formerly possess'd by a Branch of the Family of *Nassaw*, to which it gave a Title.

Ever since the Year 1473, the Dutchy of *Bar* has been united to that of *Lorraine*, and is divided into four Bailiwicks, viz. 1. *Bar*. 2. *Basigne*. 3. *St. Michael*, and 4. *Clermont*.  
The



**Upper Rhine.** The chief Towns in the Baliwick of *Bar* are, 1. *Bar-le-Duc*, the Capital of the Country, situate on a rising Ground on the Banks of the River *Ornain*, about forty Miles West of *Nancy*, a handsome well built City, with a Collegiate Church and Seminary for Students, and had a Seneschal's Court and Chamber of Accounts erected here while it was subject to the *French*, 2. *Ligny*, eight Miles South-East of *Bar-le-duc*. 3. *Comercy*, situate on the *Maes*, the Capital of a Principality, subject to the Prince of *Lillebone* of the Family of *Lorraine*, twenty-five Miles West of *Nancy*. 4. *Damiris*, on the *Seaux*, five Miles South-West of *Ligny*.

**La Mothe.** In the Bailiwick of *Bassignie* the chief Towns are, 1. *Mothe*, built upon a Rock, thirty-three Miles South of *Nancy*. And, 2. *Gondrecourt*, situate on the River *Ornay*.

**St. Michael.** In the Bailiwick of *St. Michael*, the chief Towns are; 1. *St. Michael*, situate on the *Maes*, twenty-seven Miles West of *Nancy*, remarkable for a fine Monastery of the Order of *St. Benedict*. 2. *Pontamousson*, the Capital of a Marquisate of the same Name, situate on the *Moselle*, twelve Miles North-West of *Nancy*, an open handsome Town, and has the Advantage of a University, and Professors in all Sciences, with two considerable Abbies, and several magnificent Churches. 3. *Harmon le Chatel*, fifteen Miles North-West of *Pontamousson*, the Capital of a small Territory which has the Title of a Marquisate.

**Clermont.** In the Bailiwick of *Clermont* the chief Towns are, 1. *Clermont*, situate on the River *Ayr*, the Capital of a County. And, 2. *Varenne*, situate on the same River.

**French Lorraine.** In *French Lorraine*, which comprehends the three Bishopricks of *Metz*, *Toul* and *Verdun*, the

the chief Towns are, 1. *Metz*, the Capital of Upper French Lorrain, situate at the Conflux of the Rhine, Moselle and Selle, twenty-five Miles North of Nancy, formerly an Imperial City, but reduc'd to the Obedience of France, Anno 1552, and confirm'd to the French King by the Treaty of Munster, Anno 1648. It is a large wealthy City, and fortified after the modern Way; the See of a Bishop, Suffragan to the Archbishop of Triers. The Cathedral is an antient venerable Pile of Building, in which they have a Font of Porphyry one entire Stone ten feet long: The Town consists of sixteen Parishes, seven Nunneries, and several other Monasteries, being about nine Miles in Circumference. The Protestants also had their Churches formerly here, and a share in the Government; but the Roman Catholick is now the Establish'd Religion of the Place, and the Protestants barely tolerated. There are several Arches and other Roman Antiquities still remaining about this City.

Chief  
Towns.  
*Metz.*

2. *Saar-Lewis*, situate twenty-five Miles North-East of Metz, a strong Fortrefs erected by Lewis XIV. Anno 1680, and confirm'd to him afterwards by the Treaty of Ryswick.

*Saar-Lewis.*

The chief Town in the Bishoprick of Toul, is of the same Name, situate ten Miles to the Westward of Nancy, the Bishop whereof is Suffragan to the Archbishop of Triers, and bears the Title of Count. It is a large Place, but has no other Fortifications than a single Wall. 2. *Vaucouleurs*, a small City on the Maas, near which stands the Village of *Arque*, where the famous Joan of Arque, or Maid of Orleans was born, who reviv'd the drooping Courage of the French when the English had almost made a Conquest of their Country.

*Toul.*  
*Vaucouleurs.*  
*Arque.*  
*Joan of.*

*Verdun.*

**Upper Verdun**, the Capital of a Bishoprick of the Rhine. same Name, is situate on the *Maas*, thirty Miles West of *Metz*, whose Bishop has also the Title of Count of *Verdun*, and Prince of the Empire. The Place is tolerably well fortified.

In that part of *Bar* which is subject to the French, the chief Towns are, 1. *Stenay*, Capital of the Country, situate on the *Maes*, sixteen Miles North-West of *Verdun*, the Fortifications whereof have been put into a good Condition since the French made themselves Masters of it. And, 2. *Jametz*, a little fortified Town situate on the Frontiers of *Luxemburg*, between *Stenay* and *Dam Villiers*.

The Titles of the Duke of *Lorraine* are, Duke of *Lorraine* and *Mercure*, Duke of *Calabria*, *Bar* and *Guelderland*; Marquis of *Pontamousson* and *Novion*; Count of *Provence*, *Vaudemont*, *Blamond*, *Zutphen*, *Saar Werden* and *Salm*. His Dominions are, 1. The Dutchy of *Lorraine*. 2. The Dutchy of *Bar*. 3. The Marquisate of *Pontamousson*. 4. The Counties of *Blackenburg*, *Falkenstein*, *Donnerberg*, *Clermont* and *Bielsstein*. The Provostship of *Kummelsberg* and of *Hattonsburg*, and the County of *Salm*.

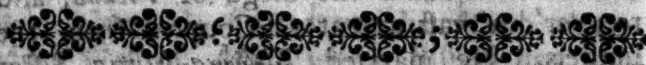
The younger Branches of this Family are, The Prince of *Vaudemont*, the Prince of *Elbauf*, and the Counts of *Harcourt*.

The Arms of *Lorraine* are, Or a Bend *Gules* charg'd with three *Larks Argent*. But according to others, with three *Allerions*, which are in *Blazon*, small Birds without Feet.

The last Duke of *Lorraine* was *Charles Leopold*, born in the Year 1643, who being kept out of his Dominions by the French, as his Brother and Predecessor had been, was made General of the Emperor's Forces against *France* and *Turky*. He had such Success in the *Turkish War*



War that he rais'd the Siege of *Vienna*, and Upper recover'd a vast extent of Country from the Rhine. Infidels. He married *Eleonora-Maria*, Sister to the late Emperor *Leopold*, and Widow of *Michael Wisniwizki*, King of *Poland*, and died the 18th of *April*, 1690, leaving three Sons, the eldest of whom, *Leopold-Joseph-Charles*, the present Duke, had his Dominions restor'd to him at the Treaty of *Ryswick*, Anno 1697, except what is denominated the *French Lorrain* and *Bar* above describ'd; and the *French King* before he relinquish'd the rest, caus'd the Fortifications of *Nancy*, and every other strong Place belonging to the Duke to be demolish'd. He reserv'd also to himself a Liberty of marching his Troops thro' *Lorrain* to *Alsace* whenever he saw fit. So that the present Duke, tho' his Country be restor'd him, lies entirely at the Mercy of the *French*, and was oblig'd to stand Neuter in the last War, whatever Inclination he might have to the Cause of the Allies. The Duke is absolute in his Dominions, unless the *French* think fit to controul him; and tho' he be a Prince of the Empire, I don't find his Country is liable to contribute to the general Charges of the Empire, or that it is subject to its Laws, any more than the Electorates of *Brandenburg* and *Saxony* are. The Religion establish'd in this Dutchy is the *Roman Catholick*. The rest of the Pedigree of the Dukes of *Lorrain* will be found in the Appendix with those of the other *German Princes*. The present Duke seems to be much caress'd at the Court of *Vienna*, and it is said one of the present Emperor's Daughters is intended for him, which will entitle him to the Hereditary Dominions of the House of *Austria*, and give him a fair Opportunity of standing Candidate for the Imperial Throne, if the Emperor should die without Male Issue.



## LOWER RHINE.

### CHAP. V.

*Treats of the Circle of the Lower Rhine, in which is comprehended the Palatinate of the Rhine, and the Archbishopricks of Mentz, Triers and Cologn.*

The Palatinate of the Rhine. Its Situation and Extent.

The Air and Soil.

THE Palatinate of the Rhine, in which I include the Bishopricks of Spire and Worms, and the Duchy of Zweybruggen or Deuxponts, is bounded by the Archbishopricks of Mentz and Triers on the North; by Franconia and Swabia on the East; and by Alsatia and Lorrain towards the South and West: Being upwards of an hundred Miles in length from the South-East to the North-West, and from fifty to seventy in breadth; still'd the Lower Palatinate to distinguish it from the Upper or Bavarian Palatinate already described. The Air, the Soil, and noble Rivers which water this Country all contribute to render it one of the richest and pleasantest Provinces of the Empire; only unhappy in being so desirable as to incite the Ambition of the neighbouring Powers to become Masters of it; which has in the last Age frequently render'd it a Scene of Blood and Misery; most of its fine Towns have been demolish'd, and the distress'd Na-

tives

tives driven out of the Country to make room for the hungry *French*, or other necessitous Adventurers. The Hills in the *Palatinate*, says a late Writer, are cover'd with Vines, which yield that rich Liquor known in other parts of *Europe* by the Name of *Rhenish* Wine. Their Valleys afford Plenty of all manner of Grain and Fruits, and Deer and other Game abound in their Forests. The Rivers *Rhine* and *Neckar* yield them Fish in abundance, and their Hills want neither Metals or other Minerals; and they have the Convenience of Water Carriage, and of transporting their Merchandize every way by means of their Navigable Rivers. The Religion of the *Palatinate*, says Dr. *Nicholson*, has been exceedingly chang'd and varied since the first introducing of *Lutheranism* by Count *Frederick II.* for *Frederick III.* set up the Doctrine and Discipline of *John Calvin*. *Lodowich V.* expell'd *Calvinism*, and restor'd the Doctrine of *Luther*. His Son *Frederick IV.* brought the *Calvinists* once more into play, to oblige his avaricious Ministers chiefly, who propos'd to raise their Fortunes by sacrilegiously seizing on the Tyches and Glebe, and other poor Remainders of the Church's Patrimony; by which means, Dr. *Heylen* observes, the Clergy being reduc'd to miserable short Stipends, under the Name of a Competency, became so contemptible and neglected by all sorts of Men, that at last the Church of the *Palatinate* was reduc'd to the same Condition as the Church of *Israel* was under *Jeroboam*, when the Priests were made out of the meanest of the People: And as a Church brought into these Straits was not like to be very durable, we find the *Papists* every Day gain'd Ground upon them till the Idolatry and Superstition of the Church of

Lower Rhine.

Religion.



Lower *Rome* was again establish'd, and the Nobility Rhine. and Gentry who had seiz'd on the Lands of the Church were forc'd to resign their ill acquir'd Possessions to *Papish* Priests and *Jesuits*. The Protestant Religion is now scarce tolerated in the *Palatinate*, though the Generality of the Natives are of this Persuasion; and what is to be most lamented is, that in every Peace that has been made the last forty Years, the Protestants have given up their unhappy persecuted Brethren, and consented to confirm and establish *Papery* in this and many other Countries, where the Protestant Religion was not long before triumphant.

Chief  
Towns,  
*Heidelberg*

The chief Towns in the *Palatinate* are, 1. *Heidelberg*, or *Eldelburga*, situate in a fruitful Plain on the River *Neckar*, at the Foot of a Mountain, forty Miles South of *Frankfort*, and twelve North-East of *Spire*, in the Latitude of forty-nine Degrees twenty Minutes. The Name is said to be deriv'd from a Shrub resembling Myrtle, call'd by the *Germans*, *Heidelbeeren*, which grows on the Hills about the City. It is encompass'd with Mountains on every Side, except towards the West, which way it has a good Prospect over a large pleasant Plain. The Town is neither large nor very populous, consisting chiefly of one handsome Street, and a spacious uniform Market-place. The Elector's Palace, which stands on the Ascent of the Hill *Königsstul*, and overlooks the Town, is a magnificent Fabrick; and not far from it is a fortified Tower, hardly to be parallel'd for its Height in the Empire. It was formerly call'd *Trutzkayser*, or a Defence to the Emperor; but since the Restauration of the Elector *Palatine*, it has obtain'd the Name of the *Star Fort*, from some new Works round it in form of a Star. Another Curiosity

Curiosity which all Travellers who visit this Lower Country are full of, is a monstrous Wine-Fat, Rhine. generally call'd the Tun of *Heidelberg*, which stands in an Out-house near the Palace, and was built by the Elector *Charles-Lodowick*, Anno 1664, and contains two hundred Tuns of *English* Measure. Instead of Hoops, it is encompass'd with large Trees of Knee-Timber, like the Ribs of a Ship, which have several Inscriptions painted and carv'd upon them, and are supported by carv'd Pedestals. On one Side of the Vessel there is a handsome Stair-Case, leading to the Top, into a Gallery set round with Ballisters, three and forty Steps from the Ground. Nor is this the only Town in *Germany*, as has been observ'd already, where we meet with Tuns, or Wine-Fats, of an uncommon Size, carv'd and gilded, which seem to be built more for Ornament than Use, which I take to proceed, not only from the Veneration the *Germans* have for the generous Juice these Vessels contain, but to shew that this is one of the most profitable Branches of their Trade in the Provinces near the *Rhine* and *Danube*. The University of this City was founded by Count *Rupert*, about the Year 1387, and has produc'd many valuable Men. The Elector's Library which was kept in the Great Church dedicated to the Holy Ghost, was esteem'd one of the best in *Europe*, both for the Choice and number of Books, great Part of it having been compos'd of the Libraries of the Monastery of *Sponheim* and other Religious Houses, plundered at the Reformation, among which were many valuable Manuscripts in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *Chaldean*, *Arabic*, *Indian*, *Russian*, *Tartarian*, *Italian*, *French*, *German*, and *Bohemian* Languages; but as many other Places had been robb'd to make

Lower this glorious Collection, so the *Spanish* and *Rhine*. *Bavarian* Forces at the taking of *Heidelberg* in the Year 1622, after the unfortunate *Palatine* stil'd King of *Bohemia* was defeated, trode under Foot and destroy'd some Part of them, and the rest were convey'd over the *Alps* to the *Vatican*, or to the Imperial Library at *Vienna*. This unhappy City was also taken and plundered by the *French* in the Year 1683, and again in the Year 1692, when they almost entirely demolish'd it, committing the most unheard-of Barbarities on the miserable Inhabitants; and those who surviv'd were driven from their Dwellings with their Families to starve in the open Fields. What could induce the *French* to be guilty of these Cruelties I can't conceive, unless they hop'd to force the Elector to abandon his Allies, or to express their implacable Malice to the Natives, on account of their Religion, most of them being Protestants.

- Manheim*. 2. *Manheim*, situate near the Confluence of the *Rhine* and *Neckar*, twelve Miles North-West of *Heidelberg*, formerly esteem'd a strong Town till burnt by the *French* in 1688, and the Fortifications demolish'd; here the Elector lately erected a magnificent Palace, and made it his usual Residence. 3. *Frankendal*, twenty Miles West of *Heidelberg*, once a flourishing City, but taken and burnt also by the *French* in the Year 1689. 4. *Alzheim*, antiently the Residence of the Elector, twenty-five Miles North-West of *Frankendal*. 5. *Cremtsnach*, a good Town situate on a Hill near the River *Nahie*, eighteen Miles North-West of *Alzheim*, under the joint Dominion of the Elector the Marquis of *Baden*, and the Prince of *Simmeren*. 6. *Keiser Lautern*, situate on the River *Lautern*, thirty Miles South of *Cremtsnach*, a small



small City formerly Imperial, but now Subject to the Elector. 7. *Sinsheim*, a small City twelve Miles South-East of *Heidelberg*, where *Marshall Turenne* obtain'd a Signal Victory over the Imperialists, Anno 1674. 8. *Oppenheim*, situate on a Hill on the Banks of the *Rhine*, formerly an Imperial Town, but now subject to the Elector, about ten Miles South of *Mentz*, destroy'd also by the *French* in the Year 1693. 9. *Traerbach*, a strong Fortress on the *Moselle*, taken by the *French* in the Year 1702, but restor'd to the Elector by the last Peace. Other Towns of any Note in the *Palatinate* are *Newstad*, *Bacharach* and *Eberinberg*. The Bishoprick of *Spire* lies on both sides the *Rhine*, surrounded by the Territories of the Elector *Palatine*, extending about forty Miles in Length from East to West, and about fifteen in Breadth, from North to South; the chief Town whereof is *Spire*, an Imperial City standing in a Plain on the West side of the *Rhine*, where the small River *Spierbach* falls into it, about twelve Miles South-East of *Heidelberg*, and eight Miles North of *Philipsburg*; the See of a Bishop, Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Mentz*; 'tis a large Populous Town but not strong enough to sustain a Siege. The *French* burnt it down to the Ground, with a great many other Places in the Neighbourhood in the Year 1689. Here the Sovereign Court of Justice for the Empire, call'd the Imperial Chamber, was held till removed to *Wetzlar* on the Destruction of this Place. To this Court there lies an Appeal from any Prince's Court in the Empire, and the Electors themselves in some Cases may be summon'd to appear there. 2. *Philipsburg*, or *Udenheim*, a little strong Town, situate in a Morass on the East side

Lower side of the *Rhine* at the Mouth of the River *Rhine*. *Salza*, ten Miles to the Southward of *Spire*, a Place frequently taken and retaken during the late Wars, relinquished by the *French* with the other Places in the *Palatinate* by the Peace of *Radstat*. Other Towns of any Note in this Bishoprick are *Spirebach*, *Exual*, *Weibstat* and *Altrip*.

*Worms*  
Bishop-  
rick.

*Worms*  
City.

The Bishoprick of *Worms* lies also on both sides the *Rhine*, to the Northwards of the Bishoprick of *Spire*, being of a very small Extent, viz. about eight Miles in Length and two in Breadth, considerably lessen'd at the Reformation, by the Elector *Palatine's* seizing Part of the Territories which belonged to it; the chief Town whereof is *Worms*, an Imperial City on the West Bank of the *Rhine*, twenty-five Miles North of *Spire*, a large flourishing Town, till the *French* almost destroy'd it in the Year 1693; it is since great Part of it rebuilt, but there are still, as formerly, large void Spaces within the Walls planted with Vines, which yield two or three Thousand Hogsheads of excellent Wine annually. The Inhabitants are a Mixture of *Papists* and *Lutherans*, but the *Papists* are possess'd of the Cathedral and most of the Churches.

*Ladenburg*.

2. *Ladenburg*, a small pleasant City, under the joint Dominion of the Elector *Palatine* and the Bishop of *Worms*.

*Deux-*  
*pons*  
Dutchy  
and City.

The Dutchy of *Zweibruggen*, or *Deuxpons*, is surrounded by other Parts of the *Palatinate* on the East, North, and South, and bounded by *Lorraine* on the West, being forty Miles in Length from the North-East to the South-West, and in Breadth twenty-five in some Places, and in other Places nine or ten; the Chief Town whereof is *Deuxpons*, forty Miles South-West of *Worms*; a little well built

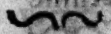
built City, so named from the Bridges over Lower two little Rivers whereon it stands. The Rhine Crown of Sweden enjoy'd this Dutchy till the Death of the late King Charles XII. on whose Death without Issue, it devolv'd on a Prince of the *Palatine* Family. The Dutchy of *Deux-ponts* contains the five following *Bailiwicks*, viz.  
 1. *Zweibruggen*. 2. *Meisentein*. 3. *Lichtenberg*. 4. *New-Castle*. 5. *Landspurg*, with part of *Guttenburg* and *Bischweiler*.

*Calvinism* was generally profess'd in the Dutchy of *Deux-ponts*, till the Swedes became possess'd of it, and then *Lutheranism* began to flourish. The King of Sweden giving some of the best Livings and Preferments to the *Lutheran* Clergy, which created great Animosities between the Disciples of both Persuasions; but the late King of Sweden dying without Issue, and that Dutchy devolving upon a *Roman Catholick* Prince, his *Protestant* Subjects thought fit to unite and drop their Party Quarrels, lest they should give an Opportunity to their common Enemies the *Papists*, to make an Advantage by them; and I find there has been several Projects set on Foot by the King of *Prussia*, the Landgrave of *Hesse*, and other *Protestant* Princes of the Empire, for a Comprehension or Union of the *Protestants* of all Persuasions, that they may be a Match for the *Roman Catholicks*; but the *Lutheran* Clergy are apprehensive that these Princes design at bottom, only to establish *Calvinism* throughout *Germany*, which they look upon with almost as much Detestation as they do *Papery*.

The Dutchy of *Simmeren* in the *Palatinate* was therefore govern'd by its own Prince, but is now Subject to the Elector *Palatine*; the Chief Town whereof is of the same Name, situate



**Lower** situate thirty Miles to the Westward of *Mentz Rhine*, in the lower County of *Spanheim*.

 *Birkenfeld* with the Territory about it, also enjoys the Title of a Dutchy, and is situate in the upper County of *Spanheim*, twenty-eight Miles to the Eastward of *Triers*.

The other Towns of any Note in the *Palatinate* are *Lauterach*, situate on the River *Leningen*, *Lauter*, Forty Miles West of *Worms*. *Leningen*, Capital of the County of *Linage*, twenty Miles North-West of *Spire*. *Rhingravesstein*, thirty Miles North-West of *Worms*. *Veldentz*, Capital of a County of the same Name, twenty Miles West of *Simmeren* and *Reipoltz-kirk*, the Capital also of a small County thirty Miles West of *Worms*.

Titles and Territories of the Elector Palatine.

The Countries which belong to the Elector *Palatine*, are the greatest Part of the *Lower Palatinate*, the *Bailwick* of *Boechelheim*, the Dutchies of *Juliers* and *Berg*, the City of *Dusseldorp*, and the Lordship of *Ravenstein*: His Titles are Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, Arch-Steward and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, Duke of *Bavarin*, *Juliers*, *Cleves* and *Berg*, Count of *Veldentz*, *Spanheim*, *Marck*, *Ravensperg* and *Meurs*, Lord of *Ravenstein*, &c.

His Arms.

His Arms for the *Palatinate* are, a Lyon Or, drawn arm'd Languid and crown'd Or, a Lyon Sable for *Juliers*. *Gules*, an Escutcheon Argent with Rays of a Carbuncle knotted, Or, for *Cleves*. Argent a Lyon *Gules*, arm'd and crown'd *Azure* for *Berg*.

The *Palatine* Family.

I shall here go no higher in the Pedigree of the *Palatine* Family than *Frederick III.* who succeeded to the Electorate on the Death of *Otho* without Issue, Anno 1559. This *Frederick* Duke of *Simmeren* was descended from *Stephen Palatine* of *Deuxponts* or *Zweibruggen*; he first introduc'd *Calvinism* into the *Palatinate*, and dying

dying *Anno* 1576, was succeeded by his Son *Lewis V.* who was as much devoted to *Lutheranism* as his Father to *Calvinism*. *Frederick* the 4th Son of *Lewis V.* succeeded his Father *Anno* 1583, and dying in the Year 1610, left his Dominions to *Frederick V.* who married the Princess *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *James I.* King of *Great-Britain*, who accepting the Crown of *Bohemia*, to which the Emperor *Ferdinand* was before elected, he was attacked both by the Emperor and *Spain*; and being defeated at the Battle of *Prague*, *Anno* 1620, he lost not only the *Bohemian* Crown, but was proscrib'd by the Emperor and the Electoral College, and depriv'd of all his own Hereditary Territories and Dignities, and forc'd to fly for Refuge with his Consort the Princess *Elizabeth* into *Holland*: The *Lower Palatinate*, was conquer'd by the King of *Spain*, and assign'd over to him; and the *Upper Palatinate*, with the Electoral Dignity conferr'd on the Duke of *Bavaria* General of the Imperial Forces in this War. This unfortunate Prince died at *Mentz* the 29th of *November* 1632, having been for some Years subsisted with his Family by the Court of *England*. His Son *Charles-Lodowick* had the *Lower Palatinate* restor'd to him by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, but the *Upper Palatinate*, with the Dignity of Elector, was confirm'd to the Duke of *Bavaria*: The *Palatine*, however, was made an Eighth Elector, and dying the twenty-eighth of *August* 1680, was succeeded by his Son *Charles-Lewis*, who dying without Issue, in him ended the Male Line of *Frederick* the III. *Philip-William* Duke of *Newburg*, succeeded to the *Lower Palatinate* and the eighth Electorate, *Anno* 1688: He descended from *Lewis* the Black, Brother of *Frederick* the III. Duke of *Simmeren*, both Sons of *Stephen* the

Lower  
Rhine.

Lower  
Rhine.

the Younger Son of *Rupert* the III<sup>d</sup>. Emperor of *Germany*: He was of the *Roman Catholic* Communion, and exceeding Zealous that way, which gave his Subjects of the *Palatinate*, who were most of them *Protestants*, a very gloomy Prospect: He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *George* Landgrave of *Hesse*, by whom he had Issue the Princess *Eleonora-Magdalena-Theresia*, who was Married to the Emperor *Leopold*, Anno 1676. The *Palatinate* being invaded by *Lewis XIV.* in the Year 1688, the old Prince resigned the Government to his Son *Joseph*, as better able to defend his Territories; but the *French* notwithstanding the next Year, Anno 1689, burnt to the Ground *Heidelberg*, *Worms*, *Spire*, *Oppenheim*, and *Manheim*, with all the Towns, Villages and Castles in this fine Country, not sparing any thing Sacred or Prophane, which could be demolished by Fire or Gunpowder, and then were forced to abandon it.

The last Elector *John-William-Joseph-Ignatius*, was Born the 19<sup>th</sup> of *April* 1658, and succeeded his Father the second of *September* 1690. In the Year 1678, he Married *Mary-Anne-Joseph*, Daughter to the Emperor *Ferdinand III.* who dying some Years after, he Married Anno 1686, *Anne-Mary-Louise*, Daughter to *Cosmus III.* Great Duke of *Tuscany*, and left no Issue by either of them; but had no less than seventeen Brothers and Sisters, of whom the following surviv'd him, viz. 1. The late Empress Mother. 2. Prince *Charles-Philip* of *Newburg*, the present Elector Born the fourth of *November* 1661. 3. *Francis-Sigismund* Bishop of *Augsburg*, Born Anno 1663. 4. *Francis-Lewis*, Great Master of the *Teutonic* Order, and Elector of *Triers*, Born Anno 1664. 5. The Queen Dowager of *Spain*, Relict of *Charles*



Charles II. Born Anno 1667. 6. The Dutchess Lower of Parma, Born in 1670. And, 7. The Princess Rhine Amelia Married to Prince James Sobieski, Son to John King of Poland. The late Elector was generally acknowledg'd to be a good Prince, but too much bigotted to the Roman Communion, of which he was a Member; suffering his Protestant Subjects to be insulted and ill used by the Roman Zealots; but no Prince was more firm to the Confederacy against France, or a greater Sufferer on that Account, and to make him some amends upon the Proscription of the Duke of Bavaria, the Upper Palatinate was conferr'd upon him; but by the Peace of Rastat, he was oblig'd to relinquish it again to Bavaria, being promised an Equivalent for it; but I don't find any has been yet made to him, or his Brother and Successor the present Elector Charles Philip, who succeeded to the Electorate on the 8th of June 1716, and has had three Wives, viz. The present *Louisa-Charlotte* Daughter of *Bogislaus* Prince of Radzevil, and Widow of *Lewis* Margrave of Brandenburg. 2. *Theresa-Catherina*, Daughter of *Joseph* Prince of *Lubomirski*. 3. *Benedicta-Ernesta-Maria D'Este*, Daughter of the Duke of *Modena*, by none of whom has he any Issue living, except one Daughter Married to her Cousin the Prince of *Sulzbach*; and the Electoral Dignity will on the Death of the present Elector devolve on his Brother the Bishop of *Augsburg*; but as he is an Ecclesiastical Person, and incapable of Marrying, without a Dispensation, it will go next to his other Brother, the Archbishop and Elector of *Triers*; who having also taken the Vow of Celibacy, the Prince of *Sulzbach* is not unlikely to succeed to the Palatinate, being next in Blood; but as this Prince has yet no Issue

Lower Issue, I find the Protestants in great hopes that the Palatinate with the Electoral Dignity, will devolve on the Prince of *Birkenfeld*, a zealous Protestant, who is next in Succession to the House of *Sultzbach*. The Court of *Rome* 'tis said is so apprehensive of this, that they have try'd all imaginable ways to persuade the Elector to Marry again, and not having met with Success here, are endeavouring to prevail with his Brothers, tho' Ecclesiasticks, to enter into the State of Matrimony; for should the Palatinate descend to a Protestant, the whole Palatinate would be in some danger of renouncing the *Roman* Communion; notwithstanding the present Elector is a *Papist*, and charg'd with persecuting and oppressing his Protestant Subjects, it is computed that there are still five Parts in seven of them of that Persuasion: which leads me to give a further Account of the present State of Religion in the Palatinate, and of the late Differences between this Prince and his Subjects on that Head.

The State  
of Religion  
in the Pa-  
latinate.

The Great Church of the Holy Ghost at *Heidelberg*, had for many Years been divided between the *Papists* and *Calvinists*; the *Papists* celebrated Mass in the Choir, and the *Calvinists* heard Divine Service in the Nave, or Body of the Church; but the Elector alledging that this City being the Place of his Residence, Divine Service ought to be perform'd in the principal Church, according to the Rites of that Religion only, of which he was a Member; prohibited the Protestants to celebrate Divine Service in the Church of the Holy Ghost, and actually put the *Roman* Catholicks in the Possession of the whole. Whereupon the Reform'd apply'd themselves to the Protestant Powers to procure a Redress

dress of this Grievance; at which the Elector Lower  
 was so exasperated, that he published a Pla- Rhine.  
 caert, requiring the Magistracy to seize on  
 and suppress the *Heidelberg* Catechism, where-  
 in he observed there were some Questions and  
 Answers injurious to his Highness, and con-  
 trary to the Decrees of the Empire, especially  
 where the Elector's Religion is represented  
 as Superstitious and Idolatrous.

The Protestant Powers hereupon unani-  
 mously agreed to demand Satisfaction for this  
 Infringement of the Treaty of *Westphalia*,  
 which established the Protestant Religion in  
 Places where it was professed, and the Courts  
 of *Great Britain*, *Prussia*, the States-General,  
 &c. each of them sent a Minister to the  
 Palatine Court to represent the Injustice of  
 this Proceeding; to whom his Electoral High-  
 ness answer'd, That he allow'd his reform'd  
 Subjects to enjoy his Protection, and was far  
 from disturbing them in their Liberty of Con-  
 science, but that the 8th Question and Answer  
 of the *Heidelberg* Catechism, reflecting on the  
 Superstition and Idolatry of those of his  
 Communion, could not be look'd upon as a  
 Symbol or Principle of Religion; that it was  
 added to that Catechism in 1684, and that  
 the Rejection of that Question was founded  
 on the Constitutions of the Empire, which  
 prohibited all Reflections and Provocations of  
 this Nature; that the taking of the Church  
 of the Holy Ghost from the Reformed,  
 was of absolute Necessity, because those of  
 his Communion had not room to celebrate  
 Mass in the Choir, and that his Electoral  
 Highness was building the Reformed another  
 Church more Commodious for them; that  
 in these two Points he had done nothing  
 contrary to the Constitutions of the Empire,

Children baptized by Protestants or



**Lower Rhine** or the Treaty of *Westphalia*, which his Electoral Highness would religiously Observe; that he should Justify himself before the Emperor and Empire, who were the only Judges in things of this Nature: And that he would Order the other Grievances of his Reformed Subjects to be inquired into and redressed in such a Manner, as they should no longer have any just Cause of Complaint.

To this the Ministers of the Protestant Powers reply'd, that they could not believe their reiterated Representations in the Name of their Masters, had been reported with due Weight to his Electoral Highness, or his Commissaries would not have treated on so weighty an Affair, in so trifling a Manner; they agreed with them, that the Emperor and Empire are the only Judges of the Laws they have made: but when Foreign Powers are concern'd in a Treaty, they also Claim a Right of interpreting them; that they look'd upon the Prohibition of the *Heidelberg* Catechism, the seizing the Church of the Holy Ghost, and several other things which had pass'd of late Years in the Palatinate, as manifest Infractions of the Treaties they were oblig'd to maintain.

While the Protestant Princes were soliciting a Redress of the Grievances of the Reformed, some Accidents happened which alarmed them afresh, and occasioned their being still more Importunate on that Head; the Coach of the *Dutch* Minister standing before the Gate of the Resident of *Hesse* as the Host was carrying by to a sick Person, the Guards which attended the Host, obliged the Coachman to come down and Kneel; at the same time Military Execution was ordered against the Shoe-makers, who refused to contribute to the

Masses

Masses of *St. Crispin*, and the Reform'd in Lower general were forbid working on Popish Holidays, even in the Harvest time, under great Penalties; some Ecclesiasticks also were turn'd out of their Churches and Possessions, on pretence of their having been built and founded by *Roman* Catholicks, which would have served for a Pretence to turn out all the rest.

The Protestants further complain'd, that in Marriage between Protestants and *Papists*, great Hardships were put upon them; for tho' by the Elector's Declaration, Parents were permitted to educate their Children in that Religion, which was stipulated by Contract, before or after Marriage, yet the *Roman* Catholick Magistrates pretended, that they were impow'ed to direct the Education of Children as they thought fit; the Popish Priests (who alone seem authorized in the Palatinate to solemnize Matrimony, where one of the Parties is a *Roman* Catholick) also scrupled to marry a Man of their Religion, unless the Protestant Bride would declare her self of their Communion; and *Roman* Catholick Husbands were severely fined, if they did not educate their Daughters in the Popish Religion, in Violation of prior Contracts with their Wives, sworn before publick Notaries, by which they stipulated, that their Wives should have the Liberty to bring up their Daughters in their own Religion; that tho' by the Elector's Declaration, where no Matrimonial Compacts are made, the Children are to conform to the Head of the Family: Children are frequently taken by Force from their Protestant Parents, and bred up in *Roman* Catholick Seminaries; that Protestant Burghers have been fined and imprisoned, for having their Children baptized by Protestant Mini-

Lower flers, where the Wife was a *Papist*; that Rhine. other Protestants have been prosecuted for educating their Children in Protestant Schools, where the Wife was a *Papist*; that notwithstanding by the Elector's Declaration it is provided, that Children, when they come to Years of Discretion should have full Liberty of Conscience to embrace which Religion they saw fit, the Government never came to any Determination, what should be accounted Years of Discretion; and Parents have been treated with great Severities, who have suffered their Children to declare themselves Protestants at fifteen or sixteen Years of Age. and Troopers have been sent to Quarter on them at discretion, for this pretended Offence, till the People have been ruin'd; and altho' the surviving Father or Mother are by the said Declaration allow'd to bring up their Children in their own Religion, the Protestant Widow and Minister have both been fin'd for baptizing a Child in the Protestant Way, and the Woman afterwards oblig'd to carry her Child to a Jesuit to be baptized with Popish Ceremonies. And lastly, notwithstanding most of the Subjects of this Country are of the Re-form'd Religion, and endeavour to bring up their Children in the liberal Arts and Sciences, as many of them are, in order to render them capable of Preferment, and by the Edict of *Hall*, are assur'd that they shall not be excluded from Preferments on account of their Religion; yet the most inconsiderable Places are refused them, until they will turn *Roman* Catholicks, or marry Wives of that Religion, and engage to have their Children bred *Papists*. And here for the Reader's Satisfaction, I shall recite the Question and Answer to the *Heidelberg* Catechism, which occasioned its being *prohi-*



prohibited by the Elector, as an unmannerly Lower Reflection on his Highness, and all others of Rhine. the *Roman Communion*, viz.

“ *Quest.* 80. What Difference is there between the Lord’s Supper, and the Mass of the *Papists*?

“ *Answ.* The Lord’s Supper is a Testimony to us, that we have full Remission of all our Sins, by the only Sacrifice of Jesus Christ, which he himself has once fulfilled upon the Cross, and that we are incorporated by the Holy Ghost in Jesus Christ, who with his real Body is now in Heaven, at the Right Hand of God the Father, and requires our Worship. But the Mass of the *Papists* teaches that neither the Living nor the Dead obtain Remission of their Sins by the Death of Jesus Christ, unless he be again offer’d up daily for them by the Hands of the Priests. It teaches also that Jesus Christ is Corporeally under the Species of Bread and Wine, and by Consequence ought to be ador’d. So that the Mass is at the Bottom nothing less than Blaspheming the only Sacrifice of Jesus Christ, and a Cursed Idolatry.

The Protestant Powers finding that his Electoral Highness was not to be mov’d to redress the Grievances of his Protestant Subjects by any other means than retaliating on the *Papists* in their Dominions the like Usage their Brethren underwent in the Palatinate, the King of *Prussia* seiz’d on some Ecclesiastical Estates in his Territories, declaring with the *Dutch*, that they would sequester the Revenues of all the *Roman Catholics* in their Dominions if Justice was not done to the Reformed. This Proceeding had so good an Effect upon the Elector, that he relinquish’d the

Lower Body of the Church of the Holy Ghost, and re-  
Rhine. stor'd the Catechisms, declaring also that no  
Person should be molested in the Streets for  
not kneeling when the Host pass'd by. But  
then to shew his Resentment against the *Hei-  
delburghers*, who had in a manner extorted  
these Orders from him, he declar'd his Inten-  
tion of abandoning that City, and removing  
to *Manheim*, with all the Courts of Justice,  
and accordingly laid the Foundation of a new  
Palace there, which is since finish'd, and be-  
come the place of his usual Residence, which  
has very much impoverish'd the City of *Hei-  
delburg*.

The Elector also it seems, had order'd the  
Bibles in the Hands of the Reformed to be  
seiz'd, as well as the Catechism, but I don't  
find them mention'd in the Order for restoring  
the Catechisms.

The Condition of the rest of the Protestants  
in *Germany*, where the Sovereign is of the *Ro-  
mish* Communion, is much the same with those  
in the Palatinate; but 'tis said, the *French* al-  
low the Towns in *Alsace* inhabited by Pro-  
testants, better Terms than any of the Popish  
Princes of *Germany*, tho' they are so severe  
upon their *Hugonots* at home.

The three  
spiritual  
Electorates.

The remaining Parts of the Circle of the  
*Lower Rhine* consists of the three Spiritual Ele-  
ctorates, or Arch-Bishopricks of *Mentz*, *Tri-  
ers* and *Cologn*. These Electors have the Pre-  
cedence of the other six Secular Electors; and  
of these the Elector of *Mentz*, Dean of the  
Electoral College, is the chief, who by Virtue  
of his Office appoints the Time and Place for  
a new Election, on a Vacancy of the Imperial  
Throne. He is also Arch-Chancellor of *Ger-  
many*, Guardian of the Archives and Matricu-  
lation, Visiter of the *Aulick Council* at *Vienna*,  
and

and of the Chamber or Sovereign Court of Lower Spire, to whom all Foreign Princes and States Rhine. address themselves who have any Propositions to make to the Empire; and to him the Princes and States apply for a Redress of their Grievances. He is elected to the Archbishoprick by twenty-four Capitulary Canons of the Church of *Mentz*, of noble Extraction.

The Archbishoprick of *Mentz* lies on the Banks of the River *Mayne*, being bounded by *Veteravia*, or the *Weteraw*, on the North; by *Franconia* on the East; by the Palatinate on the South; and by the Electorate of *Triers* on the West; extending in Length about fifty Miles from the North-West to the South-East, and about twenty in Breadth; besides which Tract of Land, there are other Territories belonging to this Arch-Bishoprick in *Hesse*, *Thuringia*, the Counties of *Waldeck* and *Weteravia*, in the Palatinate, &c. The cheif Towns belonging to the Arch-Bishop of *Mentz* are, 1. *Mentz*, or *Mayence*, the *Moguntiacum* of the *Latins*, situate near the Confluence of the *Rhine* and *Mayne*, twenty Miles West of *Frankfort* on the *Mayne*, fifty Miles North of *Spire*, and twenty-five North of *Worms*, a very antient City; but those who make it to be built thirteen-hundred Years before our Saviour, seem to have but a slender Authority for their Opinion: Others who look upon *Drusus* as the Founder, are thought to have much more Probability of their Side, it being very certain that he built several Fortresses on the *Rhine*, and a better Situation could not well have been pitch'd upon than this, where the *Mayne* falls into the *Rhine*; and here are still the Ruins of a Trophy erected to the Memory of *Drusus*. It is a fortified Town, of no great Strength, but large and populous, and

*Mentz*.  
Arch-Bi-  
shoprick  
and Ele-  
ctorate.  
Situation  
and Extent.

*Mentz*  
City.



Lower the publick Buildings, as their Churches, Monasteries, and Palace of the Elector, make a good Appearance; the Streets are generally narrow, and the private Houses mean. In the Cathedral are several magnificent Tombs of the Electors; and the Habits and Ornaments in which the Elector says Mass, are admir'd for their Richness. The Canopy under which they carry the Host at publick Processions is in a manner cover'd with Pearl. Protestants are permitted to live and trade in this City, but are not allow'd the publick Profession of their Religion. It was an Imperial City till *Adolphus of Nassau*, Archbishop of the Place, depriv'd them of their Privileges about the Year 1462, and his Successors have ever since been absolute Masters of it, as they are of the whole Archbishoprick, the Temporal as well as Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction being vested in them. That University, founded by *Charlemaine* about the Year 800, is not in any great Reputation at present. It is pretended that Gun-Powder was first invented here by *Bartholdus Schwartz*, a *Franciscan* Fryar, but it has been shewn already that Fryar *Bacon* of *Oxford* was long before acquainted with it. They also claim the Invention of Printing, which I shall enquire further into when I come to *Holland*, where it is also said to be first invented.

2. *Bingen*, pleasantly situated on the *Rhine* and *Nahe*, which here unite their Streams, sixteen Miles to the Westward of *Mentz*, mentioned by *Tacitus* as a Roman Fortress, since an Imperial City, but now subject to the Dean and Chapter of *Mentz*. Travellers who visit this Place are full of a Story of an Archbishop of this Diocese, eaten up by Rats, in a Tower he built to defend himself against them in an Island of the *Rhine*, over

*Bingen.*

over-against *Bingen*, which they look upon as Lower a Judgment upon him for his Covetousness Rhine, and Cruelty to the Poor: But it seems to me to have too much the Air of a Fable to be recited at length.

In the *Rhingaw*, a narrow Tract of Land, extending about twenty Miles in Length, along the Banks of the *Rhine*, are a great many fine Towns, as, 3. *Elfeld*, a Town of some Strength, on the North Side of the *Rhine*, fifteen Miles West of *Mentz*. 4. *Erbach*, remarkable for its magnificent Monastery, where are the Tombs of the old Counts of *Nassaw*, and some of the Archbishops of *Mentz*. 5. *Rodesheim*, famous for the Growth of the best Vines, and indeed the whole Country of *Rhingaw* abounds in the choicest Vines, and seems but one entire City, interspers'd with Gardens and Vineyards within its Walls.

The Country of *Eichfeld*, or *Eschfeld*, surrounded by the Territories of *Hesse*, *Thuringia*, and the Duchy of *Brunswick*, belongs also to the Elector of *Mentz*, wherein are the Towns of, 6. *Heiligenstat*, antiently the Seat of King *Dagobert*, but remarkable for little at present but a College of the Jesuits. 7. *Tresfurt*, situate on the *Weser*, in a pleasant fruitful Country. 8. *Duberstat*. And, 9. *Wormbys*. 10. *Fritzlar*, a strong Fortrefs in the Landgravate of *Hesse*. 11. *Ommenburg*, or *Amelburg*, situate on the River *Ohm*, near *Marburg*, in *Hesse*. 12. *Aschaffenburg*, situate on the *Mayne*, where it is join'd by the River *Aschaff*, forty Miles East of *Mentz*, esteem'd the strongest Fortrefs in the Elector's Dominions, here the Elector has a Palace, where he frequently resides. 13. *Hochst*, situate on the *Mayne*, having the Privilege of taking Toll of the Vessels which pass up and down that River, for the Use

*Rhingaw*  
Country.  
*Elfeld*.  
*Erbach*  
*Rodesheim*.

*Eichfeld*  
Country.  
*Heiligenstat*.  
*Tresfurt*.  
*Duberstat*,  
&c.  
*Aschaffenburg*.

Lower of the Elector. 14. *Königstein*, a little fortified Town, which gives Title to a County, nineteen Miles North-East of *Mentz*. 15. *Reineck* in *Franconia*; *Stenheim*, *Epstein*, and some other Places in the same Circle; *Erford* in *Thuringia*; the *Bergrafs* in the Lower Palatinate; the County of *Lohr* on the Banks of the *Mayne*; the City of *Urb* in *Spoffart*, considerable for its Salt Springs, and several other Towns and Places of less Note, belong to the Electorate of *Mentz*. The present Elector, *Lotharius-Francis*, Archbishop of the Holy See of *Mentz*, and Bishop of *Bamberg*, is of the House of *Schnuborn*, born the fourth of October, 1665, and succeeded *Anselm-Francis* of *Ingelheim*, Anno 1695. His Revenues are computed to amount to an hundred-thousand Pounds per Annum.

*Triers* Electorate.

The Electorate of *Triers* is bounded by the Diocese of *Cologn* and the Dutchy of *Berg* towards the North; by *Veteravia* on the East; by *Lorrain*, the *Palatinate*, and part of *Hesse* towards the South; and by the *Austrian Netherlands* on the West, extending in Length from the South-East to the North-West above fourscore Miles, but of a very unequal Breadth, being in some Places fifty, and in others not five and twenty Miles over. The Face of the Country and the Nature of the Soil is very different in one part from what it is in another. The South and Western parts of the Country are mountainous and barren, incumber'd with Woods and Forests, the Air cold, and but few Towns or People to be met with, or indeed any thing but wild Beasts, Deer, and other Game, which usually abound in such Desert Places. On the contrary, near the *Rhine* and the *Moselle* the Country is exceeding pleasant, abounds in Corn and Wine, and



and is crowded with People. The chief Lower Towns in the Electorate are, 1. *Triers*, or Rhine. *Treves*, the Capital City, the *Augusta Trivium* of the *Latins*, pleasantly situated on the River *Moselle*, in the Latitude of forty-nine Degrees fifty Minutes, sixty Degrees to the Eastward of *London*, sixty Miles to the Southward of *Cologne*, and about the same Distance to the Westward of *Mentz*. The City is of a square Figure, but neither large or populous, having but four Collegiate and five Parish-Churches, two great Abbies, and some other Religious Houses, with an University, which till the late Wars was esteem'd equal to most in *Germany*. It is encompass'd with a Wall and other Fortifications, but not sufficient to sustain a Siege. The *French* and the Allies were alternately Masters of it in the late War, as they happen'd to be Masters of the Field on this Side. In the Years 1704 and 1705, the Allies threw up Lines for the Defence of the Place, and erected vast Magazines here, designing to have carried on the War against *France* thro' this Country, where there are not so many fortified Towns as in *Flanders*, and would probably have soon brought the War to an end if they had kept steady to this Resolution; but old *Lewis XIV.* appriz'd of the Consequence of being attack'd from hence, made his utmost Efforts, and brought a prodigious Force into the Low Countries, while the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Grand Army of the Allies were upon the *Moselle*, which put the *Dutch* into such a panick Fear, that they compell'd the Duke to return on a sudden to defend their Frontiers, who leaving his Magazines behind him, and General *D'Aubach* with seven or eight thousand Men, to defend the Lines before *Triers*, the next Intelligence

Lower Rhine. he receiv'd was, that the Body of Troops left at *Triers*, had abandon'd the Place on the Approach of the *French*, destroy'd his Magazines, and left the Country to the Mercy of the Enemy, whereupon the *French*, immediately took Possession of *Triers* again, which put an end to all the Schemes that had been laid for attacking *France* on the Side of the *Moselle*, where their Frontiers are weakest; and the Confederates carried back the War again into *Flanders*, where they yearly threw away thousands of brave Fellows against Stone Walls to very little purpose; and the Campaign of 1705 concluded with little Action. This City having been frequently plunder'd and pillag'd by the *French* in the late War, occasion'd the Removal of the principal Inhabitants, and consequently a great Decay of their Trade. The private Houses also were lately in a ruinous Condition. The Churches, Monasteries, and the Elector's Palace are esteem'd magnificent Buildings, though these have not altogether escap'd the Fury of the War. As *Triers* is one of the most antient, so it was in the time of the *Romans* one of the most considerable Cities in *Europe*, for here several of the *Roman* Emperors kept their Courts, insomuch that it acquir'd the Name of *Roma Altera*, and in the Ruins of the old City are still daily found *Roman* Coins, Medals, and other Antiquities; it was afterwards an Imperial City, till reduced by their Archbishop, who was formerly Metropolitan of *Mentz*, *Cologne*, *Liege*, *Utrecht*, *Strasburg*, *Worms* and *Spire*; but Pope *Zachary* exempting these Cities from his Jurisdiction, he is now the least Metropolitan in *Germany*, having no other Suffragans than the Bishops of *Metz*, *Toul* and *Verdun*, which are under the Dominion of the *French*. He is however the second Elector in the Empire, and

and Arch-Chancellor of the Empire in *France*. Lower He gives the first Voice in all Elections and Rhine. general Assemblies, and his Seat is in the Middle of the Hall, over against the Emperor. As the Elector of *Mentz* always takes the Votes of the rest of the Electors, he has the Privilege of Voting last, of which those Prelates have frequently made great Advantages.

2. The second City in the Electorate of *Triers* *Coblentz*, is *Coblentz*, or *Confluentia*, in a wonderful pleasant Situation, at the Conflux of the *Rhine* and the *Moselle*, and surrounded with Vineyards, being fifty Miles North-East of *Triers*, and about forty South-East of *Cologne*, of a triangular Form, two of its Sides being wash'd by the said Rivers, and the third enclos'd with a Wall and Fortifications after the modern way. The Convenience of its Situation has render'd it a Town of good Trade, especially in Corn, Wine, Wood and Iron. The Houses are well built and the Streets uniform. The publick Buildings of any note mentioned by Travellers, are, two great Churches, some Monasteries, and the Palace of the Elector, who sometimes resides here. There is also a Stone Bridge over the *Moselle*, and a Bridge of Boats over the *Rhine* at this Place, and on the opposite side of the *Rhine* a Castle on a Hill, which commands the Town and the Passage of both Rivers, and at the Bottom of the same Hill stands the Elector's Palace; the Front whereof and two large Wings look towards the River: This in the time of the *Romans* 'tis suppos'd was the Station of the first Legion. 3. *Meyn*, situate on the River *Nette*, fifteen Miles West of *Cob-Meyn*. *lentz*, a Wall'd Town with a Castle, and gives Name to a large Territory about it, in which stands the little Town of *Munster-Meynfeld*, so call'd to distinguish it from *Munster* in *West-phalia*.



- Lower phalia. 4. *Cocheim*, a fortified Town on the *Moselle*, three Miles North-East of *Triers*. 5. *Saffich*, the Capital of a County of the same Name, about a League distant from the *Rhine*. 6. *Boppard*, a Town and Castle situate on the *Rhine*, ten Miles to the Southward of *Coblenz* formerly Imperial, but granted by the Emperor *Henry VII.* to *Baldwyn* Archbishop of *Triers*, held to be one of the Forts antiently erected by *Drusus* on the *Rhine*. Here the Vessels which pass this River pay a Toll to the Elector. 8. *Engers*, a handsome Town upon the *Rhine*, seven Miles North of *Coblenz*, and gives Name to the Territory of *Engersaw*. 9. *Berncastle*, a Town of good Trade, where they make great Quantity of Wine, pleasantly situated on the *Moselle*. 10. *Oberwesel*, a fortify'd Town, situate on the West side of the *Rhine*, twenty Miles West of *Coblenz*. 11. *Cell*, or *Zell* situate on the *Moselle*, thirty Miles North-East of *Triers*, a Town that has a good Trade in Wines, the Product of the Neighbouring County. 12. *St. Vendel*, a little fortified Town on the Confines of the Palatinate. 13. *Sarbrug*, a small Fortress on the River *Sar*, eight Miles South of *Triers*. 14. *Limburg*, situate on the *Lohn*; the Territories whereof, great Part of them, belong to the Landgrave of *Hesse*. 15. *Montroyal*, situate on a Peninsula made by the *Rhine*, twenty Miles North-East of *Triers*, esteem'd a strong Place, but taken by the *French* in the War between the Confederates and *France*, and restored to the Elector again by the Peace of *Ryswick*: Other Towns of any Note mentioned by Geographers, are *Ulmen*, eight Miles North-West of *Cocheim*, *St. Maximin*, *Pfaltz*, *Witlich* and *Prum*.

The Revenues of the Elector of *Triers* in Lower time of Peace, when his Country is not liable Rhine. to the Depredations of an Enemy, as it was for many Years together before the last Peace, are computed to amount to near an hundred-thousand Pounds *per Annum*. This Elector, and other *German* Princes who lye upon the Frontiers of *France*, and have neither strong Towns or Forces sufficient to resist that formidable Power, are under very dismal Circumstances, whenever a Rupture happens between the Empire and that Kingdom, their Territories are sure to be made a Scene of Blood and Rapine. It seems strange therefore, that these Princes have not already yielded up their Countries to the *French*, who can better protect them, rather than remain Subject to the Empire, whose Armies are always so slow in their Motions, and so ill provided, that the Frontier Provinces are sure to be destroy'd before their Forces enter upon Action, or attempt to oppose the Enemy: But then it is to be consider'd on the other hand, that the Elector of *Triers* and the other Electors on the Frontiers, while they remain a Part of the Empire, are Sovereign Princes, and have the Privilege of electing the Emperour, besides many other great Advantages which would be entirely lost, if they should come under the Dominion of *France*: That Crown would use them as she does her own Nobility, and they would in a little time have nothing that they could call their own, which is the worst that can befall them, let the Event of the War be what it will: whatever they may suffer during the Fury of War, they have found by long Experience is usually restor'd to them by a subsequent Peace; and as the Empire is now more powerful than it has

Lower Rhine. has been for some Ages past, by the Acquisition of such large Territories on the side of *Turky*, by the Addition of the *Austrian Netherlands*, the *Milaneze*, *Naples* and *Sicily*, possibly they may for the future be better secur'd from the Insults of the *French* than they have been. But to return to *Triers*. The present Elector is *Francis-Lewis*, Brother to the Elector Palatine, born the 24th of *July* 1664, and elected into this See, *Anno* 1716: His Title is *Francis-Lewis*, by the Grace of God, Archbishop of *Triers*, Arch-Chancellor of the Empire in *France* (for *France* the Reader will observe was once Part of the Empire), Prince and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, Great Master of the Teutonic Order, Bishop of *Breslaw* and *Worms*, Administrator of the Abbacy of *Praym*, Judge of the Imperial Chamber of *Wetzlar*, or rather *Spire*, &c. The Chapter of *Triers* consists of sixteen Capitular Canons, who have the Election of their Archbishop, and of twenty-four Domicil'd, and none are admitted into the Chapter who can cannot prove their Nobility for four Descents, both by Father and Mother.

The present Elector of *Triers*,  
His Title.

Archbishoprick and Electorate of *Cologne*.

The Archbishoprick and Electorate of *Cologne*, the antient Seat of the *Ubij*, lies on the Western side of the *Rhine*, being bounded by the Dutchy of *Cleves* on the North, by the Dutchy of *Berg*, from which it is separated by the *Rhine* on the East, by the Electorate of *Triers* on the South, and by the Dutchy of *Juliers* and the *Netherlands* on the West, extending above forty Miles in Length, but not above seven or eight in Breadth, a pleasant fruitful Country abounding in Corn and Wine and all other Necessaries of Life. The Archbishop also has several other large Ter-



Territories in *Westphalia* and other Parts of Lower the Empire appropriated to his See, being Rhine. esteemed more rich and powerful than either of the other two Spiritual Electors, tho' he yields them the Precedence. In the Diocese of *Cologne*, strictly so call'd, the Chief Towns are, 1. *Cologne*, or *Colen*; the Capital of the *Cologne* Electorate, the *Colonia-Agripina*, of the *Romans*, City. taking its Name from *Agripina*, Daughter of *Germanicus*, Wife of *Claudius*, and Mother of *Nero*, who was born here. It was the Metropolis of *Germania Secunda*, and seems to have obtained the Name of *Colonia*, by way of Eminence, as being the most considerable Roman Colony in these Parts. This Town is built in form of a Crescent, and pleasantly situated in a Plain near the Western Bank of the *Rhine*, in the Latitude of fifty Degrees, fifty-five Minutes, six Degrees and an half to the Eastward of *London*, forty Miles North-West of *Coblentz*, and twenty South-East of *Dusseldorp*. The Fortifications are so inconsiderable, that whoever is Master of the Field may be Master of the Place without a formal Siege. The City it self is one of the largest, most beautiful and populous in the Empire; and yet the Walls enclose large Spaces of Ground, which are not built upon, and particularly three-hundred Acres planted with Vines: Here it was King *Charles II.* of *England* spent the two last Years of his Exile. Some Travellers number four and twenty Gates in the Walls, thirteen to the Landward, and eleven on the *Rhine*. The Streets are large and well pav'd in the middle of the Town; and there are two spacious Market-Places; among the publick Buildings there are eleven Collegiate Churches, nineteen Parish Churches, besides the Cathedral, thirty Chappels, twelve Monasteries,

Lower nasteries, twenty-two Nunneries, and four Rhine. large Hospitals; besides which, the *Lutherans* have a Church allowed them. The Cathedral, dedicated to *St. Peter* is a magnificent Structure, wherein they shew three Tombs, and as many Skulls richly enshrined, which according to the Tradition of the Place belong'd to the three Wise Men who came from the East to worship our Saviour, from hence call'd the three Kings of *Colen*; and the Superstitious pretend the very Touch of them has cur'd many Diseases; they were as the Story goes, first brought to *Constantinople* by *Hellen* the Mother of *Constantine* the Great, from thence remov'd to *Milan*, and upon the taking of that City by the Emperor *Frederick-Barbarossa* in the Year 1164, remov'd again to *Colen*, by *Reynold* Archbishop of this See. In the Church of *St. Gereon* they also expose to view the Heads of a thousand Saints, who are said to have suffer'd Martyrdom under the Emperor *Maximin*, ador'd by the common People as most sacred Reliques. In the Church of *St. Ursula*, also is shewn the Tomb of that Saint, and some of her Associates, who, if their Records may be credited, came over from the Island of *Britain* with eleven-thousand Virgins her Companions to convert the *Infidels* of this Country, all suffer'd Martyrdom by the *Huns*; upon many of these Tombs are old Crosses and Lamps, but upon that of *St. Ursula* there is an Inscription importing, that it was discover'd by *St. Columba*, a Native of *North-Britain*. From the Multitude of Relicks of Saints and Martyrs, Churches and Religious Houses in this City, it has obtain'd for several Years past, the Name of *the Holy City*; and notwithstanding it is a great Town of Trade, we meet almost as many *Ecclesiasticks* as *Laymen* in the

the Streets; the rich Endowments of their Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, induces many Noblemen, and even Princes of the Empire, to become Prebends and Canons here, who have generally magnificent Houses, or rather Palaces, with large Vineyards and Gardens contiguous to them.

The Elector also has two Palaces in the City, but resides generally at *Bon.* It is contrary to the Constitution of their Government to suffer him to reside long here: This People being apprehensive his Presence might endanger their Liberties. For the same Reason some other Free Cities of the Empire look upon it as a Breach of their Privileges whenever their Diocesan comes to reside amongst them for any time, and make loud Complaints on this Head. The Convent of the *Carmelites* is a noble commodious Building, where was held a Congress of Ambassadors, Plenipotentiaries from most of the Powers of *Europe*, to treat of Peace in the Year 1673. Those from *Britain* being Sir *Leoline Jenkins* and Sir *Joseph Williamson*; and from *France* the Prince of *Furstemburg*, who set all *Europe* in a Flame, and was one Occasion of the ensuing War. He was it seems originally a Count of the Empire; but afterwards educated in a *French* Monastery, of which he became an Abbot. His Zeal for the Grand Monarch *Lewis XIV.* induc'd him afterwards to lay aside his Religious Habit and accept of a Post in the Army, where he gain'd the esteem of the *French* King to that Degree, that he made him his Plenipotentiary in this important Negotiation at *Colen*, where he had the Address to defeat all the Measures of the Confederate Princes for the obtaining Peace on the Terms they propos'd, which so exasperated



Lower the Emperor, whose Subject he was born, that Rhine. he caus'd him to be seiz'd in the Streets of *Colen*, and hurried to *Vienna*, where he was made a close Prisoner; and it was expected he would have been executed as a Traytor to his Country; but this was thought too dangerous a step by the Imperial Court, lest the *French King* should take a severe Revenge on the Princes of the Empire who lay most expos'd. This Accident however broke off the Treaty for the present, and *Furstenburg* remain'd a Prisoner 'till the Peace of *Nimeguen*, when *Lewis XIV.* advanc'd him to the Bishoprick of *Strasburg*, and afterwards procur'd him a Cardinal's Cap. And it may be observ'd of that Prince in general, that those who serv'd him zealously never fail'd of his Protection and a suitable Reward, which may be one Reason his Ministers and Officers were so entirely devoted to his Service during the whole Course of his long Reign, that we have scarce an Instance of his Councils being betray'd, or a Town surrendred while there was a possibility of defending it: While his Enemies suffer'd more from the Treachery of their Ministers and Generals, than from all the Forces of this Grand Monarch: But to return to *Colen*, which still remains a Free Imperial City, under some Limitations settled by the Emperor *Maximilian I.* on a Dispute between the Archbishop and the Burghers, when it was Decreed, that the Magistracy of the City should have the Determination of all Civil Causes; but in Criminal, none should be executed or pardon'd but with the Archbishop's Concurrence.

The Government of the City Consists of six Burgomasters, seven Aldermen, and an hundred and fifty Common-Council Men, who

who all continue for Life, only two of the Lower Burgomasters are Regents annually by turns; Rhine. the Aldermen are appointed by the Archbishop, and the Common-Council-Men elected by the trading Companies of the City; fifty of the Common-Council only acting in one Year, taking it by turns: if a Burgomaster dies, the Common-Council elect another. The Inhabitants of *Colen* are for the most part *Roman* Catholicks, but many of the principal Merchants and Tradesmen are Protestants, of whom the *Lutherans* have a Church in the City, as has been intimated already, but the *Calvinists* are obliged to go as far as *Mulheim*, two Miles on the other side of the *Rhine* to their publick Worship: this City was antiently one of the principal Hans-Towns, and Capital of their fourth Province. This is what I could meet with most Material concerning the City of *Cologn*; there is an idle Story indeed mention'd by most Writers, of a Lady's being buried with a Ring of Value on her Finger, in a Church at *Colen*, who upon the Sexton's coming to steal it, reviv'd at the opening of the Coffin, frighten'd the Fellow, and went home to her House, where she lived seven years after; but it is related with so many other foolish and incredible Circumstances, that it will not bear a Recital at large.

2. The second City in the Archbishoprick *Bonn*. of *Colen* is *Bonn*, a small but strong Town, pleasantly situated on the *Rhine*, ten Miles to the Southward of *Colen*, supposed to be the *Castra-Bonensia*, where the *Roman* Forces sometimes had their Winter Quarters, near which Place *Julius Caesar* built a Bridge cross the *Rhine*. Here the Elector has a Palace suitable to his Dignity, where he usually Resides.

Lower Rhine. It stands at the end of the long Ridge of Mountains which shuts in both sides of the *Rhine* from hence as far as *Bingen*. The Vineyards in the Neighbourhood afford Plenty of good Rhenish Wine, and the Forests variety of Game. It is supposed from its happy Situation, to have obtain'd the *Latin* Name of *Bona*, and was an Imperial City, but is at present under the Dominion of the Elector. The Town was taken and retaken several times during the late Wars, but the Confederates remain'd in Possession of this and the whole Archbishoprick at the end of the War; the late Elector and his Brother of *Bavaria* being forced to take Refuge in *France*, (with which Kingdom they sided) 'till their Dominions was restored to them by the Peace of *Rastadt*. Besides the Elector's Palace, the Gardens and Water-Works whereof are much admir'd as well as the Building, the Stadt-House is said to be a magnificent Structure, and adorned with the finest Paintings. In the Collegiate Church they shew some ancient Tombs, where according to Tradition, *Pius-Cassius*, *Florentius*, *Malusius*, and several others of the *Theban* Legion were buried, who suffered Martyrdom under the Emperor *Maximius*. 3. *Andernach*, eight Miles to the Northward of *Coblentz*, at the Limits of the two Electorates of *Triers* and *Colen*, where the Elector of *Colen* has a Custom-House. 4. *Broel*, in the midway between *Colen* and *Bon*, where the Elector has a Hunting Seat. 5. *Lintz*, an ancient City on the East side of the *Rhine*, eighteen Miles to the Northward of *Coblentz*. 6. *Nuys*, the *Novesium* of the *Latins* mentioned by *Tacitus*, four and twenty Miles to the Northward of *Colen*, seated



seated on the River *Erp*, where the *Romans* Lower  
 built a Fort to secure the Boundaries of their Rhine.  
 Empire, now a large fortified Town, several  
 times taken and retaken in the late Wars. 7. *Zous*,  
*Zous*, seven Miles to the Southward of *Nuys*,  
 situate on the *Rhine*, in a Country which  
 produces Plenty of Corn, with which they  
 supply the neighbouring Cities, who seem to  
 want it pretty much. 8. *Rhinberg*, situate on  
 a Hill near the *Rhine*, forty Miles to the  
 Northward of *Colen*, and separated from the  
 Elector's other Dominions; it is a fortified  
 Town, the Capital of a County which affords  
 Plenty of Wine. 9. *Meurs*, ten Miles South  
 of *Rhinberg*, and thirty North-West of *Colen*,  
 a neat little City, which belong'd to the Prince  
 of *Orange*, and claim'd by the King of *Prussia*,  
 as Heir to King *William III.* 10. *Keyserwaert*,  
 a small but strong Town, on the East side of  
 the *Rhine*, five Miles North of *Dusseldorp*,  
 and twenty North-West of *Colen*, endured a  
 Siege of two Months in the Year 1702, be-  
 fore it surrendered to the Imperialists. 11. *Kempen*,  
*Kempen*, or *Kerpen*, a fortified Town and  
 Castle on the Confines of *Gelderland* and *Ju-*  
*liers*, situate on the River *Erp*, thirty-four  
 Miles North-West of *Colen*. On the East  
 side of the *Rhine*, between the Bishopricks of  
*Munster* and County of *March*, lies a narrow  
 Tract of Land, which is a Peculiar Subject  
 to the Archbishop of *Colen*, containing seve-  
 ral large Mannors and Lordships, the chief  
 Towns whereof are, 12. *Reclinghausen*, a for-  
 tified Town, the Capital of a County twen-  
 ty Miles long, and ten broad, wherein there  
 is a Nunnery, the Abbess whereof is vested  
 with Sovereign Power in the Town and  
 Country about it, and she only makes a per-  
 petual

Lower petual Vow of Virginity; the other Nuns Rhine. being allowed to Marry after a certain Term of Years. And, 13. *Dorsten*, a strong Place, situate on the *Lippe*. The Elector of *Cologne* is also Bishop and Prince of the Diocese and Territory of *Hildesheim*, being near fifty Miles in length, surrounded by the Dominions of the Elector of *Brunswick*, the Inhabitants whereof are most of them *Lutherans*, tho' Subject to a Popish Bishop, the chief Town whereof is *Hildesheim*, situate on the River *Innerste*, fifteen Miles South-East of *Hannover*, and twenty-five South-West of *Brunswick*, a neat old Town, but the Buildings are not so considerable, as to deserve a particular Description. It is an Imperial City, antiently one of the *Hans-Towns*, and has still a pretty good Trade in Corn. 2. *Peina*, another small City on the River *Euse*, twelve Miles West of *Brunswick*, the Castle whereof is said to be the strongest Fortrefs in the Bishoprick; other Places mention'd by Geographers in this Territory, are the Towns of *Marienbourg*, *Popenburg*, *Dassel*, *Bokenem*, *Woldenburg*, *Eliz*, *Sarstede*, and the Abby of *Gondersheim*.

*Maxien.* The Archbishoprick and Electorate of *Cologne*, has been possess'd for three Generations, by a younger Son of the House of *Bavaria*, as appears by the following Account of the late Elector's Death, viz. On the twelfth of *November* 1723, died *Joseph-Clement*, Brother to the Elector of *Bavaria*, in the fifty-second Year of his Age. He was chosen Bishop of *Ratisbon* in the Year 1685, which Bishoprick he resign'd to his Nephew *Clement-Augustus* of *Bavaria*, Anno 1716, (who resign'd it also in favour of *John-Theodore* of *Bavaria*, his youngest Brother). He was elected Archbishop and Elector

Elector of *Cologne* on the tenth of *July* 1688, Lower  
 seven Days after the Death of his Cousin *Max-* Rhine.  
*imilian* of *Bavaria*, whom he succeeded not  
 only in the Electorate, but also in the Prin-  
 cipality and Provostship of *Berchtolsgaden*. He  
 was chosen Coadjutor to the Bishop of *Hil-*  
*desheim* Anno 1694, whom he succeeded in that  
 See on the 13th of *August* 1702, and was e-  
 lected Bishop of *Liege* on the twentieth of  
*April* 1694. This Elector, with his Brother  
 of *Bavaria*, taking the Part of *France* in the  
 late War, was expell'd from his Electorate and  
 other Territories till the Peace of *Baden*, as  
 has been intimated already; and did not re-  
 ceive the Investiture of the Temporalities of  
 the Archbishoprick of *Cologne* the Bishoprick  
 of *Hildesheim*, or of the Provostship of  
*Berchtolsgaden*, until the twentieth of *April*  
 1717. The present Elector of *Cologne*, *Clement-*  
*Augustus*, younger Brother to the present Elec-  
 tor of *Bavaria*, succeeded his Uncle *Joseph-* The  
*Clement* in the Archbishoprick of *Cologne* on the present  
 twelfth of *November* 1723, having been elect-  
 ed Coadjutor to him on the ninth of *May* 1722,  
 and is the third Son of *Maximilian-Emanuel-*  
*Mary*, late Elector of *Bavaria*, who died on  
 the 26th of *February* 1725-6. He was born  
 in the Month of *August* 1700, elected Bishop  
 of *Munster* on the 26th, and Bishop of *Pader-*  
*born* the 27th of *March* 1719. Notwithstanding  
 he succeeded his Uncle *Joseph-Clement* in the  
 Electorate and Archbishoprick of *Cologne*, he  
 could not prevail with the Chapter of *Liege* to  
 elect him their Bishop; these Gentlemen be-  
 ing determin'd to chuse one of their own  
 Number, who should reside amongst them;  
 but he was afterwards chosen Bishop of *Hil-*  
*desheim*.



Lower Rhine. The present Elector's Titles are, *Clement-Augustus* by the Grace of God Archbishop of *Cologne*, Arch Chancellor of the Empire in *Italy*,  
 His Titles. Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire; Bishop of *Hildesheim*, of *Munster* and *Paderborn*; Administrator of *Berchtolsghaden*, Duke of *Engern* and *Westphalia*, Duke of the Upper and Lower *Bavaria*, &c. His great Chapter consists of sixty Canons, who are all Princes and Counts; but the Archbishop is elected by the four and twenty Seniors. He Crowns the Emperor by virtue of his Office, unless the Coronation be perform'd in the Diocese of the Elector of *Mentz*, or in the Diocese of the Elector of *Triers*. The Directors of this Circle are the Archbishop of *Mentz* and the Elector Palatine.

## WESTPHALIA.



## WESTPHALIA.

## CHAP. VI.

*Treats of the Circle of Westphalia; comprehending the Dutchy of Westphalia, the Bishopricks of Liege, Munster, Paderborn and Osnabrug; the Dutchies of Juliers, Cleves and Berg; the Principality of Minden; the Counties of Marck, Ravensburg, Lippe, Schawenburg, Hoyer, Diepholt, Oldenburg, Delmenhorst, Embden, Bentheim, Tecklenburg, Pyrmont, Lingen and Steinfurt, Corbey Abbey; and the Imperial Towns of Aix La Chapelle, Dortmund, &c.*

THE Circle of *Westphalia* is bounded by the German Ocean on the North; by the Circle of *Lower Saxony* on the East; by *Hesse* on the South; and by the *Netherlands* towards the West. Extending in length about two hundred Miles from North to South, and an hundred and fifty, and in some Places two hundred Miles from East to West.

The Air of this Country towards the North is very cold, and the Soil almost one continued Morass or Barren Sand: but here however, they feed the best Bacon in *Europe*, with the Chestnuts and other Fruits which their Forests produce. The Southern part of this Circle has a warmer Air, and a much better Soil,

West- Soil, as will appear in the Description of the phalia. particular Provinces.

Rivers.

The principal Rivers are the *Weser*, the *Ems*, the *Lippe*, the *Roer*, the *Aa*, and the *Hunt*. Travellers who visit this Country complain much of their course Bread, bad Beer, hard Lodging, and long dirty Miles, as well as of their way of Travelling in Post Wag-gons, as they are call'd, which move no faster then a Snail: But the Reader will be better able to judge of the Country from a Description of the particular Provinces.

The Name.

The Name of *Westphalia* is by some German Writers, derived from *Weissenpholen*, which signifies a white Horse, for *Westphalia*, as well as the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, going antiently under the general Name of *Saxony*; as the Duke of *Lower Saxony*, whose Territories lay to the Eastward of the *Weser*, carried a black Horse in his Standard; so the Duke of that part of *Saxony*, now call'd *Westphalia*, which lay to the Westward of the *Weser*, had a *Weissenpholen*, or white Horse, painted on his Standard, from whence his Territories were call'd *Westpholen*, which was easily changed afterwards into *Westphalia*. Others affirm, that the Country to the Eastward of the *Weser* was call'd *Eastfeld*, or *Eastfield*; and that to the Westward of the River, *Westfeld*, or *Westfield*, which with a Latin Termination was easily converted into *Westphalia*. I must confess, that both of these Accounts have so fair a shew of probability that I can't tell which to incline to, and therefore leave the Reader to his own Judgment, and proceed now to a particular Description of the Provinces of this great Circle. And first I shall endeavour to describe *Westphalia Proper*, or the Dutchy of *Westphalia*, because great Part of



of it is subject to the Elector of *Cologne*, whose West-  
other Territories were last treated of; for *phalia*.  
notwithstanding *Westphalia* is the general  
Name of the whole Circle, it is however re-  
strain'd and specially apply'd to this particular  
Province.

The Dutchy of *Westphalia* is bounded by *Westphalia*  
the Bishopricks of *Munster* and *Paderborn* on Dutchy.  
the North; by the Landgravate of *Hesse* on Situation  
the East; by *Veteravia* on the South; and by and Extent.  
the County of *Mark* and Dutchy of *Berg* to-  
wards the West; being about fifty Miles in  
length from the South-West to the North-  
East, and about forty broad. This Country  
is for the most part Mountainous and Woody, Soil.  
except towards *Lipstat*, where the Soil is tol-  
lerably fruitful, nor does there want good  
Corn or Pasturage in the Vallies among the  
Hills, at least enough to supply the Inhabitants,  
who are not very numerous. Their Rivers Rivers.  
run from the Mountains with an impetuous  
Torrent, the chief whereof is the *Roer*, which  
falls into the *Rhine* near *Duysburg*: And tho'  
they have Mines of Silver, Copper and Lead Mines.  
in many Places, they can make but little Ad-  
vantage of them, they are so subject to be  
flooded by the Rivulets which fall from every  
side of their Mountains. This Dukedom was  
taken from *Henry the Lyon*, Duke of *Saxony*,  
and conferr'd on the Archbishops of *Cologne* by  
the Emperor *Frederick-Barbarossa* about the  
Year 1170, by way of Punishment, for Duke  
*Henry's* having confederated with the Pope a-  
gainst that Emperor.

The chief Towns of this Dutchy are 1. *Arnsberg*.  
*Arnsberg*, a pretty Town pleasantly situated  
on the River *Roer*, about fifty Miles North-  
East of *Cologne*, adjoining to which is a fine  
Castle, where the Elector frequently resides in  
the

West- the Hunting Season. It was anciently subject  
phalia. to its own Count, by whom it was sold to the

Archbishops of *Cologne*, with *Hovestat*, *Geseck*,  
and other Towns in the Neighbourhood. Near this Town stands the fine Monastery of

*Werle.* *Wedinghausen.* 2. *Werle*, a pleasant Town  
between the *Roer* and the *Lippe*; where the  
supream Court of Justice is held for the Dut-  
chy of *Westphalia*, which occasions it some-  
times to be call'd the Capital of the Duchy.

*Geseck.* 3. *Geseck*, a fortified Town, situate at the  
bottom of a Hill near the Banks of the *Lippe*,  
in a fruitful Country, about five and twenty  
Miles North-East of *Arnsberg*; where the  
Head of *St. Cyriacus*, a Saint of this Country,  
is preserv'd as a very precious Relique. His  
Body also was long kept here in a Golden  
Coffin, till the Count *de Oberstein* robb'd them  
of it. And, 4. *Brilon*, near the Head of the  
River *Moens*.

*Liege Bi-* The Bishoprick of *Liege*, or *Luyick*, the an-  
*shoprick.* cient *Leodicum*, or *Legia*; is supposed to de-  
rive its Name from a little Rivulet call'd  
*Liege*, which runs thro' this Country and falls  
into the *Maes*. The Diocese of *Liege* is bound-  
ed by *Flanders* and *Brabant* towards the North  
and West; by the Duchy of *Limburg* on the  
East; and by *Luxemburg* and part of *France* on  
the South; being near seventy Miles in length  
from North to South, and five and twenty in  
breadth from East to West, and in some Places  
twice as broad. It is in general, a pleasant  
fruitful Country, having large Corn Fields,  
and a great deal of rich Meadow and Pasture  
Ground. They have also some Mines of Lead  
and Iron, and Quarries of Marbles; but what  
it is most particularly remarkable for is the  
great Quantities of *Brimstone* and *Vitriol*  
which are made in this Country. The chief  
Towns

Towns in the Bishoprick are 1. *Liege*, the Capital, situate in the Latitude of fifty Degrees forty Minutes, twelve Miles South of *Maastricht*; a large populous City, of a triangular Figure. There are several Hills and Vallies within the Walls, and some Islands made by the River *Maes*, two Branches whereof run through the Town. The Streets are neither clean nor regular, and most of the private Houses built of Wood; but there are some however which make a handsome Appearance; a clear Stream generally runs thro' the middle of the Streets, besides which, many of the best Houses have Fountains in their Courts and Gardens. In the City and Suburbs are upwards of an hundred Churches: The Bishop's Palace and the Cathedral are magnificent Structures, the last built with red Stone, and dedicated to St. *Lambard*. According to some Travellers, no City in *Germany* or *France* can equal it in fine Churches, Convents, and other Religious Foundations. The Country about it also is so extremely agreeable, that it has obtain'd the Name of *The Paradise of Ecclesiasticks*. The *English* Jesuits have a College here, proudly situated on the top of a Hill, with a most delightful Garden, in which is seen variety of Dialling; nor far from it is a Convent of *English* Nuns. In the Monastery of St. *William*, without the Walls of the City lies the remains of that famous *English* Traveller Sir *John Mandevile*, who having taken a view of most of the great Cities in the World, preferr'd *Liege* to any of them; and accordingly spent the latter part of his Life here, after he had finish'd his Travels. Near his Tomb are plac'd his Saddle, Spurs and Knife; and the following Inscription, viz. *Vos ki passeis for mi pour l'amour Deix proies por mi.* i. e. You who pass

Westphalia.

Liege City.

Mandevile  
buried at  
Liege.



West-  
phalia.

*pass over me, for the Love of God pray for me.*  
The University of this Place was once so considerable, that 'tis said, there were at one time in it, nine Kings Sons, four and twenty Sons of Dukes, and nine and twenty Counts. *Meibomus* relates, that in the Year 1131, there were one and twenty Kings Sons resident in this University: The rest of the Town also was so populous, that the Duke of *Burgundy* when he took it by Storm, according to Dr. *Nicholson*, put an hundred thousand of the Inhabitants to the Sword. At present the Fortifications of the City are but mean, and being commanded by the Hills which surround them, are not capable of resisting a Royal Army; but the Citadel, which is situate on a Hill, is a Place of some Strength. The late Elector of *Cologne*, who was also Bishop of *Liege*, deliver'd it up to the *French* in the beginning of the last War; but the Duke of *Marlborough* took it in the Year 1702. It was again besieg'd by the *French* in the Year 1705, and upon the Point of being taken, when the Grand Army of the Confederates returning suddenly from the *Moselle*, the *French* thought fit to retire. *Liege* is stil'd an Imperial City under the Protection of its Bishop: but this Prelate is really Sovereign of the City and Diocese; and the Citizens for disputing his Authority, have more than once suffer'd very severely; tho' Mr. *Ray* affirms, that he can lay no Taxes on the People without the Consent of the Clergy, Gentry and Commons, whom he calls the three Estates. The Chapter of *Liege* consists of sixty Major Canons, who are most of them of noble Extraction, and have the Power of electing their Bishop. There are twelve other Canons, call'd *Canonici Mediocres*, and twelve more *Canonici Minores*, who

who have no share in this Election. The present Prince and Bishop of *Liege* is *George-Lewis* <sup>Westphalia.</sup> Count *de Berghes*, elected on the seventh of February N. S. Anno 1723-4, who was then <sup>The present Bishop of</sup> sixty-five Years of Age, and liv'd in a mean House, with only one Man Servant, and an old Maid. He was the last of the Family of *John III.* Duke of *Brabant*, and had been a Lieutenant Colonel of Horse in his Youth. He is the third of this Family, who have been advanc'd to this See; and was preferr'd before three other powerful Candidates, viz. the Elector of *Cologne*, the Cardinal of *Saxzeits*, and the Prince of *Auvergne* Archbishop of *Vienne* in *Dauphine*, by a Majority of the Electors, who enter'd into an Engagement to give their Votes to one of their own Members who would reside amongst them; being morally sure none of the other Candidates would. Before this last Choice the Electors of *Cologne* were generally chosen to this See; and it was a fine Addition to the Power and Revenues of that Elector; for the Bishop of *Liege* is one of the most considerable Ecclesiastical Princes in *Germany*, having, as is computed, within his Diocese, or rather Principality, fifty-two Baronies, eighteen wall'd Towns, and four hundred Villages, very well peopled, which yield him an annual Revenue of three hundred thousand Ducats. The second City in the Diocese of *Liege* is, 2. *Tongress*, or *Tongren*, *olim Tongress. Tungrorum Oppidum*, situate on the little River *Jeckar*, ten Miles North-West of *Liege*; a very considerable Town in the time of the *Romans*, when there was a Road pitch'd with Stone, reaching from hence to *Paris*, near two-hundred Miles in length, some parts of which are still to be seen: there are also still remaining here the Ruins of some of their Temples

**West-phalia.** Temples and other Monuments of Antiquity, particularly in the great Church they shew an Image supposed by some to be the Statue of *Minerva*, but by others the Image of *Hercules*, who was antiently worship'd here by the Pagan Inhabitants. It was very early made a Bishop's See, and had an hundred Churches in it when destroy'd by *Attila* the *Hun*; but the Bishoprick was remov'd from hence to *Maestricht*, and afterwards to *Liege*; and the Town has now very little remaining of its former Grandeur. It is generally held that the old Castle and the Wall on Bishop *Maternus's* Chapel were standing before the time of our Saviour. The great Church is a handsome Gothick Structure, and has a Dean and two and twenty Canons belonging to it. The *French* took this Town by Surprize in the Year 1703, on the approach of the Confederate Army, without venturing a Siege; from whence 'tis evident the Town is a Place of no great Strength at present. 3. *Hoy*, or *Huy*, situate on the East side of the *Maes*, twelve Miles South-West of *Liege*, and sixteen North-East of *Namur*. The Iron Mines in the Neighbourhood find Employment for most part of the Inhabitants. The Town and Castle are fortified after the Modern way, but were taken by the *French* in the Year 1693. and retaken by the Allies in 1703. It was formerly govern'd by Counts of its own, the last of whom transferr'd it to the Bishops of *Liege*, who are now Sovereigns of it. 4. *Bullion*, or *Bullion*, situate on the River *Semay*, thirty Miles South of *Dinant*, and forty West of *Luxemburg*; the Capital of a small Dutchy, which gives the Title of Duke to the Bishop of *Liege*; and was formerly the Inheritance of the famous *Godfrey* of *Bullion*, who sold it to the



the Bishops of this See *Anno 1096*, in order to enable him to raise Forces to carry on the War against the Infidels in the *Holy Land*: In which Expedition he met with such Success, that within the space of three Years he made himself Master of *Jerusalem* and the greatest Part of *Palestine*; and was thereupon crown'd the first *Christian King* of that City and Territory. Historians who have Written of these Transactions generally relate, that this Prince was so extremely modest he could hardly be prevail'd on to accept the Regal Dignity, alledging that he thought it a Presumption to wear a Crown of Gold, where our Saviour wore a Crown of Thorns. 5. *Dinant*, a fortified Town, situate thirty-five Miles South-West of *Liege*, and twelve South of the City of *Namur*. It is an antient Town, and a Place of some Trade, particularly in the Manufactures of Brass and Iron. 6. *Franché-mont*, fifteen Miles from *Liege*, antiently a large populous City, and still the Capital of a Marquisate, whereof the Bishop of *Liege* is Sovereign; but is no more than an open Village at this Day, and considerable only for the Lead Mines near it. 7. The *Spaw*, or *Spa*, situate in a Bottom enclos'd with Hills, and to the North with craggy Mountains, fourteen Miles South-East of *Liege*, and seven South-West of *Limburg*; famous for its Mineral Waters now, as it was antiently. The Account *Pliny* gave of them was, That they tasted of Iron, and were Purgative, that they cured Tertian Agues and the Stone, and when boild grew turbid, and at last of a redish Colour. Modern Travellers relate, That there are four Mineral Fountains much in esteem in and near this Place: The first call'd *Geronster*, is in the middle of a thick Wood

West-phalia. two Miles South of *Spa*, being the best kept, and built up with Stone, with a Pavilion over it supported by some Stone Pillars, and near it stands a little House for the Patients to warm themselves in. This Spring hath a strong sulphureous Smell, and causes Vomiting in some, but works chiefly by Urine, as do all the rest. The second Spring, call'd *Saviniere*, lies as far to the East of the *Spaw*, whose Waters are not so strong as the former. The third is call'd *Tonnelet*, and rises in a Meadow near the *Spaw*, which contains more Nitre than the rest, but is very cold in the Mouth and Stomach. The fourth of these Fountains, call'd *Pohunt*, is in the middle of the Village, (for the *Spaw* is but a Village) which supplies most of the Water that is sent into Foreign Parts, and is beautified with a fine Stone Building, over which there is an Inscription, importing that these Waters remove Obstructions, dissolve hard Swellings, dry up a superfluity of Moisture, and Strengthen weaken'd Limbs, if drunk according to the Advice of the Learned. There are vast Quantities of these Waters sent abroad to all Countries in *Europe*. The Season for filling Bottles with it is either in the heat of Summer when it is very dry, or in the hardest Frosts in Winter, then the Water is observ'd to be strongest, brisk and sparkling. It is observ'd that they weigh two Grains in three Ounces more than *Tunbridge*, and four Grains more than the *Ilkington* Waters, and yet less than the common Water by several Grains. Other Towns of any Note mention'd by Geographers in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, are 1. *Borchloen*, or *Loors*, twelve Miles North of *Liege*, which formerly gave Title to a Count, and was the Capital of the Territory of *Loors*.

2. *St. Tron*, or *Truden*, five Miles West of *West-Borchloen*. 3. *Bilsen*, taken Notice of for a phalia. Nunnery of Ladies of Quality there, who have the Liberty of leaving their Convent and marrying if they please. 4. *Hasselt*, where the Bishop has a Palace. 5. *Mayesick*, eighteen Miles North of *Maestricht*, considerable for being a Pass over the *Maes*. 6. *Horn*, Capital of a County of the same Name. 7. *Couvin*. And 8. *Verwiers*.

The Bishoprick of *Munster* lies on both sides the River *Ems*, being bounded by the Counties of *Bentheim* and *Steinfurt* on the North; by the Bishoprick of *Osnabrug* and *Paderborn* towards the East; by the County of *Mark* on the South; and by the Dutchy of *Cleue*, and some part of *Zutphen* towards the West. Extending an hundred Miles in length, and in breadth in some Places sixty, in others forty, and in others scarce twenty Miles. *Munster* is a barren Country, but no part of *Westphalia* produces better Bacon, which they export all over *Europe*, so much admir'd, that it bears double the Price of any other. The Name of *Munster* is said to be deriv'd from *Monasterium*, there having been a noble Monastery erected in the Place where the Capital City now stands; which was converted into a Bishoprick by *Charles the Great* about the Year 785. The Bishop of this Diocese is a Count of the Empire, and absolute Sovereign of the Territories belonging to it: the present Bishop is the Elector of *Cologne*, Brother to the Elector of *Bavaria*, of whose Election to this See an Account has been already given in treating of the Electorate of *Cologne*. The chief Towns in this Bishoprick are, 1. *Munster*, *Monasterium*, the Metropolis of *Westphalia*, situate on the River *Aa*, in a City.



West-pleasant fruitful Plain, in the Latitude of fifty-phalia. two Degrees seventy Miles to the Northward of *Cologn*, and twenty-five South-West of *Ofnabrug*. The Town is generally well built of Free-Stone. The Cathedral and Jesuits College are noble Structures; besides which there are four other Collegiate Churches. The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church have the Election of the Bishop, whose Revenue is computed to amount to near an hundred and fifty-thousand Pounds *per Ann.* *Munster* was an Imperial City, and preserv'd its Liberties till the Year 1661, when their Bishop reduc'd them under his Power. The *Roman* Catholick is the establish'd Religion, tho' the Protestants were very numerous here after the Reformation, till some Enthusiasts and bigotted People brought a Disgrace on this Persuasion by their extravagant Behaviour and Insurrection against the Government. Of which Transaction *Dr. Nicholson* gives the following Account: The first Captain of these bigotted Zealots, says he, was *Bernard Rothman* a *Lutheran* Minister, who had the Cure of *St. Maurice's* Church in the Suburbs, who by his railing at the superstitious Follies and Innovations of the Church of *Rome* in the Year 1533, render'd himself exceeding popular. To this Gentleman *John Buckholt* a Taylor, born at *Leyden* in *Holland*, associated himself; he had been bred an Anabaptist, and thoroughly instructed in their Doctrines, being withal naturally bold and ambitious, and a Man of bright Parts. By a cunning use and improvement of these Qualifications he became in time a Man of so much Credit as to win over *Rothman*, who before had only maintain'd *Luther's* Tenets, to his Opinion, and with him all the Protestants of the Place immediately profess'd themselves Anabaptists.

An Insurrection of the German Anabaptists.

Anabaptists. Their Faction afterwards en-creased to such a Degree as to alarm the Government, and the Senate endeavour'd in vain to apprehend the Ringleaders: their Numbers became so formidable that they compell'd the Magistrates to grant them a Toleration. Hereupon *John of Leyden's* inferior Agents began to pretend to Divine Inspiration; and getting a crow'd about them in the Streets, declar'd they had an immediate Command from Heaven to call Men to repent, and to be rebaptized; and most part of the City coming over to them, they seiz'd on the Town-Hall and the Magazines, and invited the People of the neighbouring Towns and Villages to join them: and having thus fill'd the City with Anabaptists, they depos'd the Popish Magistrates, and all others who refus'd to come into their Schemes, supplying their Places with those of their own Faction. Whereupon the Bishop rais'd a Body of Forces and laid Siege to the City in the Year 1534, but was oblig'd to rise from before it, which so flush'd their great Leader *John of Leyden*, that he caus'd himself to be proclaim'd King, and made one of his Concubines Queen, tho' upon her disapproving some of his extravagant Projects he afterwards cut off her Head. The Year following, *Anno 1535*, the Bishop being re-inforc'd by the Troops of the Elector of *Cologne* and the Landgrave of *Hesse*, surpriz'd the City by a Stratagem, and took the Anabaptist King Prisoner, who having been carried in Derision to most of the Courts of the German Princes, he was the Year following torn in pieces with red hot Pincers, and his Bones hung in an Iron Cage on the top of a Steeple in *Terrorem*.

Westphalia. At *Munster* also was concluded that Treaty in the Year 1648, which establish'd the Protestant Religion in those parts of the Empire where it was profess'd, and put an end to a War of thirty Years standing, viz. from the Year 1618, to that time, between the Protestant Princes of *Germany* and the *Swede* on one side, and the Emperor and the Popish Princes of the other, and has been made the Basis and Foundation of almost every subsequent Treaty, especially as to the Religion of the Empire. This is sometimes call'd the Treaty of *Westphalia*, having been negotiated in that Circle; and at others the Treaty of *Osnabrug*, because the Protestant Plenipotentiaries held their Conferences at *Osnabrug*, as the Popish Princes did theirs at this City of *Munster*. The *Swedes* had been engaged in the *German War* eighteen Years, and had possess'd themselves of an hundred strong Towns in the Empire; and by this Treaty procur'd the Dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*, *Western Pomerania*, the Isle of *Rügen*, and the City of *Wismar* to be confirm'd to them; and might have had better Terms, 'tis said, if they had not preferr'd the Interest of the Protestant Princes of *Germany* to their own.

2. *Meppen*, a fortified Town on the Frontiers of *Friesland*, forty three Miles North of *Munster*. 3. *Haselunen*, another Fortress on the *Hase*, ten Miles East of *Meppen*. 4. *Vecht*, the Capital of a County, situate thirteen Miles South-East of *Kloppenburg*. Other Towns mention'd by Geographers in this Bishoprick are, *Kloppenburg*, sixteen Miles North-East of *Haselunen*, *Warenburg* on the *Ems*, *Stromberg*, *Coesfelt*, *Abusen*, fifteen Miles North-West of *Meppen*, Capital of a large Barony, *Tilligt* on the *Ems*, and *Rheyne* a small City

The  
Treaty of  
*Westphalia*  
concluded  
at *Munster*.

*Meppen*.  
*Haselunen*.  
*Kloppenburg*.  
*Abusen*.  
*Tilligt*, &c.



City on the River *Ems*, eighteen Miles North of *Munster*. Westphalia.

The next Division of this Circle is the Bishoprick of *Paderborn*, bounded by the County of *Lippe* towards the North; by the Dutchy of *Brunswick* on the East; by the County of *Waldeck* on the South; and by the Dutchy of *Westphalia* on the West; being about forty Miles in Length and twenty in Breadth, containing in it twenty Castles, twenty-four Market-Towns, fifty-four other Parishes, and sixteen Monasteries, subject both in Spirituals and Temporals to its Sovereign, the present Elector of *Cologne*, who was chosen Bishop of this See *Anno* 1723. This Country is remarkable for the Variety of Salt Springs and other Fountains in it. In the Transactions of the Royal Society, publish'd in *December*, 1665, there is an Account of a Spring in this Territory, which loses it self twice in twenty-four Hours, returning with a great Noise, and such Force, as to turn three Mills not far from its Source, and is call'd by the Inhabitants *Bolder Born*, or the boisterous Spring. And in the Transactions of *January* following, there is an Account of another remarkable Fountain in this Diocese call'd *Metborn*, which is a treble Spring, two Springs whereof, not a Foot and half distant from each other, have very different Qualities, the one limpid, blewish, lukewarm, bubbling, and containing Sal-Armoniac, Ochra, Iron, Vitriol, Allum, Sulphur, Nitre, and Orpiment: The other cold as Ice, turbid and whitish, much stronger in Taste, and heavier than the other, containing much Orpiment, Salt, Nitre, Iron, and some Sal-Armoniac, Allum and Vitriol: of which Water all Fowls that drink of it die soon after in Convulsion Fits, but giving them some

West-phalia soon, and Vinegar will recover them. Those that have been open'd after drinking this Water, their Lungs have been found quite shrivell'd up; and yet 'tis a perfect Cure for People troubled with the Worms. The third Spring or Stream which issues from this Fountain, and is about twenty Paces distant from the others, is of a greenish Colour, very clear, and tastes both sour and sweet, pleasant enough, and from its Weight is supposed to be a Mixture of the other two. This Bishoprick was founded by *Charles the Great*, about the Year 777, to which he was incited by a Miracle, according to the Tradition of the Place, for being about to encamp on that Spot of Ground where the City of *Paderborn* now stands, and in some distress for Water for his Army, on the knocking down the first Tent-Pin of his Pavilion, there issu'd, 'tis said, a plentiful Spring, upon which Fountain the Emperor caus'd the Cathedral Church to be built. But Springs being so common in this Country, it is observ'd there was little occasion for the Expence of a Miracle, tho' it is generally allow'd that *Charles the Great* was the Founder of this See. This Territory being generally barren, they have little to boast of besides their Hogs-Flesh, Deer and other Venison. The chief Towns of this Diocese are,

*Paderborn* 1. *Paderborn*, the Capital City, so nam'd from  
 City. the Head or Fountain of the River *Pada*,  
*Lippesburg*, which springs in a Torrent near the Cathe-  
 Warburg.edral of this City, and falls into the *Lippe* near  
*Nienhus*. At this Fountain, according to the  
*Magdeburg* Chronicle, most of the Inhabitants  
 of *Saxony* and *Westphalia* were baptiz'd about  
 the Year 780, by the Order of *Charles the*  
*Great*, the Natives being Pagans before he  
 conquer'd

conquer'd this Country. The City of *Paderborn* stands on the River *Pader*, thirty-two Miles North-West of *Cassel*, and fifty South-East of *Munster*, a large populous and well built Town, regularly fortified, formerly a free Imperial City, but subject to the Bishop, the present Elector of *Cologne*, at this Day, as it has been to the Bishops his Predecessors ever since the Year 1604. The Citizens many of them embrac'd the Doctrine of *Luther* at the Reformation; but *Herman*, Elector of *Cologne*, being chosen their Bishop, excuted sixteen of the principal Burghers who had turn'd Protestants, and compelling the rest to abjure their Principals, the Roman Catholick Religion prevail'd, and still remains establish'd here.

2. *Lippespring*, or *Lippesburg*, five Miles North of *Paderborn*, so call'd from the Head of the River *Lippe*, which arises here in a large Stream, six or eight Paces in Breadth, turning three or four Mills before it leaves the Town. Here the Dean and Chapter of *Paderborn* have a fine Castle, or rather Palace.

3. *Warburg* situate on the *Dymel*, eighteen Miles South-East of *Paderborn*, in a fruitful Country, considerable for the Iron and Lead Mines about it, and a strong palatable Beer which they brew and vend to their Neighbours.

4. *Lude*, or *Ludge*, twenty-five Miles North-East of *Paderborn*, (usually reckon'd part of the Country of *Pyrmont*, but subject to the Bishop of this See), and twenty-seven Miles North-East of *Paderborn*, remarkable for its Holy Well, said to be a Remedy for most Distempers, and in the Days of Superstition, held to have effected miraculous Cures. The remaining Towns of any Note in this Bishoprick are, *Peckleshiem*, *Boreatrick*, *Buren*, *Soltkot*, *Hersell* and *Welsburg*.

The



Westphalia. The Bishoprick and Principality of *Osnabrug*, has the County of *Diepholt* on the North; the Counties of *Minden* and *Ravensburg* on the East; and *Munster*, *Steinfurt* and *Bentheim*, on the South and West; extending about forty Miles in Length, and thirty in Breadth where broadest; esteem'd one of the most fruitful Parts of *Westphalia*, and subject to its Bishop, who is a Count of the Empire. This was the first Bishoprick founded by *Charles the Great*, who dedicated the Cathedral to *Sr. Peter*, and the two Martyrs *Crispin* and *Crispianus*, and granted extraordinary Privileges to this See, exempting them from all manner of Service and Homage, even to the Emperor himself. *Lutheranism* prevailing here at the Reformation, it was at length agreed by the Treaty concluded *Anno 1648*, (frequently stil'd the *Munster* and *Westphalian* Treaty; and at others the Treaty of *Osnabrug*, from the Protestant Plenipotentiaries residing here), That this Bishoprick, with the Territories and Revenues belonging to it, should be enjoy'd alternately by a Protestant and *Papist*, and that the Protestant Bishop should always be a Prince of the House of *Brunswick*, in consideration that the Principality of *Halberstat* had been taken from this House, and conferr'd on the Elector of *Brandenburg*. When they have a *Popish* Bishop he is Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Cologne*, but the Protestant Bishop is indeed a Temporal Prince, and has little to denominate him an Ecclesiastick but the Title. The present Bishop is *Ernest Augustus*, Duke of *Tork*, his *British* Majesty's Uncle. The chief Towns are, 1. The City of *Osnabrug*, or *Osenbruch*, the Capital, so nam'd from a Bridge over the River *Ose* at this Place, situate in a fine Plain, and beautify'd with several noble publick Buildings,

*Osnabrug*  
Bishoprick.

*Osnabrug*  
City.

Buildings. They are said to have the best West-  
Bread and Beer here which is to be met with phalia.  
in *Westphalia*, and they have a tolerable Trade  
in Bacon and Linnen. The Cathedral is in  
the Hands of the *Roman* Catholicks, with the  
Church and Monastery of the *Dominicans* in the  
Old City, and the Collegiate Church of St.  
*John* in the New, (for the City is divided  
into the Old and New Town by the River  
*Ose*). The Protestants are Masters of the  
great Parochial Church of St. *Mary* in the Old  
City, and both Protestants and Papists have a  
Voice in the Election of their Magistrates;  
but of the five and twenty Canons which be-  
long to the Cathedral, eighteen are Papists,  
and the Revenues of four more are enjoy'd by  
the Jesuits for the Support of their College; so  
that there are but three Protestant Canons,  
who have no Voice in the Election of the Po-  
pish Bishop, that succeeds every other Turn,  
as the Popish Canons have. The Bishop's Pa-  
lace is fortified like a Castle. Here it was  
that his late *British* Majesty King *George* the  
First was born, on the 28th of *May*, 1660,  
his Father *Ernest-Augustus* being then Bishop  
and Prince of the Place: And here the same  
King *George* died in the Night of the tenth of  
*June*, 1727, and some relate in the very Room  
where he was born. 2. *Iburg*, situate ten  
Miles South of *Osnabrug*, in the Castle where-  
of the Bishop formerly resided. 3. *Quakenburg*,  
on the River *Ose*, twenty-five Miles to the  
Northward of *Osnabrug*. Other Towns men-  
tion'd by Geographers, are *Vorde*, *Faustenaw*,  
*Whislag* and *Mello*; but these are not thought  
worth a Description.

Until the Year 1609, the Dutchies of *Ju-*  
*liers*, *Cleves* and *Berg* were subject to the same  
Sovereign, but upon the Death of *John-William*  
the Dutchies of  
*Juliers*,  
*Cleves*  
and *Berg*.

West-phalia. the last Duke, without Issue Male, the Emperor *Rodolph II.* granted these Dukedoms, together with the Counties of *Mark* and *Ravenspurg*, and the Barony of *Ravenstein*, dependant upon them, to the House of *Saxony*, with a proviso however for saving the Rights of all other Claimants. And in the Reign of *Charles V.* the Elector of *Brandenburg*, the Duke of *Newburg*, the Duke of *Deuxponts*, and the Marquis of *Burgow*, having all married Sisters, or Daughters of the Sisters of the late Duke *William*, claim'd their Shares in the said Territories; but the Elector of *Brandenburg* and the Duke of *Newburg* obtaining the Possession of these Countries by their Arms, the other Powers desisted from their Pretensions, and it was at length agreed that *Juliers* and *Berg*, with the Territory of *Ravenstein*, should be enjoy'd by the Duke of *Newburg*, and that the Elector of *Brandenburg*, should have for his Share, the Dutchy of *Cleve*, with the Counties of *Mark* and *Ravenspurg*; and these Princes still remain possess'd of the Territories respectively allotted to them, retaining each of them the Titles to the whole, as do the Posterity of the other Pretenders.

The Dutchy of  
Juliers.

The Dutchy of *Juliers* is situate between the *Maes* and the *Rhine*, and bounded by *Guelderland* on the North; by the Dutchy of *Berg*, and part of the Electorate of *Cologne* towards the East; by *Limburg* on the South; and the *Netherlands* on the West; extending sixty Miles in Length, and thirty in Breadth, a plentiful Country, abounding in Corn, Cattle, and rich Pastures, and plentifully supply'd with Wood; but what it is most remarkable for is, a fine Breed of Horses, and Wood for Dying, which is gather'd here in large Quantities. The chief Towns are, 1. *Juliers*, or *Gulick*, call'd by the Romans *Juliacum*, and said



said to be so nam'd from *Julius Caesar*, its supposed Founder, situate on the River *Roer*, twenty-five Miles East of *Maastricht*, and as many West of *Cologne*. It is a small fortified Town, nearly built with Brick, the Citadel large and strong, wherein is the Palace of the antient Dukes.

2. *Aken*, or *Aquis Granum*, usually call'd *Aix-la-Chapelle*, a large Imperial City, fifteen Miles South-West of *Juliers*, and twenty South-East of *Maastricht*, supposed to have taken its antient Name from *Serenius Granus*, Lieutenant General of *Gallia Belgica*, in the Reign of the Emperor *Adrian*, who having discover'd the hot Springs here about the Year 53, first built and beautify'd them after the manner of the *Roman* Baths, and then erected himself a Palace in the Place; in Confirmation whereof, the Natives still shew a Piece of antient Architecture, which they call *Turris Grani*, and relate that it is a part of the Ruins of that General's Palace. This Town is call'd by the *French*, *Aix-la-Chapelle*, from a Chapel in the great Church much resorted to by Pilgrims, containing a Multitude of Reliques in high Veneration among the *Roman* Catholicks. The Town is situated in a fruitful Valley, encompass'd with Mountains and Woods, and yet the Air is esteemed exceeding wholesome. It may be divided into the inward and outward City: The inward City is surrounded by a Wall about three Quarters of a League in Circumference, having ten Gates; and the outward Wall about a League and a half in Circumference, in which there are eleven Gates. Some Rivulets run thro' the Town, which keep it very clean, and turn several Mills; besides which there are twenty publick Fountains, and many private ones: And as the Stone Quarries in the Neighbourhood furnish them with excellent Materials, their

West-phalia. their Buildings are suitably magnificent, of which the Senate-House or the Stadt-House, and the Cathedral are the chief; besides which there are thirty other Parochial or Collegiate Churches. The Stadt-House is a stately Fabrick, built in the Year 1533, adorn'd with the Statues of all the Emperors since *Charles the Great*, and consists of three Stories, the two first divided by several Partitions, but the upper Story is one entire Room, of an hundred and sixty-two Feet in Length, and sixty in Breadth, where the new elected Emperors us'd to entertain the Electors and all the Princes of the Empire at their Coronation; for here the Emperor formerly receiv'd his first Crown of Iron, as he did a second of Silver at *Milan*, and a third of Gold at *Rome*. In this Hall are several fine Pieces of Painting, particularly one of the Resurrection, and another of *Charles the Great* giving the Charter to the City of *Aken*. In the middle of the Market-Place before the Stadt-House is a noble Fountain, admir'd for the Largeness of its Dimensions and curious Workmanship, being supply'd by four Springs, which fall into a Copper Basen, thirty Foot diameter, from whence it is convey'd quite through the City; and on the Top of the Fountain is a large Brass Statue of *Charlemain* in Armour gilt, with his Face towards *Germany*. On the Edges of the Brass Cistern is an Inscription importing that *Gratus* a Roman Prince, first discover'd and built the hot Baths in this City. The Cathedral is of *Gothick* Architecture, having a high Steeple at the West-End, adorn'd with Pyramids, and cover'd with a Cupola in the Middle. On the Inside are a vast Number of Pillars of Brass and Marble, gilded Statues, Brazen Doors, and a great deal of *Mosaick* Work.

Work. Over the Place where *Charles the West-  
Great* was first interr'd hangs a very large *phalia*.  
Crown, made of Silver and Brass gilt, the  
Gift of the Emperor *Frederick I.* surrounded  
with forty-eight Statues a Foot high, and  
thirty two lesser Statues, all of Silver. The  
same Emperor *Frederick* removed the Body of  
*Charlemain*, and buried part of it under  
the Altar in the Choir in a Silver Coffin,  
and the other part near the Wall of the old  
Building, and cover'd it with the same Tomb-  
stone of white Marble which it had before,  
with the Bust of *Proserpina* upon it, suppos'd  
to have cover'd *Julius Caesar's* Tomb. The  
principal Reliques which Pilgrims resort hi-  
ther to adore, are, 1. The Virgin *Mary's*  
Gown, in which she was dress'd at the Incar-  
nation of our Saviour, made of Wool, says  
*Dr. Nicholson*, not unlike that which grows on  
the *Coco-Tree*; but this Description is alto-  
gether unintelligible to me, who cou'd never  
discover any thing like Wool on a *Coco-Tree*;  
but certain it is the Gown must be of very  
durable Materials to last so long, or it must  
have been preserv'd by a Miracle as great as  
any that are ascrib'd to it. 2. The Cloth-girt  
about our Saviour when he suffer'd, being of  
very coarse Linnen. 3. A Piece of the Cord  
with which he was bound when he was deli-  
ver'd to Pilate. 4. Some of the Blood of the  
first Martyr *St. Stephen*, enchas'd in Gold and  
Precious Stones, on which the Emperors are  
sworn at their Inauguration. 5. The Picture  
of the Virgin *Mary* with our Saviour in her  
Arms, emboss'd upon a Jasper two Inches in  
Breadth, found in the Emperor *Charles the  
Great's* Tomb, and said to be the Work of  
*St. Luke*. 6. A Manuscript of the Gospels  
found in the same Tomb, which with a great  
many



West-phalia. many other Reliques, 'tis said, were procur'd by *Charles the Great* of *Aaron* King of *Persia*, and of the Patriarchs of *Jerusalem* and *Constantinople*. At the East End of the Cathedral is a Throne, upon which our Saviour is represented sitting Majestically in a long Robe, and round the Throne a Representation of the four Animals mention'd in *Ezekel's* Vision. Over his Head is a Circle of Golden Stars, and underneath them the Symbol of the Cross, said to have appear'd in the Air to the Emperor *Constantine*, when he conquer'd *Maxentius*. Here is also a Representation of the four and twenty Elders rising from their Seats, laying down their Crowns, and prostrating themselves before the Throne. In this Church also is a Pulpit cover'd with Plates of Gold, as is the Altar in the Choir, whereon is represented our Saviour's Passion. In the upper part of the Church over against the Prince's Altar, is a Throne of white Marble, where the Emperors us'd to sit, and is suppos'd to be the same which *Charles the Great* plac'd there nine-hundred Years ago.

This City is govern'd by a Mayor, two Burghomasters, fourteen Aldermen, and an hundred and twenty Common-Council-Men. The Mayor presides among the Aldermen, and is constituted by the Duke of *Juliers*; the Burghomasters, Aldermen and Council, are chosen by the Companies of the City, of which there are fourteen or fifteen; and the Territories of this City are so large, as to comprehend two hundred Villages.

The Hot  
Baths at  
*Aix*.

The hot Baths at *Aken* occasion it to be much resorted to, where three are within the inner Wall. 1. The Emperor's Bath. 2. The Little Bath. And, 3. The Bath of *St. Quirinus*. The first of these is in the same Place,

Place, and supply'd by the same Springs as West-  
 phalia. that was which *Charles* the Great so much de-  
 lighted in, and us'd to invite his Nobility and  
 great Officers to Bathe with him in it; for  
 'twas the Custom antiently to bathe an hundred  
 together, though now the Bath is divided by  
 several Partitions. These Baths rise so hot  
 that they let them cool twelve Hours before  
 they are us'd; but those which rise without  
 the inner Wall of the Town are not so hot.  
 The Smell of the latter is offensive, and the  
 Water in the Cisterns not transparent. Here is  
 also a Fountain of warm Water, which is  
 drunk in Summer Mornings for many Chroni-  
 cal Distempers. Less than a Quarter of a  
 Mile from the South Gate of the City, stands  
 the Village of *Porcetum*, so call'd from the  
 Drovers of wild Hogs which formerly fre-  
 quented the Woods near it, where is a Nun-  
 nery, the Abbess of which is a Princess of the  
 Empire. The Village in general is well built,  
 and has four handsome Churches in it. The  
 hot Springs here lie on each side a small cool  
 Rivuler, which runs through the Town, and  
 are by Pipes convey'd into fourteen Houses,  
 forming eight and twenty Baths. The Water  
 of these Springs is clear and pleasant, without  
 any offensive Smell, but much hotter than that  
 of *Aken*, being usually cool'd eighteen Hours  
 before it can be endur'd. There are several  
 Mines of Lead, Coal, Vitriol, Sulphur and  
 Calmey, or *Lapis Calaminaris*, near this Place.  
 With the Calmey they make Brass, by mixing  
 eight and twenty Pounds of the best *Swedish*  
 Copper, with an hundred Pounds of this Mi-  
 neral, to which they add some broken Pieces  
 of Brass, and a good Quantity of Dross of  
 both the Simples above mention'd. These they  
 melt in Crucibles over a hot Furnace, twelve  
 Hours,

West-  
phalia.

Hours, then putting eight of these Crucibles into one, they let the drossy Parts boil over, the purer subsiding at Bottom; then they pour the Liquid Metal into a Frame of Stone bound with Hoops of Iron, and thus run it into large Brais Plates, which are afterwards cut in pieces with a kind of Scissors or Shears.

Those who have describ'd the Virtues of the Baths of *Aken*, and particularly Dr. *Blondel*, relate that they are good against all Affections of the Nerves; such as Convulsions, Palsies, Numbness, Tremblings Gout, Sciatica's, Contractions, Swellings, Distempers of the Bowels, Stomach, Spleen, inveterate Headachs, Vertigo's, Nephritical Distempers, Cold Affections of the Womb, Stoppage or Flux of the Menfes, Barrenness, Abortion, and Scabs of all sorts. The Waters of the City and those of *Porcet*, may both of them be drank, and thus taken are said to be good against, 1. Hot Distempers of the Liver, Spleen, Reins and Bowels. 2. Against Obstructions of the Mesentery, Pancreas, Liver, Spleen and Reins. 3. The Yellow Jaundice, Cachexy and Dropsy proceeding from thence. 4. Inveterate and stubborn Fevers, new Tertians and Quarrans. 5. The Whites in Women. 6. Bleeding at the Nose and Flux of the Menfes. 7. Against Worms, which they kill of all sorts. 8. They help Conception, and dry over-moist Parts. 9. They purge the Urinary Vessels of all Impurities. 10. They cure Stoppage of Water and Stranguries. 11. They cure the Gout, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Cholick, Scrophulous Distempers, Imposthumes of the Mesentery, &c.

The City of *Aken* profess'd the Protestant Religion soon after the Reformation, on which account the People were miserably harass'd by the Imperialists during the Civil Wars of Germany,



*Germany*, till at length Popery was again established, and is now the only Religion publicly profess'd by the Natives: but Protestants are permitted to reside here, and go to a Church in the Neighbourhood under the Dominion of the *States General*, when they celebrate Divine Service.

The Emperors were usually crown'd in this City for five hundred Years after *Charlemaign*, and by the Golden Bull made in the time of *Charles IV.* the Emperor was to receive his first Crown here; but that Custom of Crowning him with three Crowns hath been long since disused; and at every Coronation the Magistrates who have the Custody of *Charlemaign's* Sword, Shoulder-Belt, and the Gospel in Golden Letters, which are used at that Ceremony, deliver them to the Elector of *Mentz*, and the Emperor declares that his being Crown'd elsewhere shall not prejudice the Privileges of the City of *Aken*.

3. *Duren*, situate on the River *Roer*, ten Miles South of *Juliers*, a little uniform well-built City, with Rivulets running through the Streets. This Place pretends to great Antiquity, and in the Church of *St. Martin*, the finest Building in the Town, they shew the Head of *St. Ann*, Mother to the Virgin *Mary*, which admir'd Relique formerly brought Crowds of Pilgrims hither. It was an Imperial City, but is now subject to the Duke of *Newburg*, Elector Palatine. Other Towns in the Dutchy of *Juliers* mention'd by Geographers, are, *Munster-Eifel*, *Bedbur*, *Enskirchen*, *Nideck*, *Boisslar*, *Linnich*, *Dalen*, *Wasenberg*, *Sittard*, *Tudder* and *Safteren*; but it seems they do not merit a particular Description.

The Dutchy of *Berg* having been allotted to the Duke of *Newburg* Elector Palatine, and

West-phalia.

*Berg*  
Dutchy.

West-  
phalia.

now subject to this Prince, as well as the Dutchy of *Juliers*, naturally comes to be describ'd next. *Berg*, or *Montium Ducatus*, as the *Latins* call'd it, from its being a Mountainous Country, is bounded by the County of *Mark* on the North; by the Dutchy of *Westphalia* towards the East; by *Cologne* on the South; and by the *Rhine*, which divides it from the Dutchy of *Juliers* on the West; extending near fifty Miles in length upon the Banks of the *Rhine*, and about twenty Miles in breadth where broadest. The Country being for the most part rocky and mountainous, affords very little Arable or Pasture, and is consequently thinly peopled. The chief Towns are first, *Dusseldorp*. *Dusseldorp*, the Capital of the Dutchy, a large fortified Town, pleasantly situated near the Eastern Bank of the *Rhine*; twenty-five Miles to the Northward of *Cologne*, and six to the Southward of *Keyserwart*. The Town receives its Name from the little River *Dussel*, which here unites its Streams with the *Rhine*. It is generally well built, and the publick Buildings make a handsome Appearance from the River, among which are the Duke or Elector's Palace, who frequently resides here: The Collegiate Church of *St. Martin's* is a handsome Structure, where are the Tombs of the antient Dukes of *Juliers* and *Berg*; and the Jesuits College is esteem'd a very fine Building. It was antiently an Imperial City, but now subject to the Elector Palatine; the principal Trade of the Place consists in Corn, which they import from the Low Countries and transport to *Cologne*, and other Towns in *Germany*. 2. *Essen*, fifteen Miles North-East of *Dusseldorp*, where stands a noble Nunnery, to which the best part of the Town, with several adjoining Mannors belong. Only Ladies of

of noble Descent are admitted here, who are West-  
at Liberty to leave the Convent and marry phalia.  
if they think fit. The Natives of *Essen* are  
reckon'd excellent Artificers in Iron, and par-  
ticularly in Fire-Arms. Other Cities of any  
Note in the County of *Berg*, are *Bensburg*, So-<sup>*Bensburg*</sup>  
*lingen* and *Wipperford*.<sup>*etc.*</sup>

The remaining part of the Territories al-  
lotted to the Duke of *Newburg* in the Dispute  
between him and the Elector of *Brandenburg* is  
the Lordship of *Ravenstein*, a small Barony be-<sup>*Ravenstein*</sup>  
tween *Gelderland* and *Brabant*, receiving its Barony.  
Name from the Castle of *Ravenstein*, a Fort on  
the *Maes* four or five Miles below *Grave*.

The Territories belonging to the Elector of <sup>*Cleeve*</sup>  
*Brandenburg*, as has been observ'd already, Dutchy,  
were the Dutchy of *Cleeve*, with the Counties  
of *Marck* and *Ravenspurgh*. The Dutchy of  
*Cleeve* or *Cleef*, lies on both sides the *Rhine*,  
and is bounded by part of the United Pro-  
vinces towards the North; by *Munster* on the  
East; by the Dutchy of *Juliers* on the South;  
And by *Guelderland* and *Brabant* towards the  
West; extending upwards of forty Miles from  
North to South, and about five and twenty  
from East to West. The chief Rivers are, 1.  
The *Rhine*, which passes through the middle  
of it to *Schencken Schaus*, a Fort belonging to  
the United Provinces, where it divides it self  
into two Branches, whereof that which runs  
by *Arnheim* retains the old Name, but the o-  
ther which passes on to *Nimeguen*, is call'd  
*Wale*. 2. The *Roer*, which rises in the Coun-  
ty of *Marck*, and falls into the *Rhine* between  
*Duysburg* and *Rohroor*. 3. The *Lippe*, which  
rises in *Westphalia*, and unites its Waters with  
the *Rhine* near *Wesel*. And 4. The *Nierse*,  
which rises in the Dukedom of *Juliers*, and  
joins



West-phalia joins the *Maes* near *Gennep*. The Country is generally Mountainous and Woody; but is not destitute however of Corn and Cattle. The *Cleve City* chief Towns are, 1. *Cleve*, or *Cleef*, the *Clivia* of the *Latins*, said to be so named from its Situation on the Declivity of a Hill between the *Rhine* and the *Maes*, and surrounded by Cliffs and craggy Rocks, about twelve Miles South-East of *Nimeguen*, and sixty North-West of *Cologne*. It is supposed by some to be the old *Colonia Ulpia Trajana*, and by the Ruins about it appears to have been of much larger Extent than it is at present. There is an Inscription also here on the South Gate under the Monument of *Eumenius Rhetor*, who is said to have taught Oratory in this City, importing that he resided here in the time of *Julius Caesar*, who founded the Castle of *Augustus Caesar*, who had a Garrison in it, of *Ulpus Trajanus*, who made it a Colony, and of *Aelius Adrianus*, who enlarg'd it and reduc'd it into the Form of a City: But whether this Inscription be not of a later Date than it pretends, I find is very much disputed. The City is at present small but well Peopled: Neither the Town nor Castle of any great Strength. On the West-side of the Town lies the Park of Prince *Maurice* of *Nassaw*, admir'd for the fine Water-works, Canals and Grottoes in it; and above these is a high Hill call'd the *Sternberg*, from whence 'tis said *Utrecht* may be discern'd at fifty Miles distance, with forty more Cities and Great Towns, twelve whereof are seen thro' so many Vistles, at the end of each of which appears a fine City. The private Houses in *Cleve* are but mean; and the only Publick Buildings mention'd by Travellers are, the Great Church, a Monastery of *Capuchins*, and another of *Franciscans*. As the Elector of *Brandenburg*,

*Brandenburg*, the present King of *Prussia*, is *Westphalia*, Sovereign of the Country, the Religion countenanc'd by the Government is *Calvinism*; but most of the Churches are possess'd by the *Papists* in this City as well as in the rest of the *Dutchy*, by Virtue of the Agreement above-mention'd with the Elector Palatine on the Division of the Country, who in Consideration thereof promised not to disturb the Protestants in that Part of the Country allotted to him. 2. *Embrick*, situate on the Eastern-side of the *Rhine* to the Northward of *Cleve*, taken by the *French* in the Year 1672, when they invaded the *Netherlands*; but restor'd again in 1674. 3. *Gennep*, situate at the Conflux of the *Nierse* and *Maes*, near the Confines of *Gerderland*, ten Miles South-West of *Cleve*, antiently a large fortified Town, and well situated for Trade; but the Fortifications were demolish'd by the *French* in 1674, on their restoring it; and lying expos'd in every War to the Ravages of the Armies on both sides, has entirely lost its Trade, and is little better than a Village. 4. *Wesel*, situate in a Plain on the Eastern Bank of the *Rhine* near the Mouth of the River *Lippe*, twenty-five Miles South-East of *Cleve*, a fortified Town, esteem'd the largest and best Peopled of any in the *Dutchy*, and well situated for Trade, but miserably harass'd by the *French* in the late Wars. The only Publick Building here mention'd by Travellers is a fine Hospital richly Endow'd. 5. *Rees*, a large fortified Town, twelve Miles North-West of *Wesel*, taken by the *French* in 1672, and restor'd in the Year 1704. 6. *Roorort*, a little fortified Town at the Mouth of the River *Roer*. 7. *Duisburg*, supposed to be the antient *Teutoburgum*, situate on the Confines of *Cleve* and *Berg*, fifteen Miles

**Westphalia.**

Miles North-West of *Dusseldorp*; once an Imperial City, but now subject to the King of *Prussia* as Duke of *Cleve*. It had formerly a great Trade, since removed from this, as from several other German Cities, to *Frankfort*. An University was founded here by the Elector of *Brandenburg*, Anno 1655. The Publick Buildings of any Consideration are the Churches of *St. Salvador* and *St. Mary*, with the Monasteries and Nunneries, of which there are several in the Place. The remaining Towns mentioned by Geographers in the Dutchy of *Cleve*, are *Griet*, &c. *Goch*, *Calcar*, *Santen*, *Burick*, *Alphen*, *Orsoy* and *Dinslaken*.

**Marck County.**

Another of the Counties allotted to the Elector of *Brandenburg* on composing the Differences between him and the Duke of *Newburg* was *Marck*, the largest County in *Westphalia*; so nam'd, as is suppos'd from having been the antient Boundary of *Germany* towards *Gallia Belgica*, and is situate between the Rivers *Lippe* and *Roer*, upwards of forty Miles in length, and about the same breadth; containing fifteen Bailiwicks, or Lordships, which derive their Names from as many Towns, the chief whereof are 1. *Hamm*, twenty-five Miles South of *Munster*, situate in one of the most fruitful Parts of *Westphalia*, which produces plenty of Corn and Flax. It was antiently a Hans Town, but the principal Business of the Natives at present is the Entertainment of Travellers, who usually lie here in their Passage from the Dutchy of *Cleve* and the *Netherlands* to *Brandenburg* and *Brunswick*. 2. *Unna*, situate in a large Plain, ten Miles South of *Ham*, formerly also a Hans Town, and a Place of Trade; but suffer'd so much in the Wars between the Houses of *Brandenburg* and *Newburg*, that it has not yet recover'd it self.

3. *Athena*,



3. *Altena*, which antiently gave a Title to the West-Counts of *Hamm*, and was then a large City, *phalia*. but does not merit a Description at present.

4. *Werden*, situate on the *Roer*, ten Miles *Altena*. North-East of *Dusseldorp*, where vast Quantities of *Westphalia* Bacon is cur'd and transported into foreign Countries. 5. *Soest*, a fine *Soest*.

Imperial City on the River *Arse*, fifteen Miles East of *Hamm*, the largest Town in *Westphalia* next to *Munster*, consisting of ten Parishes, with many more Churches and Chapels, among which the Collegiate Church of St. *Patroclus* is under the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of *Cologn*.

The County of *Ravensburg*, the remaining *Ravensburg* Part of the Territories allotted to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, is bounded by the Bishoprick of *Osnabrug* on the North; by the County of *Lippe* on the East and South; and by the Bishoprick of *Munster* on the West; taking its Name from a Fortrefs, situate on a high Hill sixteen Miles South of *Osnabrug*; and here Dr. *Nicholson* observes, that most of the ancient Seats of the *German* Princes and Nobility are thus situated upon high Hills, which is the Reason that so many Counties and Lordships in *Germany* terminate in *Berg*, which in the Language of the Country signifies a Hill; and we may further observe, that the Reason the Names of so many Towns in *Germany* end in *Burg*, is that *Burg*, or *Borch*, as the Natives pronounce it, is *High Dutch* for a City or Town.

*Ravensburg* is a rocky Mountainous Country; the chief Towns whereof are, 1. *Bielevelt*, a *Bielevelt*. fortified Town, seven Miles South-East of *Ravensburg*, situate at the Bottom of a high Hill which commands it. 2. *Hervorden*, or *Hursfurt*, pleasantly situated at the Conflux of the *Aa* and *Wehre*, seven Miles North-East of *Bielevelt*.

Westphalia, Bielefeld, in which is a noble Nunnery, the Abbess whereof is a Princess of the Empire, and has a Vote by her Deputy in the Diet. One of the Abbesses since the Reformation, was the Princess *Elizabeth*, Sister to the famous Prince *Rupert* and the late Princess *Sophia*, Niece of *Charles I.* King of *England*. The Miracle of her Sex, says *Dr. Nichollson*, as is evident from the Letters which pass'd between her and *Descartes*, publish'd in that great Man's Works. The Nuns of this Convent, according to the same Author, soon after the Reformation embrac'd the Protestant Religion; and since the Elector of *Brandenburg* became their Sovereign have profess'd the Doctrines of *Calvin*. On the top of the Hill a little without the City stands another Convent of Religious Ladies, which is only a Nursery to the former, to the Abbess and Nuns whereof it owes its Foundation. They have here all sorts of Offices in our Collegiate Churches, as Deanesses, Treasurers, &c. all which are in the Disposal of the Abbess of *Herfurt*, as supreme Governess of the Place. Of the first Foundation of the Church here take the following Story, says my Author, as I had it from one of the Vicars in the Quire. The Nuns at *Herfurt* having resolv'd to build a Church, were inform'd by a poor Shepherd that the *Virgin Mary*, (their Patroness) had appear'd to him in the likeness of a Dove sitting on the Stump of a Tree, and commanded him to declare that she had a mind it should be built upon this Hill. The Holy Sisters not giving Credit to his Words at first, wish'd that (to attest the Truth of what he had reported) he should first hold a red hot Iron in his bare Hand, and afterwards go bare

' Foot over some glowing Plough-Shares, West-  
' both which Ordeals he having perform'd phalia.  
' without harm, the Miracle was confirm'd,  
' and the Church built as it now stands. Near  
' the Altar they shew you the foremention'd  
' Stump guarded with Bars of Iron: and they  
' have Yearly a great Fair on this Hill, which  
' in remembrance of this Miracle they call  
' Vision-Marker.

3. *Engern*, the antient *Angrivaria*, where *Engern*.  
King *Witekind* kept his Court, and lies interr'd,  
formerly a considerable City, but now reduc'd  
to a Village. The Elector of *Colen* however  
still styles himself Duke of *Engern*. And, 4.  
*Uotowe*, situate on the *Weser* fifteen Miles East *Uotowe*.  
of *Hersfurt*, said to be well situated for Trade,  
because the River is deep enough here for  
Ships of Burthen, which I am apt to believe a  
Mistake, because the River *Weser* is Unnavigable  
much lower for large Vessels.

The Dutchy of *Minden* also belongs to the *Minden*.  
King of *Prussia*, being given with *Halberstat* Dutchy.  
and some other Territories by the Treaty of  
*Munster*, Anno 1648, in lieu of that part of  
*Pomerania* then yielded to the Swedes. This  
Country lies between the County of *Hoy* on  
the North, and the County of *Lippe* on the  
South; extending about five and twenty Miles  
in length, and twenty in breadth; and towards  
the South yields plenty of Corn, of which  
they export great Quantities; but on the  
North it is pretty much incumbered with  
Woods and Mountains. The chief Towns are *Minden*  
first, *Minden*, the Capital, situate on the West City.  
Bank of the *Weser*, thirty-five Miles East of  
*Osnabrug*; a large rich City, and a Bishop's  
See at the Reformation, but seculariz'd by the  
Treaty of *Munster*, and the Revenues of the  
Bishoprick assign'd to the Elector of *Brandenburg*,  
*burg*,



*Westphalia.* *burg*, who still enjoys it under the Title of a Dukedom. The Cathedral, according to Tradition, takes up the place where King *Wittekind's* Palace stood, which 'tis said, he desir'd might be converted into a Church on his being baptiz'd. 2. *Petershagen*, situate on the same River, about three Miles below *Minden*, where the Bishops of this See formerly had a Palace.

*Petershagen.*

*Lippe Country.*

The little County of *Lippe* lies between the Dutchy of *Westphalia* and the County of *Ravensberg*, being somewhat more than thirty Miles in Length, and ten in Breadth, govern'd by its proper Counts, an antient Family, who pretend to derive their Pedigree from *Manlius*, who defended the *Roman Capitol* against the *Gauls*: but however that be, it is generally agreed they are of *Roman* Extraction, and are at present divided into the Branches of *Diethmold*, *Brackel* and *Buchenburg*. The chief Towns in their Territories are, 1. *Diethmold*, or *Dietmelle*, where the eldest Branch of this House have their Residence, twelve Miles North-East of *Paderborn*, suppos'd to derive its Name from *Teat*, or *Dith*, a Pagan Deity, worship'd here before the Conquest of the *Saxons* by *Charles the Great*, from whence *Cluverius* concludes this to have been the antient *Teutoburgium*, a Word of the same Import as *Diethmold*. It is at present but a small Place, and has little other Trade than what is occasion'd by the Residence of the Court. 2. *Lippe*, or *Lippestat*, call'd *Lippia* by the *Latins*, and takes its Name from the River *Lippe*, on which it is situated, twenty Miles West of *Paderborn*, the chief Trade of the Inhabitants being in Timber and Planks, for the building Ships and Barges on the *Rhine*. 3. *Lemgow*, a free City, situate on the River *Pega*, fifteen Miles

*Diethmold.*

*Lippe City.*

*Lemgow.*

Miles North of *Paderborn*, in a plentiful Country, abounding with Corn, the Natives an ingenious industrious People, and generally *Lutherans*. *Westphalia*

4. *Horn*, not far from *Diethmold*, supposed to be the Place where the Roman General *Quintilius Varus* was defeated by the *German*, and the Legions under his Command cut in pieces; antiently subject to its own Counts, till annex'd to the Territories of *Lippe*, about the Year 1567. 5. *Uffen*, or *Sultz*, *Uffen*, *Uffen*, situate between *Lemgow* and *Herfurt*, considerable for its Salt Springs and a Manufacture of Cloth.

The County of *Pyrmon* was also annex'd to the Territories of *Lippe* upon the Death of the last Count of *Pyrmon* and *Spiegelburg* without Male Issue, who was kill'd at the Battle of *St. Quintin*, about the Year 1557, the chief Town whereof is of the same Name, and situate sixteen Miles to the Eastward of *Lemgow*. It is famous at present for its Mineral Waters, which occasions a great resort of the German Nobility hither, these being preferr'd even to the Waters of the Spaw, and exported to the most distant Countries in *Europe*.

The County of *Risburg* also had a Count of its own, till the Year 1562, when the Family became extinct; and it is now under the Dominion of the Counts of *Lippe*. The chief Town is *Risburg*, situate near the Head of the River *Em*, ten Miles North-West of *Lippe*, of which I meet with no particular Description.

The County of *Schawenburg* is bounded by the Dominions of *Brunswick* on the North, East and South, and by the County of *Lippe* and Principality of *Minden* on the West, now also subject, part of it to the Counts of *Lippe*, and the other to the Prince of *Hesse*, being about thirty Miles in Length, and sixteen in Breadth,

**West-  
phalia.**

Breadth, a Country affording Plenty of good Corn and Pasture, and well water'd with Rivers, particularly the *Weser*, the *Hammel*, the *Awe*, the *Caspaw*, and the *Exter*. Here is also a great Lake which goes by the Name of the *Steinhüddersee*, five Miles in Length and two in Breadth, which yields them plenty of Fish, especially Perch. Their principal Commodities are Salt, Timber, Coals, Allom, Chalk and Venison; and the Free Stone in their Quarries is so good that 'tis daily exported to *Holland*, *Flanders*, *Hamburg*, *Lubeck*, &c. They had also formerly some Copper Mines which yielded Gold and Silver, but they are either exhausted or lost at this Day. The chief Places in this County are,

**Schawen-  
burg Castle**

**Buckra-  
burg.**

**Hoye  
County.**

The old Fortress of *Schawenburg*, situate on the Top of a high Hill on the East Side of the River *Weser*, sixteen Miles East of *Minden*, the antient Seat of their Counts. *Berkenburg*, twelve Miles South of *Schawenburg*, considerable at present only for being the Residence of the second Branch of the House of *Lippe*. Other Places of any Consequence in this County are, *Sathagen*, seventeen Miles West of *Hanover*; *Oldendorf*, five Miles South-East of *Schawenburg* and *Saxenbagen*, sixteen Miles North-West of *Hanover*.

The County of *Hoye* is bounded by *Bremen* on the North, by *Lunenbug* on the East, by *Minden* on the South, and by *Diaphole* on the West. It was govern'd by its own Counts till the Death of *Otho* the last Count, Anno 1582, upon whose Decese the greatest part of this County devolv'd on the Houses of *Brumswick* and *Lunenbug*, and is now the Inheritance of his *British Majesty*. The House of *Hesse* enjoy'd another small Part of this County,



County, wherein the Towns of *Ucht* and *West-Frendenburg* are situated, but transferr'd their phalia. Interest in it to the Counts of *Bentheim*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Hoye*, situate on the East-side of the *Weser*, thirty Miles North of *Minden*, a small fortified Town with a strong Castle adjoining to it. 2. *Nyenburg*, situate on the East-side of the *Weser*, a fortified Town, ten Miles East of *Hoye*. The rest of the Towns and Places of any Consequence in this County are, *Stoltzenow*, *Erenburg*, *Sierk*, *Steigerberg*, *Sidenburg*, *Depenau*, *Burenburg*, *Lavenhaw* and *Bruckhausen*; all which are situated in that Part of *Hoye* which belongs to his British Majesty.

The small County of *Diepholt* is bounded by *Delmenhorst* on the North, by the County of *Hoye* on the East, and by *Munster* on the West, extending thirty Miles in Length, and about fifteen in Breadth, subject to his British Majesty as Duke of *Lunenburg*. The chief Town whereof is *Diepholt*, situate on the *Dummer-Lake*, twenty five Miles West of *Hoye*.

The County of *Delmenhorst* lies on the South-west of *Bremen*, being about sixteen Miles in Length and eight in Breadth, now subject to *Denmark*, as was intimated in the Description of that Kingdom, but formerly govern'd by its own Counts; the chief Town whereof is *Delmenhorst*, a small Place situate on the River *Delm*, ten Miles West of the City of *Bremen*.

The County of *Oldenburg* is bounded by the *German Ocean* on the North, the *Dutchy* of *Bremen* on the East, and by the County of *Embsen* on the West, being about fifty Miles in Length and five and twenty in Breadth, a barren Country, consisting chiefly of vast Marshes, where are bred a small Sort of Cattle, less

West- less than those of *Wales* or *North-Britain*. The phalia. Inhabitants are a poor miserable People, and their Dwellings of Clay and Turf, suitable to their Condition. The King of *Denmark* has been their Sovereign ever since the Death of their last Duke *Anthony Gunter*, Anno 1656. The chief Town is *Oldenburg*, situate on the River *Hund*, about sixteen Miles West of *Delmenhorst*, a fortified Town of some Trade.

*Embsen*  
County.

The County of *Embsen*, or *Emmerland*, sometimes call'd *East-Friezland*, is bounded by the *German Ocean* on the North, by the County of *Oldenburg* on the East, and by the Province of *Groningen* on the West, extending about fifty Miles in Length and thirty in Breadth, part of the Kingdom of the ancient *Frisons*, and made a Province of *Germany* by *Charles the Great*: *Ulrich* the Governor was made the first Count of it by the Emperor *Frederick* the Fourth in the Year 1453, whose Posterity still continue in possession of great part of it. The People are said to be of the *Belgick* Race as well as the *Hollanders*, but they are at present a slothful Generation, and want very much of the Industry of a true *Dutchman*. The Soil is general marshy, much of the same Nature as the adjoining County of *Oldenburg*, and the Natives as remarkable for their Rusticity. The chief Towns are, 1. *Embsen*, or *Amasia*, the Capital, situate near the Mouth of the River *Em* on the *Dollaert Bay*, in the Latitude of fifty three Degrees 20 Minutes, sixty Miles to the Westward of *Bremen*, and twenty-five to the Eastward of *Groningen*, a large populous City, and a Place of Trade, having a very good Harbour. From hence they have a fine Prospect of the Ocean and the adjacent Country. The Houses are high and well built,

built, and the Town-Hall a magnificent West-Structure. They are at present a Free State phalia, under the Protection of the *Dutch*, but were subject to their Count till the Year 1595. when taking an Advantage of his Absence, they publish'd an Act of Common-Council, That he should no longer have his Residence in the City, and decreed themselves to be a Free State independant of this Prince. This Revolt was occasion'd by the Count's professing *Lutheranism*, the Inhabitants being generally zealous *Calvinists*. Here the *English* had a Mart for Cloth, till upon some Disgust taken it was remov'd to *Hamburg*, since which *Embden* has been upon the Decline. 2. *Norden*, a well built Town, pleasantly situated on the Sea, ten Miles North of *Embden*, formerly a good Harbour, but not capable of receiving Ships of Burthen at present. 3. *Aurich*, ten Miles North-East of *Embden*, which gives name to the Territory call'd *Auricherland*, considerable for seven great Fairs of Cattle which are annually kept here, and a Castle, the usual Residence of a Branch of the House of *Embden*, where is also held the supream Court of Judicature for the County, consisting of a President, who is a Nobleman, a Stadtholder, or Chancellor, who is a Doctor of Law, and nine Assessors, three of whom are Noblemen, and the other six Civilians. In a Vacancy of their Sessions, the President follows the Count's Court, and determines all Controversies within the Verge of the Palace. 4. *Fever*, or *Fevern*, a handsome trading Town, thirty Miles North-East of *Embden*, the Capital of a Barony, forty Miles in Circumference, containing several fine Seats of the Nobility and Gentry. The Barons antiently pretended to an Independency,



West-phalia. but were brought under the Dominion of the Counts of *Oldenburg*, and consequently are now subject to *Denmark*. 5. *Esens*, the Capital of the District call'd *Harlingerland*, situated on a River of the same Name, twenty-four Miles North-East of *Emden*, formerly an independant Principality, but annex'd to the Territories of the Counts of *Emden*, by Marriage, about the Year 1581. 6. *Wittimund*, the Capital of a Barony, five Miles to the Eastward of *Esens*. 7. *Leer*, or *Lera*, a fine Market-Town, situate on the *Ems*. And, 8. *Fredeburg*, about thirty Miles North-East of *Emden*.

The Counties of *Bentheim* and *Steinfurt* were antiently subject to different Lords, but are both at present under the Dominion of the Count of *Bentheim*. The County of *Bentheim* is bounded by the United Provinces on the North and West, and by *Steinfurt* on the South, being about forty Miles in Length and ten in Breadth, both Counties, like the rest of *Westphalia*, are cover'd with Forests, but have very few Hills except near the Towns of *Bentheim* and *Neinhas*. The only Town of any Consequence is *Bentheim*, the antient Seat of their Counts, which stands in the middle of a Forest, thirty Miles North-West of *Munster*.

The County of *Steinfurt* lies to the Southward of *Bentheim*, about twelve Miles long and six broad; the chief Town whereof is *Borchstenfort*, situate on the River *Aa*, fifteen Miles North-West of *Munster*.

The County of *Lingen*, subject to the Bishop of *Munster*, has *Osnabrug* on the East, and *Bentheim* on the West, extending about fifteen Miles in Length and ten in Breadth; the chief Town whereof is *Lingen*, subject to the late Princes of *Orange*, and claim'd by the King of

# the GERMAN EMPIRE.

195

of *Prussia* as Heir to that Family, tho' the West-Bishop of *Munster* is Sovereign of the Country phalia. about it. The Town of *Lingen* is situate on the River *Ems*, forty Miles North of *Munster*, the Inhabitants generally *Calvinists*.

The County of *Tecklenburg* lies on the West of *Osnabrug*, extending about sixteen Miles in Length and eight in Breadth, and is subject to the Counts of *Bentheim*. The Capital of the same Name is a large open Town, ten Miles to the Westward of *Osnabrug*, said to be the ancient *Teselia*, the City of the *Angri-veri*, but not very considerable at present.

*Dortmond*, said to be an Imperial City under the Protection of the King of *Prussia*, is sometimes stiled the Capital of the County of *Marck*, but being omitted there, I take the Opportunity of mentioning it in this Place: It is a small, but populous City on the River *Empster*, thirty-five Miles to the Southward of *Munster*, and about as much to the Northward of *Cologn*, and however it may pretend to be a Free Imperial City, the King of *Prussia* claims the Sovereignty of it, and is in effect Master of the Place.

With the Abbacy of *Corbey* I shall conclude this tedious, but necessary Description of the *German Territories*, which lies between the Bishoprick of *Paderborn* on the West, and the River *Weser* on the East, extending about sixteen Miles in Length and eight in Breadth. The Town of *Corbey*, in which the Abbey is situated, stands on the River *Weser*, twenty five Miles to the Eastward of *Paderborn*, and with the whole Territory, is subject to the Abbot, who is a Prince of the Empire. The Town of *Hoxter*, or *Huxer*, situate on the Banks of the *Weser*, five Miles to the Southward

Westward of *Corbey*, is subject also to this Abbey,  
*phalia*. a handsome City, and a Place of some Trade.



Circle of  
*Burgundy*.

The Matri-  
 cula of the  
 Empire.

**T**HE Circle of *Burgundy*, which made the  
 tenth Circle of the Empire, consisting of  
 the seventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands* and  
 the *Franche County*, being now subject to other  
 Princes, and independant of the Empire, I  
 shall describe hereafter in its present State; in  
 the mean time I shall add some Things in re-  
 lation to *Germany* which have been but lightly  
 touch'd upon, and may need some Explana-  
 tion; and first the Matriculation-Book so often  
 mention'd, which is a Register kept by the  
 Chancellor of the Empire the Elector of  
*Mentz*, containing the Names of all the Prin-  
 ces and States who are Members of the Em-  
 pire, with the Time of their Investiture, the  
 Forces and Treasure every one is oblig'd to  
 contribute for the Defence or Support of it.  
 Here also are entered the Admission of all Per-  
 sons to Honours or Offices in the Empire,  
 which is call'd a Matriculation, and gives  
 them the Possession of their Estates and Dig-  
 nities.

By



By this Matricula every Circle was at first oblig'd to contribute the following Forces, or a Sum of Money in lieu of them, *viz.*

|                                      | Horse             | Foot or Florins                             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| The Circle of <i>Austria</i>         | 174               | 997                                         |
| The Circle of <i>Bavaria</i>         | 231               | 1060                                        |
| The Circle of <i>Franconia</i>       | 249               | 1219                                        |
| The Circle of <i>Upper Saxony</i>    | 278               | 1167                                        |
| The Circle of <i>Lower Saxony</i>    | 321 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1053 $\frac{1}{2}$                          |
| The Circle of <i>Swabia</i>          | 341               | 2100 $\frac{1}{2}$                          |
| The Circle of the <i>Upper Rhine</i> | 433               | 1950                                        |
| The Circle of the <i>Lower Rhine</i> | 190 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 885 $\frac{1}{6}$                           |
| The Circle of <i>Westphalia</i>      | 309               | 2019                                        |
| The Circle of <i>Burgundy</i>        | 180               | 831                                         |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>2707</b>       | <b>13192 <math>\frac{1}{6}</math> 82891</b> |

*N. B.* Every German Florin is forty Pence. which is double the French Florin or Livre.

There

West-  
phalia.



The first  
Division  
of the Em-  
pire into  
Circles.

There is another Tax the States of the Empire are obliged to pay towards the Charges of the Imperial Chamber or Sovereign Courts of *Spire* and *Vienna*, amounting to 48925 Florins.

The Empire was at first divided into six Circles only, by the Emperor *Maximilian I.* Anno 1500, namely into the Circles of *Francia*, *Bavaria*, *Swabia*, the *Upper Rhine*, *Westphalia*, and *Lower Saxony*; and twelve Years afterwards he added the Circles of *Austria*, *Upper Saxony*, the *Lower Rhine* and *Burgundy*. This last Division of the Empire was confirmed by *Charles V.* at the Diet of *Nuremburg*, Anno 1522, and by the *Matricula* above-mention'd he appointed what each Circle and every Prince and Member of each Circle shou'd contribute towards the Defence and Support of the Empire; and those who did not send in their Quota of Troops, instead thereof for each Horseman were to pay twelve Florins, and for a Foot Soldier four Florins. Afterwards it was enacted, That sixty Florins shou'd be advan'd in lieu of every Trooper wanting, and twelve for every Foot Man: and these Payments obtain'd the Name of *Roman Months*, on account that the Forces or Money above-mention'd was at first apply'd towards the raising a Body of Horse and Foot to guard the Emperor in his Progresses to *Rome*, and probably was rais'd Monthly. This Tax the States of the Empire at this Day augment or alter as they see occasion. There are, as hath been intimated, in every Circle one or two Directors, who summon the States of their Circle, and have the Command of the above-mention'd Militia, regulating their March, Quarters, &c. and putting the Decrees of the Empire in Execution, where any Prince or Member

The  
Roman  
Month.

Member refuses to comply with their Resolu- West-  
 tions. The States of each Circle, besides a phalia.  
 General, (who is usually their Director), e-  
 lect five Lieutenants to assist him, or supply  
 his Place in his Absence. They chuse also a  
 Treasurer, a Receiver, and a Secretary, for  
 the Service of each Circle. When all the Cir-  
 cles meet is call'd a general Assembly; but  
 usually the Circles which lie nearest together  
 meet every Year, from whence they are call'd  
 the Corresponding Circles; of which there are  
 three Classes, viz. 1. The *Upper Rhine*, *Lower*  
*Rhine*, and *Westphalia*. 2. The *Upper* and  
*Lower Saxony*. And, 3. *Franconia*, *Swabia* and  
*Austria*. That of *Upper Saxony* assembles usu-  
 ally at *Leipsick*; that of *Franconia* at *Nuremberg*;  
 and that of *Swabia* at *Ulm*. They treat of the  
 Regulation of their Coin, the publick Peace,  
 their Treasure, Magazines, Fortifications and  
 Commerce, rectifying the Matricula, putting  
 the Decrees of the Empire in Execution, and  
 appointing Judges of the Imperial Chamber  
 of *Wetzlar*, or *Spire*, and of the *Aulick Council*  
 at *Vienna*, and have a Power of enacting Laws  
 which are not inconsistent with the Constituti-  
 ons of the Empire.



West-  
phalia.

The Forces each  
Prince  
and State  
in the Em-  
pire is a-  
ble to  
raise.

As to the Forces which the several Princes of the Empire are able to maintain and pay, the Author of the *Atlas Historique* seems to have made a very moderate Calculation. Beginning with the Ecclesiastical Princes, he supposes that,

|                                            |          |
|--------------------------------------------|----------|
| The Elector of <i>Mentz</i> , may maintain | Men 6000 |
| The Elector of <i>Triers</i>               | 6000     |
| The Elector of <i>Cologne</i>              | 6000     |
| The Bishop of <i>Munster</i>               | 8000     |
| The Bishop of <i>Liege</i>                 | 8000     |
| The Archbishop of <i>Salzburg</i>          | 8000     |
| The Bishop of <i>Wurtzburg</i>             | 2000     |
| The Bishop of <i>Bamburg</i>               | 5000     |
| The Bishop of <i>Paderborn</i>             | 3000     |
| The Bishop of <i>Osnabrug</i>              | 2500     |
| The Abbot of <i>Fulda</i>                  | 6000     |
| The other Bishopricks of the Empire        | 6000     |
| The Abbies and Provostships of the Empire  | 38000    |
| <hr/>                                      |          |
| Total of the Ecclesiastical Princes        | 74500    |
| <hr/>                                      |          |

The

|                                      |       |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| The Emperor for Hungary              | 30000 |
| —For Bohemia, Silesia and Moravia    | 30000 |
| —For Austria and his other Dominions | 30000 |
| The King of Prussia                  | 40000 |
| The Elector of Saxony                | 25000 |
| The Elector Palatine                 | 15000 |
| The Duke Wirtemberg                  | 15000 |
| The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel        | 15000 |
| The Prince of Baden                  | 10000 |
| The Elector of Brunswick             | 30000 |
| The Duke of Holstein                 | 12000 |
| The Duke of Mecklenberg              | 15000 |
| The Princes of Anhalt                | 6000  |
| The Prince of Lawenburg              | 6000  |
| The Elector of Bavaria               | 30000 |
| The Dukes of Saxony                  | 10000 |
| The Princes of Nassau                | 10000 |
| The other Princes and Imperial Towns | 50000 |

The Secular Princes 379000

The Ecclesiastical Princes 74500

Total 453500

If

*The Present State of*

If we reflect on the vast Addition which has been made to the Emperor's Hereditary Dominions since this Computation, on the Frontiers of *Turky*, in the *Netherlands*, *Italy* and *Sicily*, we may very well throw in fifty thousand Men more to his Share, and then the Forces of the Empire will amount to five hundred thousand Men and upwards, two Thirds whereof are usually kept in Pay, tho' they are in a profound Peace. A Body of Troops sufficient to give Laws to the rest of the World, if they were united under one Head; but a Country divided among so many petty Princes of different Religions and Interests, can never be formidable to the neighbouring Powers, or endanger the Liberties of *Europe*; they may sometimes be unanimous in opposing foreign Invasions, but will scarce ever unite in an Offensive War.



THE





THE  
PRESENT STATE  
OF THE  
NETHERLANDS.

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CHAP. I.

*Treats of the Netherlands in general, and shews  
how the Seven United Provinces came to be separated  
from the other Ten, and form a distinct State.*



FROM Germany, travelling  
Westward, we meet with the  
Seventeen Provinces of the <sup>Of the</sup> Nether-  
lands, or Low-Countries; <sup>lands in</sup> general.  
so denominated from their  
low Situation, at the Mouths  
of several great Rivers; the

Maritime Provinces whereof were almost one  
continu'd Morass, till drain'd of late Years  
by the Industry of the numerous People, who  
retir'd hither for Shelter, from the Persecutions  
and Oppressions of their respective Princes.

These Provinces are bounded by the Ger-  
man Ocean on the North; by the Circle of <sup>Their Si-  
tuation and  
Extent.</sup> Westphalia, the Bishopricks of Triers and Liege,  
and the Dutchies of Juliers and Cleeve, on the  
East; by France and Lorrain, towards the  
South;

The an-  
cient  
Name.

The Ba-  
tavi.

South; and by the *British* Seas, and other Provinces of *France*, on the West; and are situated between the fiftieth and fifty-third Degrees, thirty Minutes North Latitude; extending three hundred Miles in Length, viz. from the Confines of *Picardy* to the Mouth of the River *Ems*, in *East-Friesland*; and two hundred Miles in Breadth, viz. from *Gravelin* to *Triers*; but in many Places they are not of half that Breadth. The antient Name of this Country was *Belgia*, so call'd from the *Bellovaci*; whom it is suppos'd were the most considerable People here when *Cæsar* wrote, and probably might have the rest of the Provinces under their Dominion: These Provinces were antiently divided between *Gaul* and *Germany*, as they were situated South-West or North-East of the *Rhine*; those of them which were situated South-West of the *Rhine*, were with the rest of *Gaul* reduc'd under the Obedience of the *Roman* Empire by *Julius Cæsar*: afterwards the *Batavi*, the *Hollanders*, and *Zealanders* submitted also to the *Romans*, but were look'd upon rather as Allies than Subjects. When the *Franks* of *Germany* establish'd a new Kingdom in *Gaul*, these Provinces were at first united to it; but when *Germany* was afterwards separated from *France*, most of them fell to *Germany*. The Northern Nations (says a celebrated Writer) having broken in upon the *Roman* Empire, and extending themselves beyond the *Rhine*, by their Marches and Counter-Marches, so wasted and harraß'd that Tract of Land now call'd the *Low Countries*, as they pass'd by them to greater Conquests, that the Inhabitants grew thin; and being secure of nothing, fell to seek the Support of their Lives, rather by Hunting or Violence, than by Labour and Industry: whereby the

the Grounds came to be uncultivated, and in a Course of Years either turn'd to Forests or Marshes. *Flanders*, under which Name was comprehended most of the Provinces which belong'd to *Gaul*, was for many Years before the Reign of *Charlemain* one great Forest: And *Holland*, an Island made by the Branches of the *Rhine*, (then call'd *Batavia*) was only a great Marsh or Fenn, and esteem'd rather a Part of *Germany* than *Gaul*, in regard of its being planted by the *Cass*, an antient People of *Germany*: This Island, says the same Writer, probably chang'd its Inhabitants, and Customs, upon the Irruptions of the Northern Nations; but chiefly of the *Normans* and *Danes*, from whose Countries and Language the names of *Holland* and *Zealand* seem to be deriv'd.

The *Franks*, having made an entire Conquest of *Gaul*, distributed most part of the Lands among their Generals and Officers; to one of whom great part of the Low Countries were given, under the Title of *Forester* of *Flanders*, which Officer continu'd for several Descents: who having suppress'd the Robbers and Banditti who infested the Country, and in some measure civiliz'd the Inhabitants, *Charlemain*, or rather *Charles the Bald*, made *Flanders* a County, and chang'd the Title of *Forester* into that of *Count*, or *Earl*, without interrupting the Succession. But what the Extent of this County was, or how far the Jurisdiction of the *Forester* reach'd, my Author says is very uncertain: It is generally agreed, however, that it bordered upon or included Part of that famous Forest of *Ardenne*, which in the time of *Charlemain* extend-  
ed beyond the City of *Aix-la-Chapelle* in *Germany*.

The



The antient Foresters (in imitation of their Northern Ancestors) subdivided the Country, and parcell'd it out among their Creatures and Dependants; reserving certain Services from the Grantees, obliging them to bring into the Field a certain Number of Troops when requir'd, or to defend their Castles and Fortresses against the Invasions of Enemies, or by some such Military Tenure. Another Constitution which the Northern People establish'd, 'tis observ'd, wherever they came, was the erecting three Estates or Orders; consisting of the Nobility, Clergy, and People, under the limited Sovereignty of one Person, stil'd King, Prince, Duke, or Count; which kind of Government had prevail'd for time immemorial in the Low Countries, before the *Spaniards* endeavour'd to subvert it. Several other Privileges were granted to the Cities and inferior Districts of this Country by their Princes, such as the Choice of their Magistrates, Civil Judicature, and Exclusion of all Foreigners from Places of Trust and Profit, and an Exemption from all Taxes and Impositions but what were consented to by the States. Their Princes also agreed, never to introduce foreign Troops among them.

The seventeen Provinces govern'd by as many Princes antiently.

The Provinces which enjoy'd these great Privileges and Immunities were seventeen in number, and were long govern'd separately by distinct Princes under various Titles: The Provinces of *Brabant*, *Limburg*, *Luxemburg*, and *Gualderland*, had each of them a Duke for their Sovereign; *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Namure*, and *Zurphem*, were Earldoms; *Friezland*, *Mechlin*, *Utrecht*, *Overyssel* and *Groningen*, had the Title of Lordships; and *Antwerp*, that of a Marquisate of the *Holy Roman Empire*. These in a long Series of time, by

by Inheritance, Marriages, or Contracts, became united under one Head, and first in the House of *Burgundy*. *Philip the Good*, about the Year 1430, enjoy'd the Titles of Duke and Earl of *Burgundy*, Duke of *Brabant*, *Limburg*, and *Luxemburg*; Marquis of the *Holy Roman Empire*; Earl of *Flanders*, *Hainault*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Artois* and *Namur*. *Charles the Warlike*, his Son, succeeded him Anno 1467, on whom devolv'd the Dutchy of *Guelderland* and *Zutphen*; who being kill'd in a Battle against the *Switzers*, Anno 1475, left Issue only one Daughter, *Mary*, who married *Maximilian* of *Austria*, Son to the Emperor *Frederick III.* to whom he succeeded Anno 1482. *Philip*, the Son of the Emperor *Maximilian* and *Mary*, married *Joan* the Daughter and Heir of *Ferdinand* and *Isabel* King and Queen of *Spain*, the first Monarchs of that whole Kingdom. *Charles* their Son, afterwards elected Emperor by the Name of *Charles V.* succeeded to the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, of which the Low Countries were part, in the Right of his Father, Anno 1506, to which he added *Overyssel* and *Utrecht*; and succeeded to the Kingdom of *Spain*, in the Right of his Mother, Anno 1516, and to the Empire (as hath been mention'd already) Anno 1519, constituting the Countries above-mention'd one of the Circles of the Empire, by the Name of *The Circle of Burgundy*.

These Provinces being extreamly well situated for Trade, and the Natives living under a mild and gentle Government, extended their Commerce far and near, *Bruges*, *Ghent* and *Antwerp* were the great Marts of *Europe*; when *Charles the Warlike*, or *Hardy*, as he was call'd, being engaged in the War against *France*, and the *Switzers* demanding larger Taxes and Contributions of his Subjects than they had

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been us'd to pay, gave some Interruption to their Prosperity, and occasion'd Discontents amongst them. In the Reign of the Emperor *Maximilian*, their Privileges were again invaded by the bringing *German* Troops into the Low Countries on pretence of defending them against *France*: And in the time of *Charles V.* greater Forces, consisting of *Spaniards* and *Italians*, as well as *Germans*, were introduc'd into *Flanders* on the like Occasion, which was a thing scarce ever practis'd in preceding Times; but the Emperor *Charles V.* being a fortunate Prince, and beloved by the People for his generous Actions, and having the Advantage of being born amongst them, and vers'd in their Customs and Language, and conferring on them many Posts of Honour and Profit throughout his large Dominions; there was scarce any murmuring either at the Numbers of foreign Troops kept up in the Low Countries, or at the Taxes levy'd to maintain them, in this Reign; and upon the Resignation of his Dominions he left the Low Countries to his Son *Phillip II.* in as peaceable and settled a Condition as could be wish'd: but *Philip* determining to retire into *Spain*, and leave the Low Countries under the Government of a Viceroy, which had till *Charles* the Fifth's time been the constant Residence of their Princes, being also a *Spaniard* born, and partaking of the Severity and Gravity of his Nation, which the *Flemmings* denominated Pride and Reservedness; and taking only *Spaniards* into his Councils even in *Flanders*, continuing also the *Spanish* and *Italian* Forces on foot, and insisting on Supplies to maintain them even after the Peace with *France* was concluded, he soon ceased to be belov'd, says my Author, and became dreaded by his *Flemish* Subjects;

The Causes of the Revolutions in the *Netherlands*.



Subjects; while he thinking it beneath him to attend to the Grievances and Discontents of so inconsiderable a People, or to be limited by their antient Forms of Government, created in them such a Disgust to his Person and Administration, as render'd that People ripe for a Revolt. Nor did *William* Prince of *Orange*, a crafty and ambitious Man (according to *Puffendorff*) a little contribute to foment their Discontents. For when King *Philip* had resolved to go into *Spain*, and to commit the Administration of the *Netherlands* to a Governor, the Prince of *Orange* propos'd the making *Christiana* Dutcheß of *Lorrain* Regent, hoping to marry her Daughter, and to have the Direction of all Affairs of State; but miscarrying in both his Designs by King *Philip*'s constituting his natural Sister the Dutcheß of *Parma* Regent of the *Netherlands*, and refusing his Consent to the Match with the Duke of *Lorrain*'s Daughter, the Prince of *Orange* became a Malecontent, and only waited for an Opportunity of being reveng'd. The Counts *Egmont* and *Hooru*, and many others of the Nobility, were extreemly dissatisfied also on account of the *Spaniards* being preferr'd to the most beneficial Employments, and influencing all their Councils. Nor were the Clergy less offended with the King for taking away the Revenues of the Abbies, and Endowing several new Bishopricks which he had erected with their Revenues. For before this time, it seems, there were but three Bishopricks in all the Low Countries, to which King *Philip* added fourteen more, making the Number of Sees equal to the Number of Provinces. But what contributed more than any thing to inflame this People, was the great Change of Religion which happen'd about this time:

Many of the *Flemings* had forsaken the *Papish* Communion, some professing the *Lutheran Doctrine*, some that of *Calvin*, and others the Errors of the *Anabaptists*, &c. which *Charles V.* had endeavour'd to check by severe Proclamations, that serv'd only to exasperate the Minds of the People; and his Son *Philip* determin'd by still more violent Methods to root out these Heresies, as they were call'd. In order to which he reviv'd his Fathers Proclamations, and was about setting up a Court of Justice, resembling that of the *Spanish* Inquisition, the very mention whereof created the utmost Horror in the Minds of the *Flemings*; for in this Court they understood the Lives, Estates and Reputations of every Subject were to be put into the Hands of unmerciful Priests, who gloried in the Inhumanity and Rigour of their Proceedings, and might punish any Man on Suspicion without producing his Accuser, or acquainting him with the Charge against him. While they were under these dismal Apprehensions, a Religious War breaking out in *France*, compell'd great Numbers of *Calvinists* to fly that Kingdom and retire to the *Netherlands*, as great Numbers of *Lutherans* had already done from *Germany*, and *English* from *Britain*, on account of the Persecution there in Queen *Mary's* Reign. These Accidents filling the *Netherlands* with Swarms of Protestants, the Admiration of their Zeal, Compassion for their Sufferings, or the Humour of the Age, gain'd them many Proselytes daily among the Nobility, as well as the meaner sort of People, but principally in the Cities, where Trade and Riches were much encreas'd by these new Inhabitants, who brought their Fortunes with them. This gave frequent Opportunity to the Judges of the Inquisition to exert their Authority,

Authority, and inflict the severest Punishments on the unhappy Protestants; with which Proceedings the *Flemings* were the more terrified, because in this Court none of their Privileges, the Indulgence of the King, or Intercessions of the Grandees could avail them, and they were conscious they had given a great deal of Liberty to their Tongues, and thereby render'd themselves obnoxious to their Enemies. The *Spaniards*, 'tis said, were not ill satisfied to find the *Flemings* oppose these violent Proceedings, whereby they were furnished with a Handle to reduce them under their absolute Dominion, and by suppressing their Liberties and Privileges, propos'd to make them Subservient to their Designs against *England* and *France*, which King *Philip* had determin'd to invade. Whereupon Queen *Elizabeth* of *England*, who had discover'd his Intentions, 'tis said, fomented the Divisions of the Low Countries, in order to find the *Spaniard* Employment, and divert him from his intended Descent upon *England*; for *Spain* was at this time arriv'd to that Height of Power, as to become terrible to all her Neighbours; and Universal Monarchy as generally dreaded from this Quarter, as it was afterwards in the Reign of *Lewis XIV.* from the side of *France*.

Thus, says Monsieur *Puffendorff*, were the Seeds of Civil Discord sown among the *Flemings*, when *Philip II.* went into *Spain*, having left the Government in the Hands of the Regent and Council of State, whereof the Prince of *Orange*, the Earl of *Egmont*, and others were Members: but Cardinal *Granville*, a *Burgundian*, a subtle Statesman, was most rely'd on by the King, and the Regent had positive Orders to govern solely by his Advice; which the rest of the Lords of the Council observing, opposed



## The Present State of

the Cardinal in whatever he mov'd, especially when he pressed the putting in execution the King's Orders concerning the establishing the new Bishopricks, and extirpating the Protestant Religion; the *Flemish* Lords ever advising a Toleration, and that the People might be treated in a milder Manner: And so universal was the Hatred of the People against the Cardinal, that the Earls of *Egmont* and *Hoorn* wrote to the King, that unless he was remov'd it was impossible to preserve the Peace of the Country.

1564.

Whereupon his Majesty so far comply'd with them as to remove the Cardinal, but at the same time directed the Regent to be guided by the President of the Council *Vigilius* and the Earl of *Barlemont*, who in every respect pursu'd the Cardinal's Rules, insomuch that it was commonly said, though the Body of the Cardinal was remov'd, his Spirit still remain'd in the Council; and Proclamations and Acts of States still continued to be published against the new Religion, which the People oppos'd, and would not suffer them to be put in Execution: the Earl of *Egmont* thereupon was sent into *Spain* by the Regent and the Senate, to represent the State of Affairs to his Majesty: but the King would remit nothing of the Severities he had directed to be us'd in relation to Religion; and it was given out in the Low Countries, that he had agreed with *Charles IX.* of *France*, to extirpate all Heretick (Protestants) out of their Dominions, which put the *Flemings* in the utmost Consternation, and occasion'd their coming to a Resolution to oppose the *Spanish* Court with all their Might.

Several of the Nobility enter'd into an Association, which they stil'd a Compromise, whereby

whereby they engaged to suppress the Inquisition, and stand by each other in the Defence of their Religion; protesting however at the same time, that they had no other End in view but the Glory of God, the Grandeur of the King, and the Peace of their Native Country. This Association was subscrib'd by four hundred Persons of Quality, among whom the chief were the Lords *Hemy Bredode*, *Lewis Earl of Nassaw*, Brother to the Prince of *Orange*, the Earls of *Culenbergh* and *Berg*, &c. who met at *Brussels*, and deliver'd a Petition to the Regent, desiring that the Proclamations concerning Religion might be re-call'd. She answer'd them in courteous and general Terms; but promis'd no more than that she would know the King's Pleasure in the Matter; and it was commonly reported that the Earl of *Barlemont*, who stood near the Regent, acquainted her that they were a parcel of Beggars, and that she had nothing to fear from them; which render'd the Name of *Gaesens*, or Beggars, very famous afterwards, the Malecontents taking for their Arms a Beggar's-Pouch.

In the mean time several Pamphlets were publish'd on the Subject, which still more exasperated the People, who finding the King inexorable in the Point of Religion, assembled in a tumultuous manner, plund'r'd the Churches, and broke down the Images they found there; and tho' the Prince of *Orange* and the Earl of *Egmont* did their utmost to appease the Tumult, King *Philip* could never be perswaded but that they were at the bottom of it, who finding themselves suspected, held several Consultations for their own Safety, but came to no Resolution. The Regent in the mean while having rais'd some Troops, either by Threats or fair Words, prevail'd with most of the

Malecontents to submit and reconcile themselves to the King, others fled into Foreign Nations, and some few were exemplarily punish'd, whereby the Country was restor'd to its former Tranquility, and the Prince of *Orange* retir'd into *Germany*.

The Regent hereupon advis'd his Catholick Majesty to come into the *Netherlands* in Person without many Forces, and endeavour to reconcile his *Flemish* Subjects to him: but his Majesty being influenc'd by the Duke of *Alva*, determin'd to take this Opportunity of reducing the *Netherlands* entirely under his Power, and accordingly sent D' *Alva* with a Body of *Veteran* Troops from *Italy* into the *Netherlands*, where he was no sooner arriv'd, but he took the Earls of *Egmont* and *Hoorn* into Custody, whom he charg'd with being the Authors of the late Insurrection, declaring all that had been concern'd in the late Association, and the demolishing of Images, to be guilty of High Treason.

He proceeded also to erect a Court of Judicature, consisting of twelve Judges, for the Trial of these Matters, from the Severity of whose Proceedings this Court obtain'd the Name of *The Bloody Council*. Before this Tribunal the Prince of *Orange*, and some other Lords who had fled, were summon'd, and on their not appearing were declar'd Traytors, and their Estates confiscated; nor were the common People treated with less Severity, which so terrify'd the Inhabitants, that they quitted their Dwellings in Crouds, and fled to Foreign Countries; while Duke D' *Alva* erected Citadels in several great Cities, the better to awe the People and prevent any future Insurrection.

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The Prince of *Orange* in the mean time assembled a considerable Force in *Germany*, with part of which he detach'd his Brother *Lewis* to fall into *Friesland*, where he defeated Count *Aremburg* the Governor of the Province; but Duke *D'Alva* having caus'd the Earls of *Egmont* and *Hoorn* to be beheaded, march'd against him in Person, and having routed his Troops, fell upon the Prince of *Orange*, who had invaded *Brabant*, and entirely dispers'd his Forces. Upon which Success *D'Alva* erected a magnificent Statue of himself at *Antwerp*, in Memory of his Victories, where he was represented trampling on the States of the *Netherlands*; and having form'd a Design of subduing this People with their own Money, he levied a Tax upon them of the Hundredth Penny of their whole Estates, the Twentieth Penny of their Immoveables, and the Tenth of all Moveables, as often as they were sold, which provok'd the *Netherlanders* to the last Degree; and while he was busy in raising these Taxes by Force on the Inhabitants of *Brussels*, who refus'd to pay them, he receiv'd Advice that the exil'd *Flemmings*, denominated the *Sea Guesen*, being turn'd Privateers, had with twenty-four Ships under the Command of the Earl of *March*, surpriz'd the City of *Briel* in *Holland*, and that many other Towns in *Holland* had revolted from the *Spaniards*; and it is look'd upon to be one of the greatest Errors in the Duke of *Alva's* Conduct, that he did not in four Years of his Regency make any Provision for the Security of the Sea Coasts.

But to return, the revolted Towns having chosen the Prince of *Orange* for their General, and sworn Allegiance to him as the King's Stadtholder, were join'd by many Privateers

from *England* and *France*, insomuch, that in the Space of four Months they encreas'd to a Fleet of an hundred and fifty Sail, who had their Rendezvous at *Flushing* in *Zealand*, and distress'd the *Spaniards* more than all the Forces of the *Malecontents* by Land.

About the same time the Earl of *Bergh* took several Places in *Gelderland*, *Friesland*, and *Overyssel*; and *Lewis* of *Nassaw*, with the Assistance of the *French*, surpriz'd the City of *Mons*, which the Duke *D'Alva* soon after retook, notwithstanding the utmost Efforts of the Prince of *Orange* to relieve it, who found himself oblig'd to retire into *Holland*. *D'Alva* afterwards repossest'd himself of *Mecklin*, which City had declar'd for the Prince. He also retook *Zutphen*, and having made himself Master of *Nerden* and *Haerlem*, treated the Citizens with the utmost Barbarity; and if *D'Alva* be not misrepresented, he us'd to boast that besides the Numbers he had destroy'd by the Sword during his six Years Administration, he had caus'd eighteen thousand of the Natives to be executed by the Hangman; but the *Spanish* Court finding that the *Netherlands* were never like to be reduc'd by these violent Methods, thought fit to recal *D'Alva* in the Year 1573, and to appoint *Lewis Requesenes*, a Man of a milder Temper, to succeed him.

1573.

*Requesenes* at his Entry on the Government of the *Netherlands*, finding the City of *Middleburgh* besieg'd by the Prince of *Orange*, sent a Fleet to its Relief, but had the Misfortune of seeing it destroy'd, and the Town soon after surrender'd to the Prince. On the other hand, the Princes *Lewis* and *Henry* of *Nassaw*, Brothers to the Prince of *Orange*, bringing a Reinforcement of Troops to the Confederates from *Germany*, were attack'd and defeated by

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the *Spaniards* near *Grave*, and both of them kill'd in the Field of Battle. The *Spaniards* afterwards sat down before *Leyden*, and reduc'd the Place to great Extremities; but the Besieg'd cutting their Dykes overflow'd the Country, and oblig'd the *Spaniards* to rise from before it. About the same time the *Spanish* Troops mutiny'd for want of Pay, and liv'd upon free Quarters at *Amwerp* and other Places, which still more incens'd the *Netherlanders* against the Government; and the following Year 1576, *Requesenes* dying, the Council of State took the Administration into their Hands, when the Outrages of the *Spanish* Soldiers continuing, they were declar'd Enemies, and the *Flemmings* were permitted to take up Arms against them, which however could not prevent *Maestricht* and *Amwerp*'s being plunder'd by them.

These Distractions induc'd the Council to enter into a Treaty of Pacification with the Prince of *Orange* at *Ghent*, wherein it was agreed, that Peace should be restor'd, and the Proclamations issued during the Regency of the Duke of *Alva* revok'd, and the *Spanish* Troops be withdrawn out of the Country; which Treaty was ratified by the King, and he soon after constituted his natural Brother *Don John* Governor of the *Netherlands*; of whose Administration the Prince of *Orange* was extremely jealous, and caution'd the *Netherlanders* against admitting him amongst them; but upon his subscribing the Treaty of Pacification made at *Ghent*, and engaging to dismiss the *Spanish* Soldiers, he was receiv'd as their Viceroy by a great Majority.

The Prince of *Orange* hereupon retir'd with his Friends into *Holland* and *Zeeland*, and *Don John* soon discover'd that their Fears were not altogether



altogether groundless, by his surprizing the Castle of *Namur*. The *Flemmings* endeavour'd to retake the City, and sent for the Prince of *Orange* to command their Forces, constituting him Grand Bailiff of *Brabant*, which created the Prince some Envy among his Confederates, and particularly the Duke of *Arfchot* seem'd to be highly offended at the conferring on him this Mark of Distinction; whereupon they invited *Matthias*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*, to be their General, who was receiv'd as well by the Party of the Prince of *Orange* as the rest of the Confederates, as their Governor, upon Condition that the Prince should be his Lieutenant, and that the Arch-Duke should not transact any thing of moment without the Consent of the States.

In the mean time *Alexander*, Duke of *Parma*, being sent into the Low Countries to the Assistance of *Don John*, defeated the Army of the Confederates near *Gemblours*, and afterwards took the Cities of *Louvain*, *Limburgh*, *Phillipville*, and several other Places, whereby the Allies were reduc'd to great Extremities, and finding themselves an unequal Match for the Veteran Troops lately arriv'd from *Spain* and *Italy*, they offer'd to put themselves under the Protection of *Henry III.* King of *France*; who refusing to be concern'd with them, they next offer'd to submit to the Duke of *Alencon* his Brother, who thereupon immediately repair'd to the *Netherlands*, and took upon him the Government of the Confederated States, but found such Divisions and Misunderstandings among the Chiefs of the Party, who seem'd unwilling to be under any Command, that he could effect nothing of moment. There appear'd also an irreconcilable Enmity between the Protestants and Papists at this time, the

one

one being for allowing Liberty of Conscience to all Persuasions, and the other opposing it, particularly the Provinces of *Artois* and *Hainault*, and some other Cities, appear'd so very zealous for establishing of the *Roman Catholick* Religion, that they set up a new Faction, which obtain'd the Name of the Malecontents, about which time *Don John* of *Austria* died, leaving the Regency to the Duke of *Parma*, who was confirm'd therein by the King of *Spain*.

The Duke began his Regency very successfully, with the taking of *Maestricht*, and by Treaty prevail'd with the Provinces of *Artois*, *Hainault*, and the *Walloon Flanders* to submit to the King of *Spain*. Whereupon the Prince of *Orange* finding from the Difference of Religion, and the Factions among the Heads of the Party, that it was not practicable to unite all the Provinces of the *Netherlands* in one Confederacy, apply'd himself chiefly to the Provinces of *Holland*, *Friezland*, *Zealand*, *Guelderland* and *Utrecht*, over whom he had the greatest Influence, and having procur'd an Assembly of their Deputies, or Representatives at *Utrecht*, in the Year 1579, form'd an Alliance or Confederacy amongst them, which afterwards obtain'd the Name of *The Union of Utrecht*, and was the Foundation of that State which is at present known by the Name of *The United Provinces*; and in this Union were afterwards included the Provinces of *Overyssel* and *Groningen*.

The principal Terms of which Confederacy were, That these seven Provinces should unite themselves, as if they were but one Province, never to be divided by Testament, Donation, Exchange, Sale or Agreement, reserving however to every particular Province, all their respective Rights, Liberties and Customs, in determining

The Original of the United Provinces.  
1579.

The first Terms of their Union.

*The Present State of*

determining whereof, or any other Differences which should arise in any of the Provinces, the rest should not intermeddle farther than by their Intercession for an Agreement. They also mutually bound themselves to assist each other with their Lives and Fortunes against all Attacks made upon them on Pretence of Sovereignty, Religion, &c. And it was agreed, that all Frontier Towns belonging to the Union should be fortified at the Charge of the Province where situated, but where new Fortresses should be erected the generality should bear the Charge. That all Duties and Customs should be farm'd out to the best Bidder, and the Royal Revenues employ'd in their common Defence. That all the Inhabitants of the Provinces from eighteen to sixty should be muster'd and disciplin'd; and neither Peace or War be concluded, or Taxes levy'd without the Consent of all the Provinces; and all Differences that should arise thereon should be submitted to the *Stadtholder*. As to Religion, the respective Provinces might regulate it as they saw fit, provided a free Toleration were allow'd, and no Person examin'd or call'd in Question for his Persuasion in that Point. The States, it was agreed, should be assembled as heretofore; and if any Differences should arise in the Interpretation of these Articles, they should be determin'd by the States, and in case they could not agree, by the *Stattholder*.

Distress of  
the Uni-  
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These Confederated Provinces were reduc'd to that Distress at this time, that on a Medal which was struck on Occasion of their Union, they represented their new State as a Ship without Sails or Rudder, left to the Mercy of the Waves, with this Inscription, *Incertum quo fata ferant*. In the mean time a general Peace

was



was treating of at *Cologne* by the Mediation of the Emperor, which the Prince of *Orange* endeavour'd by all possible means to obstruct, being assured that if it took Place, the *Spaniards* would sooner or later revenge themselves upon him and his Party. As his Fortune therefore wholly depended on establishing the abovesaid Union, his first Endeavour was to render a Reconciliation with their Sovereign, the King of *Spain*, impracticable; whereupon he prevail'd with the Provinces to renounce all Allegiance to his Catholick Majesty, who he put them in mind had violated their Privileges which he had sworn to observe, and put them upon making choice of the Duke of *Alençon* for their Sovereign, with whom 'tis said he had made a secret Treaty to share the *Netherlands* between them. And the judicious *Paffendorff* assures us, that the States of *Holland*, *Zealand* and *Utrecht* were at this time for making the Prince of *Orange* their Sovereign, and would certainly have effected it afterwards, if his unexpected Death had not prevented it.

In the mean time the *Spaniards* continued very successful in the *Netherlands*, taking the Cities of *Bois-le-Duc*, *Breda*, *Tournay*, *Valenciennes*, *Michlin*, &c. which induc'd several great Men among the Malecontents to go over to their Party; but the Duke of *Alençon* having the Sovereignty thus conferr'd upon him, was so fortunate as to raise the Siege of *Cambrai*, which was besieg'd by the *Spaniards*, and caused himself the next Year to be proclaim'd Duke of *Brabant* at *Antwerp*, and Earl of *Flanders* in *Ghent*; but his Power being limited within very narrow Bounds by the States, he was advised by his Friends to endeavour to render himself absolute; whereupon he took a Resolution of surprizing *Antwerp*, and some other

other Cities of the Confederates; but notwithstanding several thousands of his *French* Troops had privately gotten into *Antwerp*, they were driven out again by the *Burghers* with considerable Loss. The like Attempts were made by the *French* the same Day on several other Towns, but they had not the Fortune to succeed any where except at *Dunkirk*, *Dendermonde* and *Dixmude*: But by this ill concerted Attempt, the *French* having lost all their Credit in the *Netherlands*, the Duke of *Alençon* in the utmost Confusion at his Disappointment, return'd to *France*, where he died not long after, and the Duke of *Parma* retook the Towns of *Dunkirk*, *Newport*, *Winoxbergen*, *Menin*, *Alost*, and the rest of the Places in *Flanders* which had declar'd for the Confederates, and *Ypres* and *Bruges* submitted to him without striking a Stroke.

The Prince  
of Orange  
assassinated.  
1584.

The same Year (*Anno 1584*) the United Provinces receiv'd a fatal Blow by the Death of the Prince of *Orange*, who was assassinated by *Balthazer Gerhard*, a *Burgundian*, in his Palace at *Delft*, whereupon the States of *Holland* made his younger Son, Prince *Maurice*, their Stadtholder, who being then but seventeen Years of Age, the Earl of *Hohenloe* was constituted his Lieutenant. But such was their Distress, that they offer'd the Sovereignty of their Provinces again to the King of *France*, who being involv'd in a Civil War, could not assist them; and the Duke of *Parma* taking Advantage of their Confusion, reduc'd *Antwerp*, *Dendermond*, *Ghent*, *Brussels*, *Mechlin* and *Nimeguen*, to the Obedience of King *Philip*, which so terrified the Confederated States, that they implor'd the Protection of Queen *Elizabeth* in the most abject Terms.

The Queen, notwithstanding she did not think fit to accept the Sovereignty of the *Netherlands*,

*therlands*, which was offer'd her, enter'd into a Treaty with the Confederate States, whereby she stipulated to assist them with five thousand Foot and a thousand Horse, which together with the Forces of the States were to be commanded by an *English* General: that the *English* Forces should be paid by the Queen during the War, but the Charges she should be at should be repaid upon a Peace in manner following, *viz.* In the first Year of the Peace should be repaid the Expences of the first Year of the War, and the rest within four Years afterwards; and that in the mean time, *Flushing*, the Island of the *Briell*, with the City and two Forts upon it, with the Castle of *Ramekins* in *Walcheren*, should be deliver'd up to the Queen as Cautionary Towns. That the said Places, after the Money repaid, should be restor'd again to the States, and not deliver'd to the *Spaniards*, or any other Enemy of their State. That the *English* General and two others of the same Nation should be admitted into the Council of the Confederate Provinces: And that the States should not enter into any League with any other Power without the Concurrence of her Majesty; nor the Queen, on the other hand, enter into any Treaty without their Approbation. That Ships for their common Defence should be fitted out by both Nations in equal Numbers, to be commanded by the Admiral of *England*, and that the Ports of both Countries should be open to either Party, with some other less material Articles. In memory of which Treaty the *Zealanders* in a Transport of Joy coin'd Money stamp'd with a Lion (their Arms) rising out of the Waves with this Inscription, *Luctor O' emergo*; and on the Reverse were the Arms of the several Cities



Cities of Zealand, with this Motto, *Aurbore Deo favente Regina.*

The  
Queen's  
Declara-  
tion there-  
upon.

The Queen at the same time published a Declaration to justify her Conduct in assisting the *Netherlanders*, wherein she says, That notwithstanding Sovereign Princes are only accountable to God for their Actions, she chose to acquaint the World, especially her Friends and Allies, with the Justice of her Proceedings in relieving the Natives of the Low Countries, who had been long oppress'd by Wars and Persecutions, and were now in danger of being brought into perpetual Servitude by the *Spaniards*.

She sets forth, that for time immemorial, *England* and the Low Countries had constantly traded together and enter'd into Alliances for their mutual Advantage, even when the Country was govern'd by distinct Sovereigns, and every Province had its peculiar Lord. That when they became united in the House of *Burgundy*, Treaties of perpetual Amity and for mutual Commerce were enter'd into between the Kings of *England* and the Dukes of *Burgundy*, and the Subjects of either side had ever entertain'd the greatest Kindness and Friendship for each other, and traffick'd together to their mutual Advantage, and the enriching of their respective States, till the *Spaniards* and other Foreigners being introduc'd into the Country, contrary to the Constitution of the Government, had in a tyrannous manner, without any Colour of Law or Justice, banish'd, murder'd or destroy'd the Nobility and principal Inhabitants, and tho' the Beginning of these Persecutions proceeded, as was pretended, from a Zeal for the *Romish* Religion, yet they spar'd not the Catholics, or even Ecclesiastics, particularly they had executed

executed Count *Egmont*, a Gentleman well affected to the Popish Religion, and the Glory of his Country, who had been often victorious in the Service of the King of *Spain*, and deserv'd another kind of Treatment at his Hands. That the *Spaniards* and other Foreign Troops had render'd the Country desolate, and destroy'd those wealthy Trading Towns, which in the Time of *Charles V.* were held to have yielded him as great a Treasure as his *Indies*.

That the *French King* observing the Oppressions of this People, had promis'd them his Protection; and when he was diverted from it by the succeeding Civil Wars, had recommended them to the Care of her Majesty. That she had frequently represented to the King of *Spain* the ill Consequences of treating his Subjects in that barbarous manner, which must unavoidably compel them to look out for another Sovereign to protect them; which they might be justify'd in by the Laws and Constitutions of the Country, that absolv'd the Inhabitants of the *Netherlands* from their Allegiance in Cases of such general Injustice and notorious Breach of their Privileges.

That the Queen was oblig'd in Point of Policy to prevent the *Spaniards* making a Conquest of the *Netherlands*, which must very much endanger her own Kingdoms, especially since his Catholick Majesty had already thought fit to foment and encourage the Rebels of *Ireland*, and join'd them with his own Troops, which was alone sufficient to justify her Conduct in assisting the *Dutch* upon their continual and lamentable Requests for Succour, to defend them against the Rage and Cruelties of the *Spaniards* and other Foreigners.

The first  
Troops  
sent to  
their As-  
sistance.

The Earl  
of *Leicester*  
made Go-  
vernor of  
the Ne-  
therlands.

Sir *John Norris* commanded the first Troops which were sent over to the Low Countries; but the Earl of *Leicester*, then the great Favourite in the *English* Court, soon procur'd that Command to be conferr'd upon himself, with the Title of General of the Queen of *England's* Auxiliary Forces. The *Dutch* receiv'd him with joyful Acclamations, erected Trophies to his Honour, and pretended to esteem him their Deliverer, constituting him Supreme Governor of the Confederate Provinces, and Generalissimo of their Armies, and swore Obedience to him. They also gave him the Title of his Excellency, an Honour till then never bestow'd upon a Subject of *England*. *Leicester* looking upon the *Dutch* to be sincere in their Professions, and that they really intended he should have the sole Government of their State, assum'd a suitable Authority, but soon found the great Titles they had given him to be little more than Compliment, being in all Matters of moment controul'd and oppos'd by a Deputation of the States; which when he resented, they apply'd themselves to the Queen of *England*, insinuating that he design'd to render himself absolute, and usurp the Dominion of their Country.

Thus while the *English* General drew one way, and the Chiefs of the *Dutch* another, it was not to be expected that their Affairs should be manag'd to any great Advantage, which gave frequent Occasions for Complaints on both sides; but this good Effect however the sending the *English* Auxiliaries into *Holland* had, that their People were now no longer under Apprehensions of being subdued by the *Spaniards*, and were at leisure to improve their Foreign Trade. The Squadrons the Queen sent to the *West-Indies* also, diverted the *Spaniards* from sending their Fleets to the Coast of *Holland*, and gave the



the *Dutch* great Opportunities of increasing their Shipping and extending their Commerce.

Complaints against *Leicester* coming over daily from *Holland*, her Majesty thought fit to reprehend him for attempting a Power she never intended him; and expostulated with the *Dutch*, for that without her Knowledge they had conferr'd the absolute Government of the confederated Provinces upon *Leicester*, her Subject, which she had refus'd herself; and by her *Manifesto* declar'd, that she intended no more than to relieve her Neighbours in Distress, and not to take the Sovereignty upon her: But however she might pretend to be angry both with the one and the other, *Leicester* was soon restor'd to her Favour, and the States were effectually supply'd from Time to Time both with Money and Troops, to oppose the *Spaniards*; who having discover'd their Intentions of invading *England*, she apprehending the *Dutch* might be of great Use to her in opposing a Descent, as they afterwards really were, in the Year 1588, by sending their Ships to join her Fleet, when the invincible *Armada*, as 'twas call'd, was upon the *English* Coast. As to *Leicester*, finding that he had only an Appearance of an Authority, and that in effect he must be subject to a Clownish People, whom he infinitely contemn'd, he chose to resign his Command, and return to *England*.

Upon *Leicester's* laying down his Commission, 1588.  
the States thought fit to create Prince *Maurice*, Prince  
Maurice,  
Generalissimo.  
Son to the late Prince of *Orange*, their Generalissimo; who being a good Soldier, and supply'd from *England* with Money and Recruits, and entirely confided in by the *Dutch*, began to act with great Advantage against the *Spaniards*: *Breda* he took by Stratagem Anno 1590, and in the following Year he reduc'd *Zurphen*, *Deventer*.

*ter-Halst*, and *Nimeguen*, under the Power of the States. In the Year 1592, died that fortunate General the Duke of *Parma*, whereupon the *Spanish* Troops grew mutinous, and the *Dutch* advanc'd their Conquests, almost without Opposition, taking *Stenwick*, *Coeverden*, and *Gertrudenburgh*; and in 1592, *Groningen* was reduc'd, which made the United Provinces intire and secure.

In the Year 1596, *Albert*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*, was made Governor of the *Spanish* *Netherlands*: And in the Year 1598, King *Philip* gave his Daughter *Isabella-Clara Eugenia* to him in Marriage; and with her, as a Dowry, *Burgundy* and the Low Countries, in hopes that the *Netherlands*, being thus, in Appearance at least, freed from a foreign Subjection, by having a Prince of their own, *Holland* and the other confederated Provinces, wou'd be the easier induc'd to return to their Allegiance. But the *Hollanders*, who had now tasted the Sweets of Sovereignty, and from the Condition of Distress'd Subjects was become a High and Mighty State, were not to be wrought upon by any Artifice, but remain'd unmovably determin'd to maintain the Dominion they had acquir'd; to which they were the more encourag'd, from the vast Successes they met with in their Attacks of the *Spanish* and *Portuguese* Settlements in the *Indies* at this Time, where they found so immense a Treasure, that their State grew incredibly rich, even while they were engaged in a War with the most potent Monarch of *Europe*.

The Losses the *Spaniards* sustain'd at Sea, and the Apprehension of further Mischief to their Plantations in the East and West, made them at this time very desirous of Peace, to which the Confederated Provinces seem'd no less averse;

averse; nor would they enter into a Treaty with *Spain*, or the Arch-duke, till he declar'd he would acknowledge them as free Independant States, and condescended so far as to send his Plenipotentiaries to the *Hague*, where they were received by the States with much Coldness and Arrogance. The Success of their Arms by Land for thirty Years, the vast Increase of their Trade and Naval Power, made their People in general averse to Peace: they could never expect to meet with greater Advantages by a Treaty, than they reap'd from their Prizes and daily Acquisitions in the East; by which many of the Natives had made their Fortunes, and many more were in expectation of raising them, if the War continu'd.

There were some Considerations however which prevail'd with the wisest amongst them at length to entertain more pacifick Thoughts, one whereof was the growing Greatness of the *French King*; who, if he shou'd make a Conquest of the *Spanish Netherlands*, was likely to become an uneasy Neighbour to them: and the *Spaniard* was in no Condition to prevent it, while he was engaged in a War with *Holland*: Another was a Jealousy that Prince *Maurice*, who had the chief Command of their Armies, and was become exceeding popular, as well by his own personal Merit as the Memory of his Father, who was assassinated for his Services to the States, shou'd aspire to make himself Sovereign of the Country; which he would not want an Opportunity of effecting, if he remain'd at the Head of so considerable an Army of Veterans, devoted to his Service.

Such Considerations as these, even in the midst of their Victories, prevail'd with this cautious People to listen to Terms of Accom-

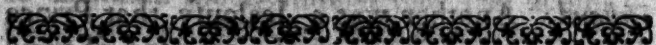


A Truce  
between  
Spain and  
the States.  
1609

modation: And in the Year 1609, a Truce was concluded between *Spain* and the Confederate Provinces for Twelve Years; by which the latter were to be treated as free States, and each Party to remain in Possession of what they had taken.

Thus much seem'd necessary to premise, before I enter'd upon the Description of the United Provinces, to shew the Original of this mighty State; which arose to that Grandeur in the Space of Fifty Years, as to rival the most formidable Powers in *Europe*; to dispute the Dominion of the Sea even with *Britain*, which rais'd them from Obscurity to engross almost every valuable Branch of Trade.

A full Account of these Provinces will 'tis presum'd afford an agreeable Entertainment to the *British* Reader, and in some measure make him amends for the tedious Description of the petty Principalities and States of *Germany* that preceeded it; which could not however be avoided in a Work of this nature, the Design whereof was to give the Modern History of all Nations and People on the Face of the Globe, and especially of those of *Europe*.



## CHAP. II.

*Treats of the Situation and Extent of the United Provinces of the Netherlands; Of their Seas, Harbours, Lakes, Rivers, Dikes, and Canals; and of the Air, Winds, Seasons, and Diseases.*

The Extent and Limits of the Seven United Provinces.

THE Seven United Provinces, consisting of *Holland, Zealand, Friesland, Groningen, Overijssel, Gelderland* with *Zutphen*, and *Utrecht*, are bounded by the *German Ocean* on the North and West; by the Circle of *West*.

*Westphalia* on the East; and by *Flanders*, *Brabant*, and the Dutchy of *Cieue* towards the South; extending from 51 Degrees, 35 Minutes, to 53 Degrees, 40 Minutes N. Lat. and from 3 Degrees 20 Minutes, to 6 Degrees 30 Minutes in Longitude, reckoning from the Meridian of *London*; being about an Hundred and fifty Miles in Length, and as many in Breadth; but then the *Zuidersee*, which separates *North Holland* from *Friezland* and *Overyssel*, takes up a great part of this Space; and perhaps if all their Seas and Lakes within the Limits above described were excluded, the the whole Country could not appear to be above an Hundred Miles over either way. Indeed those Parts of *Flanders* and *Brabant*, which they have made themselves Masters of, and lye contiguous to these Provinces, are a considerable Enlargement of their Dominion; but these will be treated of in another Place.

These Countries, according to some Writers have great part of them been gain'd out of the Sea, by casting up Banks and draining them. Others are of Opinion that there has been a great deal of them lost by Inundations of the Sea and tempestuous Seasons, and both of them are certainly in the right, for their Seas and Rivers appear to be in many Places above the Land at High-Water, and are only kept out by prodigious Banks of Earth; and there have been Inundations even in the Memory of Man that have laid great Tracts of Land under Water. The Tops of Steeples, or other high Buildings, where Towns and Villages formerly stood, have been seen upon their Coast at Low Water; and the *Zuidersee*, as *Sir William Temple* judiciously observes, never having been mention'd by any Roman Writer, makes it reasonable to believe that it was form'd by some great Inundation

of the Face  
of the  
Country  
and the  
Changes  
it has un-  
dergone.

Chief Ri-  
vers.

breaking in between the *Texel* and other Islands which lye near together in a Line, and look like the shatter'd Remainers of a continued Coast; and this is render'd the more probable, he further observes, from the Shal- lowness of that Sea, and Flatness of the Sands upon the whole Extent of it. Other Changes, he supposes, have happen'd in the Face of these Countries since the Time of the *Romans*, by the Sands which have gather'd at the Mouths of their three great Rivers, viz. The *Rhine*, the *Maes*, and the *Scheld*; for the ancient *Rhine* divided it self into two Branches where the Fort of *Skenk*, or *Skenkinscaus*, now stands, whereof one preserv'd the Name of the *Rhine*, and running by *Leyden*, discharg'd it self into the Ocean at *Catwick*, where may still be seen at Low Water the Ruins of an ancient *Roman* Castle, which commanded the Mouth of that River; but this Branch is now choak'd up, a great Canal where the River once ran, only preserving the Name of the *Old Rhine* at present. The *Maes* seems to have kept its ancient Course, which running by *Dort* and *Rotterdam* discharges it self into the Ocean near the *Briel*, as it did anciently, with a mighty Torrent of Water; but the Sands thrown up for three or four Leagues upon this Coast, make the Harbour too dangerous to be entred without a Pilot, and my Author thinks it probable that these Sands obstructing the Course of that River, have sometimes occasion'd or encreas'd those Inundations by which so many Islands have been form'd in this part of the Country. The *Scheld* the same Writer thinks formerly fell into the Sea near *Walcheren* in *Zaaland*, which was an Island in the Mouth of that River, till the Waters of the *Maes* and *Scheld* were united together by some Inundation of the Sea,



Sea, by which the whole Country was laid under Water, and form'd that Inland Sea which washes the Coast of *Holland, Zealand, Flanders,* and *Brabant*, and serves for a Passage between them. It is observ'd also that the Sea for some Leagues from *Zealand* lies upon such Banks of Sand as are found at the Mouth of the *Maes*, but divided by deeper Channels.

The Occasion of stopping up or obstructing the Passages of these Rivers is held to proceed from the Westerly Winds, which generally sit upon these Shores; for one Year with another it is observ'd they blow Westerly here three parts in the Year, and are much more violent than the East Winds, which usually bring calm fair Weather, and settled Frosts: But to return to their Rivers, that of the *Rhine* The Rhine. has been described already in the State of *Germany* as far as *Skenkenschaus*, where it enters this Country, and divides it self into two Branches, one whereof retains the Name of the *Rhine* and continues its Course to *Arnheim*, and so to *Dufter de Wyck* where it mixes with, 2. the *Leck*, which afterwards continues its Course to *Schonhoven*, and unites its Waters with the *Maes* a little above *Rotterdam*. The Leck. 3. The *Waal*, The Waal. the other Branch of the *Rhine*, which begins at *Skenkenschaus*, runs by *Nimiguen* and *Brommel* to *Gorcum*, and having join'd the *Maruwe*, or *New Maes*, passes by *Dort*, and uniting with the *Leck* and the smaller *Iffel*, Merveue. runs on to *Rotterdam*, where it is call'd, 4. The Maes. the *Maes*, from a River with which it joins there, whose Source is in *Burgundy*, from whence it runs to *Namur*, where it receives the *Sambre*, and then passing by *Liege*, *Maestrich*, *Venlo* and *Grave* to *Worcom*, joins with the *Waal* and runs in an united Stream to *Dort*, where they divide again and form an Island,

- Island, but meet afterwards at *Vardligen*, and discharge themselves into the Ocean near the *Briel*. 5. The *Issel*, which rising in *Westphalia* passes by *Doesburgh*, where it is vastly augmented by a Canal cut from the *Rhine* by the Order of *Drusus Nero*, as 'tis said, from whence it runs by *Deventer*, separating the Provinces of *Gelderland* and *Overyssel*, and falls into the *Zuidersee* near *Campen*. There is, 6. another small River call'd the *Issel*, which is rather a Branch of the *Leck*, dividing from it near *Vianen*, and running towards *Rotterdam* falls into the *Maes*. 7. The *Scheld*, which rising in *Picardy*, runs by *Cambray*, *Valenciennes*, and *Oudenard* to *Ghent*, where it joins the *Lis* and passes on to *Dendermond* and *Antwerp*, which was once a good Harbour and one of the greatest Marts in the *Netherlands*. A little below *Antwerp* it divides it self into two Branches, one whereof is call'd the *Wester-scheld*, or the *Hont*, which divides *Flanders* from *Zealand*, and discharges it self into the Sea at *Flushing*; the other call'd the *Osterscheld*, dividing from the *Wester-scheld* at *Santoliet*, runs by *Bergenopzoom*, and afterwards between *Tolen* and *South Beveland*, falls into the Sea with a violent Torrent.

Seas.

The Seas which border on the Seven Provinces are either the *German* or the *British* Ocean, which wash the Northern and Western Shores; the *Zuidersee*, enclos'd almost on every side, having the Islands of *Schelling*, *Ame-land*, &c. on the North, the Provinces of *Friesland* and *Gelderland* on the East, *Utrecht* and part of *Holland* on the South, with another part of *Holland* and the Islands of the *Texel* and *Flie* upon the West, being about seventy Miles in Length, and half as much in Breadth, exceeding shallow and full of Sands,

as

as has been intimated already, so that the Entrance of it at the *Texel*, and the Passage over it, according to a late Writer, is more dangerous than a Voyage to *Spain*. And such is the Violence and Rage of the Sea when the Wind blows a Storm at North-West, if it happens to be a Spring-Tide, that their strongest Dikes sometimes give way, and threaten the Destruction of all the Maritime Provinces; for the Land lies so exceeding low and flat that the Flood often appears above it; and were it not for the Islands of the *Vlie*, the *Texel* and *Schelling*, and some Sand-Hills which break the Force of the Sea, Inundations would be much more frequent than they are. Their Dikes, Dikes to keep out the Sea are generally seventeen Ells thick at Bottom, and seven Ells high, made as strong to the Landwards as Wood and Stone can make them; and towards the Water they cover them with Matts, Rushes and Sea-weed, and sometime with Sail-cloth; but the raging Waves often force their Way thro' all. In the Year 1530, the Sea broke in Imunda- and overflow'd great part of *Zealand*; and in tions. 1568, it rose to that Height that it cover'd some of the Islands of *Zealand*, drown'd great part of the Coast of *Holland*, and almost all *Friezland*, swallowing up Seventy two Villages, and destroying twenty thousand People in *Friezland* only; but many People however were sav'd by getting up Trees, the Tops of Houses, or rising Grounds, who were afterwards brought off in Boats. Another Inundation happen'd in 1655, and a much greater in 1665, when the Sea broke in with such Violence between the *Texel* and the *Helder*, that it carried away part of the Village of *Huysdu-nen*, laid all the Country under Water between *Wyring* and *Zyp*, broke the Dike of *Horn*



## The Present State of

*Horn* in pieces at two Places, and came up to the Gates of *Medenblick*, drowning many Villages and turning a large Tract of Land into a continued Sea, whereby Numbers of People and Cattle were destroy'd. The Dike of *Muydenberg* was also broken down, and all the Country round *Naerden*, *Myden* and *Wesop*, as far as *Loren* in *Goyland*, and *Balecorn* in the Province of *Utrecht*, were laid under Water. The Gates and Fortifications of *Naerden* were ruin'd, and that strong Rampart of Stone call'd the *Asses Back* driven away in a moment, and a Hole left where it stood thirty-six Foot deep. In *Amsterdam* the *Newen* Dike, with the Street upon it, and the adjoining Market-place was overflow'd. The Dike betwixt *Amsterdam* and *Haerlem* broke in the middle thirty or forty Rods, so that there was thirty-three Foot of Water in those Parts, and a great Part of *Waterland* was entirely swallow'd up. Other Inundations happen'd in the Years 1682 and 1717, which 'tis said did as much Mischief as any of those mention'd already. The Banks of their Rivers are also broken down sometimes by Shoals of Ice and Land-Floods, as it happen'd in 1638, when the *Iffel* Dike near *Utrecht* giving way, most part of *Holland* was laid under Water; but the Dike was speedily repair'd, and the Country drain'd by their Windmills, of which they have great Numbers on purpose for carrying off the Winters Rain and melted Snow, which in the Spring overflows the Country, and makes it appear like a Sea, the Towns and Villages built upon the rising Grounds looking like so many Islands: And indeed after the greatest Inundations from the Sea, when part of the Coast seems to be irrecoverably lost, they will by their Mills throw out the Water and repair their Dikes, and in a few Months the

the Country recovers much the same Face as it had before.

Notwithstanding this Country is so famous Harbours. for its Trade and multitude of Shipping, there is scarce a good Harbour upon the Coast, the best are said to be *Flushing*, *Helvoetsluys* and *Rotterdam*. As for *Amsterdam*, which has in a manner engross'd the Trade of the World, there cannot be a more incommodious Haven, being seated in so shallow a Water that ordinary Ships cannot come near it, unless at High-Water, nor Vessels of Burthen without unloading.

After the Seas, already mention'd, their Lakes. Lakes may deserve to be remember'd, which are only lesser Seas surrounded by the Land, of which there are a great many in the United Provinces, the chief whereof is *Haerlem-Meer*, extending almost from *Amsterdam* to *Leyden*, being sixteen or eighteen Miles long, and about half as broad, but grows larger every Day, encroaching on the Lands contiguous to it, which has occasion'd some to project the Draining of it, as other Lakes have been, and prov'd to be a very good Soil when laid dry, particularly one of two Leagues broad. Sir *William Temple* mentions in *North-Holland*, which has been made firm Land, being that part of the Country call'd the *Bemster*, now the richest Soil in the Province, lying upon a Level divided by Canals, and the Ways thro' it planted with Rows of Trees, which make a most agreeable Summers Landskip. Indeed the whole Country is cut thro' with Canals, which lead to every Town and Village, and even to every Farm-house almost, and we see such an infinite Number of Sails, says my Author, steering every way thro' the Land, that one would be tempted to think there were as many

many People live upon the Water as on Shore, which he observes is a great Advantage to their Trade, and not to be imitated by any other Country where there is not the Level and softness of Earth, which makes the cutting of Canals so easy as to be attempted by almost every private Man.

Their Seas, Rivers and Canals afford them Plenty of Fish; but there are some kinds which they are oblig'd chiefly to the Coast of *Britain* for, particularly Herrings, Oysters, and many other kinds of Shell-fish; but I design to treat particularly of their Fisheries hereafter, and therefore content my self with the bare mention of them here, and proceed next to enquire into the Air and Seasons.

The Air,  
Winds and  
Seasons.

The Air of this Country, says Sir *William Temple*, would be all Fog and Mist if it was not purified by the Sharpness of their Frosts, which never fail to visit them with every East Wind for about four Months in the Year, and are much severer than with us, tho' there be scarce any Difference in the Latitude, because this Wind comes to them over a long Tract of frozen Continent, but is moisten'd by the Vapours, or softned by the Warmth of the Seas Motion before it reaches us. This, says the same Writer, is the greatest Disadvantage of Trade occasion'd by their Situation, tho' it be extremely necessary for their Health, for their Harbours are frequently shut up two or three Months together in Winter by the Ice, when ours are open, especially those in the *Zuidersee*. The Spring is much shorter and less agreeable in the United Provinces than in *England*. The Winter colder and some parts of the Summer much hotter: nor is it uncommon for the Violence of the one to give way to that of the other, with-

out



out any intermediate temperate Season. The Moistness of the Air, the same ingenious Writer is of Opinion, was originally the Occasion of that great Neatness observ'd in their Houses, and the Cleanness of their Streets, for without this their Country would scarce be habitable, the Air would corrupt upon every hot Season, and expose the Natives to infectious Distempers, which they seldom escape three Summers together as it is, especially at *Leyden*, where the Waters stagnate more than in any other part of the Country, and this is suppos'd to be the Reason why *Leyden* is one of the cleanest Towns in *Holland*. This Moisture of the Air also causes Metals to rust, and Wood to mould sooner than in other Places, which occasions their perpetual rubbing and scouring; and this is the Reason of that Brightness and Cleanness which seems affected in their Houses. *De Witt* their Countryman observes, that the Winters in *Holland* are sharp and long, and consequently that they have more Occasion for Light, Firing, Cloathing and Food, than in warmer Countries: That their Cattle are forc'd to be hous'd and fed with dry Meat great part of the Winter, when in other Countries in the same Latitude they remain all Winter in the Field. The Seasons also are so short, that they must be punctually observ'd if they expect their arable Lands should yield them any Profit. And the Neighbourhood of the Sea does not only occasion unwholsome Weather in the Spring and Autumn, but the cold Winds blast most of the Fruit; and in Autumn great part of their unripe Fruit is blown down by furious Storms of Wind.

The Diseases of the Country are chiefly Diseases, the Gout and the Scurvy, but in hot and dry Summers

Summers they are visited with malignant Fevers, especially at *Amsterdam* and *Leyden*. These Distempers lye most in the Head, and frequently occasion sudden Death. If the Patient recovers he continues a great while in a languishing Condition. The Plague is seldom known here, or at least all Talk of it is suppress'd, and no Distinction made, as with us, what Distemper every one dies of. Nor do they take much care of their Sick, which my Author ascribes either to their firm Belief in Predestination, or to their preferring Trade and Business even to Life it self. Foreigners, 'tis observ'd, are frequently subject to the Spleen in this Country, which the Natives seldom are, being too busy a People, 'tis suppos'd, to be affected by this Distemper; this seeming to be a Disease of the Idle, or of those who think themselves ill entertain'd, who are never out of humour or discompos'd but they attribute it to a formal Disease; whereas such dull Fits frequently happen from the Changes of the Wind or Weather, which affect the finest Spirits of the Brain before they grow sensible in other Parts, and are apt to alter the Shapes and Colours of whatever is represented to us by our Imaginations while we are so affected. Yet this Effect is not so strong but Business and Intention of Thought will either resist or divert it, in the Opinion of my Author, who observes further, that this is a Disease too refin'd for this heavy People, who are well when they are not ill, and pleas'd when they are not troubled; content because they think little of it, and seek their Happiness in the common Satisfaction and Conveniences of Life, or the Encrease of Riches, not amusing themselves with

with more speculative Entertainments, or Refinements of Pleasure. But to return: Long Life is a Blessing seldom known in this Country, both Men and Women begin to decay very early, especially at *Amsterdam*; and Sir *William Temple* seems to remark it as an uncommon thing, that he had seen at the *Hague* (the best Air in *Holland*) two Men above seventy, which may possibly proceed from their Diet, and want of Exercise, as well as from the badness of the Air; for dry'd and salted Flesh and Fish are their usual Food, and Brandy and Geneva very commonly drunk. They scarce know what Rural Sports mean, neither do they ride on Horse-back, or walk from one Town to another about their Business, but are drawn along by a Horse in a cover'd Boat upon a smooth Canal, scarce sensible of any Motion, which too I take to be the Occasion that they are generally Corpulent and full of gross Humours.

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### CHAP. III.

*Contains a Description of the particular Provinces, and of their chief Towns, with their Publick and Private Buildings and Furniture.*

THE most considerable of the seven Provinces is that of *Holland*, in many respects equal to the other six; bounded by the *Zuider Sea* on the North; by the same Sea and the Province of *Utrecht* and *Betawe* on the East; by *Brabant* and *Zealand* on the South; and by the *British Ocean* on the West; Extending in Length from North to South about eighty Miles; and in Breadth from East to West forty

*Holland Province, the Situation and Extent.*



Divided into South and North Holland. Miles, in some Places, but in others not above twenty; and is usually divided into *South* and *North Holland*. *South Holland* contains all that

Country between *Zealand* and *Brabant*, and that Arm of the Sea which usually goes by the Name of the River *Y* or *Ty*: and *North Holland* reaches from the same River *Y* to the Ocean.

Chief Towns of South Holland. The Principal Towns in *South Holland* are *Amsterdam*, *Haerlem*, *Rotterdam*, *Dort*, *Delft*, *Leyden*, *Goude*, *Gorcum*, *Schiedam*, *Schoonhoven*, *Gravesand*, *Gertrudenberg*, *Huesden*, *Worcum*, *Vianen*, *Woerden*, *Oudewater*, *IJelstein*, *Asperen*, *Hockelem*, *Leerdam*, *Naerden*, *Wesep*, *Muyden*, *Klundert*, *Williamstadt*, the *Hague*, *Carwyckop-zee* and *Nortwick*. The Islands belonging to

Islands. *South Holland*, are those of *Voorn*, *Goree*, *Overstaikee*, *Putten*, *Beverland*, *Korndyck*, and *IJelmond*; the chief whereof I shall endeavour to describe.

*Amsterdam* the Capital City. 1. *Amsterdam*, the Capital of *Holland*, and of the seven Provinces, is situate on the little River *Amstel*, which runs through it, and falls into that Arm of the Sea call'd the *Y*, that lies on the North-side of the Town, and forms a large Harbour. It is in the Latitude of fifty-two Degrees twenty Minutes, four Degrees and a half to the Eastward of *London*, twelve Miles East of *Haerlem*, and about thirty North-East of *Rotterdam*. This City is almost in the Form of a Crescent, the Foundations laid upon vast Piles of Timber, drove into the Earth at a prodigious Expence, the Place where it stands being a perfect Morass or Bog. The first mention of this Place in History is about the Year 1300, when it was a poor Fisher Town; in 1342, the Buildings were pretty much encreas'd on the East-side of the *Amstel*, and in 1400, some Buildings were added on the West-side of the River. In 1482, their Princess *Mary*

of

## AMSTERDAM



## ROTTERDAM

- a. Leene Haven
- b. Scheep makers Haven
- c. Wyn Haven
- d. De Blaeck
- e. De Oude Haven
- f. Harinck Vliet
- g. Staten Timmerverf
- h. De Maes River
- i. De Nieuwe Haven
- k. t' Stude Huys
- l. S<sup>t</sup> Laurents Kerck
- m. De Beurs
- n. De Koperen Erasmus







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of *Burgundy* encompass'd it with a strong Brick Wall of extraordinary Workmanship, as appears by two Gates still remaining. In 1585, we find it still further enlarg'd, and become the chief Town of Trade in these Provinces. In 1656, a large Space of Ground was taken in and built upon, and the whole surrounded with a new Wall of Brick and Gates of Stone, which gave it the present Form of a Crescent, and its Circumference is now computed to be about half as much as *London* and *Westminster*: Others assure us that it stands upon two thousand Acres of Ground. A great Addition was made to the Fortifications in the Year 1672, when *Lewis XIV.* invaded their Country, which occasion'd the Destruction of several fine Gardens, but the Town was thereby made as strong as it was capable of being by Art. Three parts of it are defended by a strong Wall, Bastions and Outworks, and a large Graff or Ditch, and the fourth secur'd by that Arm of the Sea already mention'd, call'd the *Y* or *Ty*. The Houses are generally well built with Brick and Stone, the Streets broad and neatly pav'd, with Canals in the middle of many of them, planted with rows of Trees, and handsome Stone Bridges over their Canals.

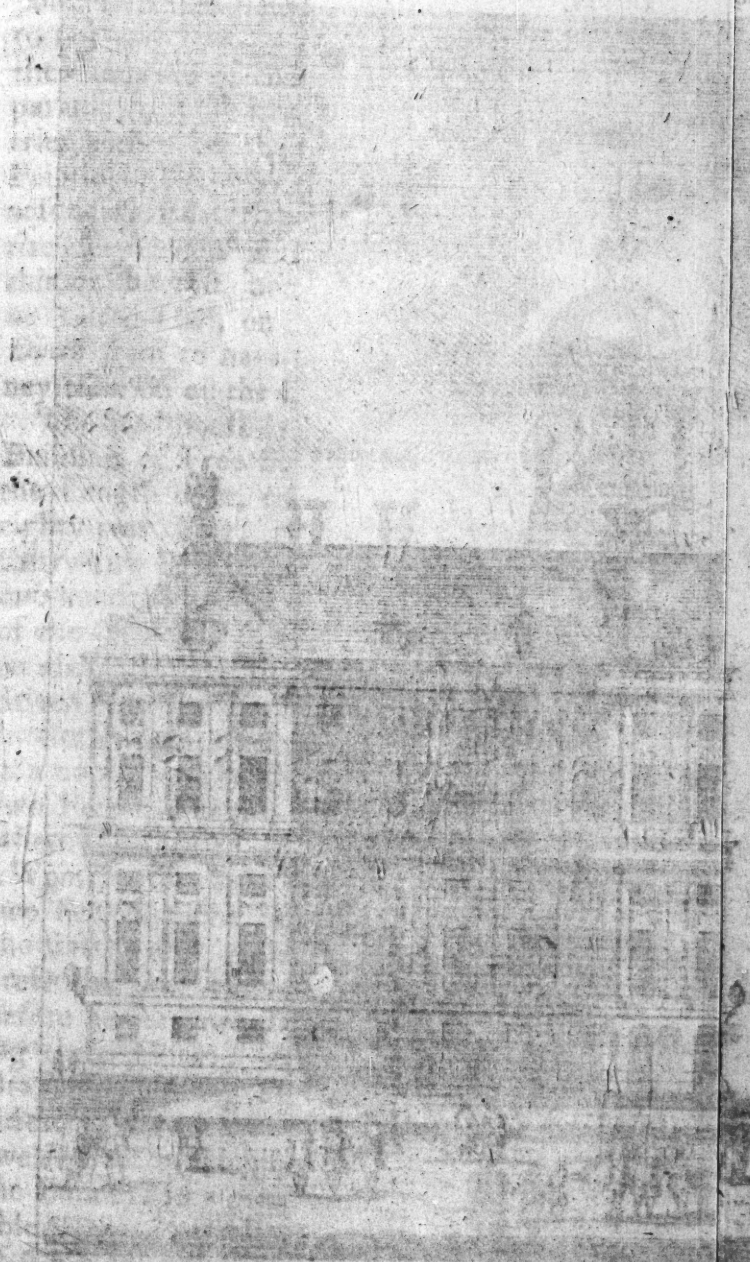
Their finest Streets are the *Heer-graff*, the *Keysergraff*, and the *Princes-graff*, where many of the Houses are of Free Stone and adorn'd with Columns of the *Corinthian Order*. The Street of *Haerlem* also is admir'd for its Length and Breadth, and three Stone Bridges laid cross the Canal: The Harbour always contains an infinite Number of Ships, especially in the Spring, when may be seen fifteen or sixteen hundred Vessels setting sail for the *Baltick* only. There are not however in this great City more

than thirteen Churches for those of the establish'd Religion, which is that of *John Calvin*, or the Presbyterian, with two *French*, one *High-Dutch*, and one *English* Church, all Presbyterians, these only are allow'd Bells, and their Preachers maintain'd by the Government. Those of this Sect are computed to make one third of the Inhabitants of the City. The Papists, who have upwards of fourscore Chapels or private Meeting Houses, are suppos'd to make another third. These have a Square in the Town inhabited by Nuns, who are at Liberty however to leave their Cloysters and marry if they please. The *Roman* Catholicks are least in favour with the Government of any of the Inhabitants, and their Chapels are sometimes shut up by the Scout or Sheriff, and open'd again upon Application made to the Magistrates. The *Lutherans*, *Arminians*, *Jews*, *English Independents*, *Anabaptists* and *Quakers*, take up another third part of the Town; and all these, except the Disciples of *Calvin*, are restrain'd from celebrating their Marriages according to their respective Rites, till the Parties have been first married before a Magistrate; nor are any admitted to Offices or Places of Trust but Presbyterians.

Their Churches are generally handsome Structures, that of *St. Katherine's* is esteem'd the finest, having been burnt down in the Year 1645, and since magnificently built: In the Paintings of the Windows is represented the Emperor *Maximilian* giving them an Imperial Crown, as a Crest to their Arms. The Pulpit is said to be a Master-piece of its kind, adorned with the most exquisite Carving; and the Organ the largest and best in *Europe*, at least at the time it was set up, and is supported by Marble Pillars. The Partition which separates

1840

1840



University of Cambridge





*The Stadthouse of Amsterdam*

separates the Church from the Chancel, is of polish'd Brass, kept as bright as possible; but to say the Truth, we must not expect to find the Churches of the *Dutch* Presbyterians comparable to those in the *Roman* Catholick Countries, either for the Elegancy of the Building, Paintings, Carvings, Ornaments, or the richness of the Materials; and therefore I shall not tire the Reader with a further Description of this or the rest, but proceed to the Stadthouse or Guild-Hall, on which Building alone the *Dutch* seem to have laid out much more Money than on all the Churches in this great City.

The Stadthouse is a handsome oblong Square Building of Free Stone; the Front, which is the Length of it, extending two hundred and eighty-two Feet, the Breadth two hundred thirty-two Feet, and the Height of the Roof one hundred and sixteen Feet: The Pillars are of the *Corinthian* Order; and it is founded upon above thirteen thousand vast Piles of Wood driven into the Earth with incredible Labour. In the middle of the Front over the Cornice, is a noble Piece of Carving in Marble, eighty-two Feet in Length, and eighteen in Height, where the City of *Amsterdam* is represented by a Woman with *Neptune* on her Right Hand and two Sea Nymphs offering her the Fruits of the Earth, and on her Left are two *Naiades* presenting her with Laurels and Palms; and before her are two *Tritons* dancing and sounding their Horns; over these is a Statue of Brass representing Peace, with Justice on one side and Providence on the other; each Figure twelve Foot in Height. On the back part of the Building is a piece of carv'd Work answerable to that in the Front; in the middle whereof sits a Woman with the Wings of a *Mercury* and a Hat on her Head, behind her are seen the Masts, Sails, Yards and Tackling of

R 3                      Ships,



Ships, with all kind of Mathematical Instruments us'd in Navigation; round about her and at her Feet lies that Arm of the Sea call'd the *T*, and the River *Amstel*, and on each side the Inhabitants of the four Quarters of the World offering her Fruit; over these also are plac'd three Images of Brass of the same Dimensions with those in the Front, one whereof is an Atlas bearing a large Globe of Copper ten Feet Diameter, having on the Right a Statue representing Temperance, and another personating Justice on the Left. Over the four corners of the Building stand four Eagles of Brass finely gilt, supporting an Imperial Crown, and in the middle of the Building is a handsome round Tower, which rises fifty Foot above the Roof, supported by Pillars, and adorn'd with Statues, and in it is a fine Chime of Bells, on which are play'd all manner of Tunes on their Festivals and rejoycing Days: But the Bells in the Low Countries are never rung out as they are in *England*. The *Portico*, which is not answerable to the magnificence of the Building, is enter'd by seven little arch'd Doors; within the *Portico* are two large Gates or Doors, which lead into the House. At the Entrance on the Right-hand is a noble Hall, where a Tribunal is held for the Tryal of Criminals, adorn'd with Marble Statues, whose dejected Looks seem to express a Concern, say some, for the unhappy Wretches that are brought before this Court; or as others, that they represent the Prisoners themselves full of that Confusion, which is natural to Persons in their Circumstances, expecting their Doom. The Cornices and Cielings of most of the Rooms are finely carv'd, painted and gilded, and the Floors laid with Marble. Below Stairs is the Office of the Bank, and the Prisons both  
for



for Debtors and Criminals, with a Guard Chamber, where the Citizens have their main Guard, and where the Keys of the City are lock'd up every Night. From hence a handsome broad Pair of Stairs, but something dark, leads into the Burghers Hall, which is an hundred and twenty Foot Long, fifty-seven Broad, and ninety-eight Foot in Height: The Marble Floor whereof is so laid as to represent, without any other Lines than the Veins of the Stone, the Celestial and Terrestrial Globes, the Constellations in the Heavens, and the Situation of every Country upon Earth. Each of these Marble Maps, as they are stil'd, being two and twenty Feet Diameter. At the end of this Hall is the *Schepens*, or Aldermens Chamber, where Civil Causes are try'd: and in the Galleries, which surround two Square Courts, are several other Chambers and Offices belonging to the Government; as the Chamber of their Senate or Council, the Burgomasters Chamber, the Treasury, the Chamber of Accounts, &c. Over these Chambers in the Second Story, is a large Magazine of Arms, and on the top of the Building are eight large Cisterns of Water, which are convey'd to any Room in the House by Pipes in Cases of Fire, and the very Chimneys by way of Prevention are lin'd with Copper. On a Pedestal of Black Marble, whereon is plac'd a Statue of the Blessed Virgin, is a *Latin* Inscription, importing that the first Stone of this noble Structure was laid on the 28th of *October*, 1648, when the War which the States had maintain'd in almost every part of the World, above fourscore Years, in Defence of their Religion and Liberties, against the three *Philips* of *Spain*, was happily concluded. Their Magistrates first assembled

in it in the Year 1655, but it is not yet entirely finish'd, which some Conjecture proceeds from an old Prophecy, that from the time their Stadthouse is finish'd their State shall begin to decline.

Other Publick Buildings in *Amsterdam* which Travellers take Notice of, are the Admiralty Office, the *East-India* House, the Arsenal, the Hospitals for Widows and Orphans, from which Bastards are not excluded, for Madmen, Sick and Aged, the House of Correction, Spin-House, or Work House, the Publick Schools, where Lectures are read on several Faculties, and the Exchange. In their Hospitals of all kinds, 'tis said, there are not less than twenty thousand Souls maintain'd; and 'tis observ'd of them, as of those in *England*, that they resemble Princes Palaces rather than the Habitations of poor People. There are Houses also where a Person may have his Diet and Lodging for Life on the Advancement of a small Sum of Money, which are call'd the Proveniers Houses: And at every House almost in the City there hangs a Poors Box by a Chain, in which People put Money as they are dispos'd, especially on a Sale of Goods, or any considerable Bargain; and the Deacons go once a Quarter round the City and take the Money out of these Boxes: There are also twice a Week Men that belong to the Hospitals who go round the City with a Bell, and ask relief at every House, and are seldom dismiss'd without some Pence. They have several other ways of raising Money for their Poor, as by the Play-Houses, that they pay half their Gains to this use: Every Rope-Dancer, Puppet-Player, and Person pretending to divert the People at Fairs, by any means whatever, also pays a third part of his Gains

to the Poor. Every Person who passes through a Gate after Candle-light pays a Penny to the use of the Poor: and what these, and some other little Taxes fall short of maintaining their Hospitals, is supplied out of the Publick Revenue. As to the Government of this City I shall have Occasion to enlarge upon it hereafter under another Head, and proceed next to describe some other considerable Towns in this Province.

2. *Haerlem*, a large populous City, twelve *Haerlem*. Miles to the Westward of *Amsterdam*, and four to the Eastward of the Ocean, surrounded with a Wall, and other Fortifications, but of no great Strength. The Buildings are of Brick, the Streets wide and strait, and Canals in the middle of several of them, as at *Amsterdam*. It was made a Bishop's See in the Year 1559, but lost that Honour soon after, on the States throwing off their Allegiance to the *Spaniards*, and embracing *Calvinism*. The Cathedral Church, now call'd the Great Church, is esteem'd the largest and most beautiful in *Holland*. Their Manufactures consist chiefly in Silks, Velvet and Linnens: The Linnen they make here is esteem'd the finest and whitest of any in the Province. They have also a considerable Trade in Thread and Tapes. Here the famous *Lawrence Coster* dwelt, to whom the *Dutch* ascribe the Invention of Printing Anno 1440, which is disputed with them by the Citizens of *Mentz* in *Germany*. This Town is famous also for the brave Defence it made against the *Spaniards* in the Year 1573, when the Women form'd themselves into Regiments and Companies to assist the Burghers; but being oblig'd to surrender after ten Months gallant Defence, the *Spaniards* exercis'd great Cruelties on the Inhabitants, destroying many of



of them in cold Blood. To the Southward of the Town lies the Lake call'd *Haerlem-Meer*, which extends Eastward almost as far as *Amsterdam*, and Southward to *Leyden*, a shallow, but dangerous Water for the Passage-Boats, which was probably the Occasion of cutting Canals from this City to *Amsterdam* and *Leyden*, on which People travel with all the Safety and Ease imaginable.

*Rotterdam.* 3. *Rotterdam*, esteem'd the chief Town in *Holland* next to *Amsterdam*, situate on the North-side of the *Maes*, about thirty Miles to the Southward of *Amsterdam*, and fifteen to the Eastward of the *Briel*, is a large City of a Triangular Figure, and very populous, lying mighty convenient for Trade, the Canals, which run thro' the Town, bringing up their Shipping to their Doors. Another great Advantage they have, is, that the *Maes* is open, and the Passage free from Ice much sooner in the Spring than in the *T* and *Zuider-sea* that lead to *Amsterdam*, which is the Reason that the *British* Merchants frequent this Port much more than that; insomuch, that after a Frost when the Sea was open, there hath been seen three hundred Sail of *British* Vessels steering out of this Harbour at once. The Town is handsomely built of Brick, the Streets wide and well paved; and there are four Churches besides that of the *English* (where the Service is perform'd according to the Rites of the Church of *England*) and a Kirk for the *Scots*. Here are constantly residing great Numbers of the Subjects of *Britain*, who live in much the same Manner as on this side the Water, not being confin'd to *Dutch* Diet, as in some other Towns. The publick Buildings taken notice of by Travelers are, the great Church of *St. Lawrence*, the *Stadthouse*,

*Stadthouse*, the *Exchange*, the *Admiralty-Office*, and the *East-India House*, which are handsome Structures, but not thought worth a particular Description: Upon the great Bridge in the Market-place is a noble Brass Statue of *Erasmus*, in a furr'd Gown and a round Cap, with a Book in his Hand. The Situation of this Place is pleasant, and from the Top of the Great Church, may be seen the *Hague*, *Delft*, *Leyden*, *Dort*, and most of the Towns of *South Holland*. But the Canals in *Rotterdam* having little or no Current in Summer, the stagnated Water proves very offensive as well as unhealthful.

4. *Leyden*, or *Leyda*, the *Lugdunum Batavorum* of the *Latins*, four Miles to the Eastward of the Ocean, and eighteen Miles South of *Amsterdam*, stands on the old Channel of the *Rhine*, the Mouth whereof being now choak'd up, occasions the Waters to stagnate, which renders the Air unhealthful. It is however esteem'd one of the neatest and pleasantest Towns in the Low Countries, and the largest in *Holland* next to *Rotterdam*: The Buildings beautiful and magnificent, the Streets broad and exceeding clean, with Canals in the middle of them planted with Rows of Trees. This City is surrounded with a Wall, and regularly fortified, and endured a Siege of five Months in the Year 1574, when finding themselves in danger of being taken by the *Spaniards*, they laid the Country about it under Water, and compell'd the Enemy to rise from before it. In the Middle of the Town is a round Stone Tower, six hundred and ten Feet in Circumference, ascended by fifty Steps, and according to the Tradition of the Place, was built by the *Romans*, but of no great Strength at present. Those who give a particular

particular Description of the Place observe, that it hath eight Gates; that there are twenty three Wards in this City subdivided into ninety lesser parts; that there are thirty Islands, twenty four Canals, an hundred and eighty Streets, ninety-five Bridges, and forty Towers on the Walls. The principal Churches are those of *St. Peter*, *St. Pancras*, and the *New Church*, the last of which is of a circular Form. Their Hospitals are many and large, that of the Orphans only maintaining nine hundred Children. A University was founded here by the States-General in the Year 1575. The Schools consist of a large Pile of Brick Building three Stories high, in the uppermost whereof the famous *Elzevir* had his Printing Room. The Students of this University are computed to be about two Thousand; but there are only two endowed Colleges, most of the Lads boarding in the Town. Adjoining to the Schools is a Physick Garden, where the Professor in Botany reads his Lectures. The Professors never wear Gowns but at Lectures, and when they preside in publick Disputations: Nor are the Students at all distinguish'd by their Habit. The Rector, who is chosen out of three presented to the States, is elected annually: there are besides three Curators, and twelve Professors, three in each Faculty. The Rector with the four Burgomasters, his Assessors, and some of the Aldermen, determine all Causes Civil and Criminal. Their Library is in great Esteem for its Manuscripts; and the Anatomy Theatre is said to exceed that of *Padua*, on the Surgeons-Hall in *London*, having a vast number of Skeletons of all Kinds and Sizes, several Mummies, and particularly one of an *Egyptian* Prince eighteen hundred Years



Years old, with Pagan Idols and Relicks, and Habits of People of the most distant Countries. The principal Manufactures in *Leyden* is woollen-Cloth and Camblets; and their Gardens yield them a considerable Profit, their Garden Stuff being so much valued as to be carried as far as *Amsterdam*. These Gardens are said to have four or five Crops in one Year, and an Acre of Garden Ground to be worth two hundred and fifty, or three hundred Pounds, an Acre of arable two hundred, and an Acre of Meadow an hundred and forty Pounds. In the *Rhineland-House*, the Dikegrave, one of the most considerable Officers in this Country, and his Associates, meet in Consultation about the Repair of the Dikes, Banks and Canals in the District of *Rhineland*, of which *Leyden* is the Capital. In the Church of *St. Mary's* is a Monument of *Joseph Scaliger*, and another of *Clusius* the Herbalist, with a Latin Inscription, importing, that he was call'd hither to adorn the Academy, where he liv'd sixteen Years, and died *Anno 1609*, in the 84th Year of his Age, under which is this Distich;

*Non potuit plures hic quarere Clusius herbas,  
Ergo novas Campis querit in Elisiis.*

Engish'd thus by a late Writer;

*Since no more Herbs the Earth to Clusius yields,  
He's gone a Simpling to th' Elisian Fields.*

5. The *Hague*, or *Gravenhagut*, is e. the *The Earl's-Grove*, esteem'd a Village because it has no Walls, but the most considerable of the kind in *Europe*, situate nine Miles South-West of *Leyden*, fourteen North-West of *Rotterdam*, and two Miles to the Eastward of the Ocean, encompassed with fine Meadow and Pleasant Groves, in the midst whereof is a Pleasure House

House belonging to the Princes of *Orange*. The Place is govern'd by its own Magistrates, and enjoys all the Privileges of a City of *Holland*, but the sending its Representatives to the State. In this Village also the States-General and the Council of State always assemble. Here are held the supreme Courts of Judicature. Foreign Ministers are admitted to their Audience, and reside here; and all publick Affairs are transacted, which draws a Multitude of People hither, and occasions its being a very flourishing Town. The Palace is a handsome Brick Building, making two Angles of a Square, in the middle whereof is a large Hall, equal to that of *Guildhall* in *London*. In this Place was an Appartment for the late Princes of *Orange*, the Chambers of the States-General and Provincial, and of the Council of State: And adjoining to it is a noble Stone Building, call'd the Palace of Prince *Maurice of Nassau*, who built it. On the North-side is a large square Pond call'd the *Vivier*, and on the West the Palace opens to a large Plain surrounded with magnificent Houses, and regularly planted with Trees, which have made some compare it, not improperly, to *St. James's-Park*: And every City of the United Provinces has a House here for their respective Deputies. Notwithstanding it is evident from what has been already observ'd, that the Place must be large and extremely populous, yet are there but two Churches in it, one of them call'd the *Old Church* is a handsome Fabrick of the usual Form: The other a new Building of a round Figure without a Pillar, which seems to be a kind of Building that the modern *Dutch* affect, for there are other Temples lately built in *Holland* of the same Form. On the North-side

side of the *Hague*, is a Walk paved with Bricks, and shaded with Lime-Trees for two Miles, extending as far as *Scheveling*, a Village on the Sea-Shore, where King *Charles* the Second took Shipping for *England* at his Restauration. *Scheveling* was once a considerable Town, but lying upon a tempestuous Sea, has been extremely lessen'd by the Waves beating on its Shores. About ten Miles South-West of the *Hague* lies *Houstaerdyke*, a magnificent Palace of the late Prince of *Orange*, having noble Gardens adorn'd with Fountains and Statues, some of which 'tis said were taken from a Palace on this side of the Water, as well as the Furniture within Doors. Here are two Galleries full of beautiful Paintings, and the Closet of the late Princess is wainscotted with Japan-Work. Within two Miles of the *Hague* lies the Village of *Ryswick*, where the Prince had another Palace.

The Treaty of Peace between the Confederates and the *French* was concluded here in the Year 1697. This Palace also is admir'd for its stately Front of Free-Stone, its Marble Stair-Case, Marble Floors, exquisite Paintings, &c. Another Village call'd *Losdun*, about six Miles North West of the *Hague* cannot be omitted mentioning in this Place, since every Traveller is full of the monstrous Birth said to have happen'd here: The Account we have of this Occurrence is, That *Margaret* Countess of *Henneberg*, Daughter of *Florence* Count of *Holland* and *Zealand*, and Sister to *William* King of the *Romans*, having reproach'd a poor Woman as guilty of Adultery on Account of her having Twins, insinuating that she could not have two Children by one Man at a time; the Woman provok'd at this Usage wish'd that the Countess might have as many Children



Children as there was Days in the Year, which is said happen'd accordingly in the Year 1376, in the fortieth Year of the Lady's Age, when she was deliver'd of three hundred and sixty five Children, equally divided as to Sex, only the odd one was a Boy. They were afterwards christen'd in the Parish Church in two Brass Basons (which they pretend still to shew to Travellers) the Boys by the Name of *John* and the Girls by the Name of *Elizabeth*: and in the Church-Wall there is a Stone with an Inscription, giving the abovesaid Relation; but it is observ'd by Travellers to be a modern Writing, and different from the Inscription given us by Historians an hundred Year ago, which was much shorter than the present. The Ceremony of Baptism was perform'd according to Tradition, by *Guido*, Suffragan to the Bishop of *Utrecht*.

*Delf.*

6. *Delf*, call'd by the *Latins* *Delphum* and *Delphi*, six Miles South East of the *Hague*, and eight North-West of *Rotterdam*, pleasantly situated among the Meadows, the Streets spacious, with Canals running thro' them, planted with Trees: It is about two Miles in Circumference, and surrounded by an old Wall and Ditch. The Earthen-Ware of this Place is esteem'd the best next to China-Ware; and they had formerly a good Trade in Cloth and Beer, but it is more considerable for being a quiet Town, the Retreat of wealthy Merchants who have left off their Business, than for its Trade at present. The publick Buildings taken notice of are, the *Staat-hous* and the Arsenal of the States, the Magazine of Powder belonging to which accidentally blew up and destroy'd great part of the Town in the Year 1654, but it has been since rebuilt to great Advantage. There are but two Churches in the

the Place, the Old and the New ; in the latter whereof is the Tomb of *William I.* Prince of *Orange*, who was assassinated in this City : His Statue in Marble is upon the Tomb, and another in Brass arm'd *Cap-a-pe* standing by it, and a Fame sounding over him with this Motto, *Te vindice tuta Libertas*. At his Feet lies a Dog, which according to Tradition dy'd of Grief on the Murder of his Master. There are also many other Brass and Marble Statues about the Tomb, which serve to adorn it. *Delphs-Haven*, which belongs to this City, lies within two Miles of *Rotterdam*, and has a Communication both with *Delf* and *Rotterdam* by a Canal. It is strongly fortified, and has three Dams to defend it against Inundations.

7. *Dort*, or *Dordrecht*, an antient City, the first in Dignity of those which compose the States of *Holland*, and the Capital of a small Country call'd the *Bailiwick* of *Dort*, is situate on the River *Meruwe*, forty Miles South of *Amsterdam*, and fourteen South-East of *Rotterdam*. This City, with the District about it, became an Island by an Inundation which happen'd in the Year 1421, throwing down the Banks of the *Maes* and *Meruwe*, and laying a large Tract of Land under Water between *Dort* and *Brabant*, destroying near fourscore Villages, and twenty or thirty thousand People. Its Situation between the *Maes* and *Meruwe* make it naturally strong; and the Natives pretend that it was never yet taken : but the Waters are its greatest Security; for besides the Rivers above-mention'd, which are of very great Breadth near this City, a large Lake call'd the *Biesbos* encloses it on the South and East. The Place is large and populous, the Streets broad and well pav'd, and the Houses high and built of Brick. Here was held a

Dort

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Synod

Synod in the Year 1619, for examining the Opinions of the *Arminians* and *Calvinists*, and it is easy to imagine which side had the best of it, when the Magistracy was in the Hands of the Disciples of *Calvin*. The Room where this Synod was held is still shewn to Travellers as a Curiosity, tho' it does not seem to deserve a particular Description. The *British* Merchants have two Churches in this City, and particular Privileges, it being the Staple for their Cloth, as well as for Rhenish-Wines, Corn, Wood, and other Commodities, brought down the *Rhine* and the *Maes*.

*Gertrudenburg.*

8. *Gertrudenburg*, so nam'd from St. *Gertrude*, situate in the District of *Dort*, on the South-side of the Lake call'd *Biesbos*, twelve Miles South-East of *Dort*, and ten North of *Breda*, and belongs to the House of *Orange*. It is strong by Nature as well as Art, having a Marsh on one side, and the River *Meruwe* on the other, which in this Place looks like a Sea.

*Goude.*

9. *Goude*, or *Tergow*, the sixth City in Dignity of those which compose the States of *Holland*, situate on the Rivers *Gow* and *Issel*, twelve Miles North-East of *Rotterdam*, and twenty four South of *Amsterdam*, a handsome large City, and a Place of Strength, especially on Account of its low Situation, the Country about it being liable to be overflow'd by their Sluices whenever they apprehend any Danger.

*Naerden.*

10. *Naerden*, a small, but strong Town, situate in a Morass near the *Zuidersee*, twelve Miles to the Eastward of *Amsterdam*, and fifteen North of *Utrecht*. It was taken by the *Spaniards* in 1572, when the Enemy, in Revenge for their having submitted to the Prince of *Orange*, summon'd all the Inhabitants to the Market-



Market-place, and there cut them to Peices in cold Blood; which did the *Spaniards* no Service, for the *Hollanders* thereupon became desperate and irreconcilable; and 'tis to such Acts of Cruelty as these that the Loss of the Seven Provinces is generally attributed.

11. *Williamstadt*, a little fortified Town belonging to the House of *Orange*, having been built by *William I. An. 1583*, from whom it receiv'd its Name. It is situated on the Water call'd the *Roo Vaert*, which separates the Island of *Voorn* from the Continent, and secures the Communication between *Holland* and *Zealand*. The Islands above-mention'd to belong to *South Holland*, lye at the Mouth of the *Maes*, the principal whereof is *Voorn*, or the Land of *Voorn*, as it is call'd, on which stands,

12. The City of the *Briel*, a fortified Town, twelve Miles to the Westward of *Rotterdam*. The Buildings are old, but regular; the Streets broad, and the Walls planted with Trees. It has a pretty good Harbour, and a tolerable Trade, but not comparable to *Rotterdam* or *Dort*, which lye higher up the River. This was the first Town on the Coast of *Holland* which the *Guese's*, or Malecontents, took from the *Spaniards*, and occasion'd the Revolt of the rest; and this was one of the Cautionary Towns which the States deliver'd into the Hands of Queen *Elizabeth*, for repaying the Expences she was at in defending them against the King of *Spain*, and was afterwards restor'd to them, with the rest, by King *James* in his Necessities, for a very small part of the Money that remain'd due to *England*. The Island whereon it stands is about twenty Miles in Length, and six in Breadth, and is generally fruitful in Corn.

## The Present State of

*Helvoet-  
sluice.*

13. *Helvoetsluice*, on the same Island of *Voorn*, stands about four Miles to the Southward of the *Briel*, and is esteem'd the safest Harbour in the Country. Here are usually some of the States largest Men of War, which come up into the middle of the Town; and hither the *English* Paquer-Boat comes and takes in the Mail; and tho' it be one of the most convenient Places to embark at, yet has the Place but little Trade, Merchant-men choosing to go higher up the River before they unlade. To the Southward of the Land of *Voorn* lies the Island of *Overflackee*, about fifteen Miles long and five broad, on which are several Towns and Villages, the chief whereof is.

*Overflackee  
Island*

*Summer-  
dyke.*

14. *Summersdyke*, situate on the North-side of the Island, formerly a Town of some Trade, but upon the Decline at present. To the Westward of *Overflackee* lies the little Island of *Goree*, the chief Town whereof is of the same Name, but not considerable for its Trade or any thing else at this Day. This is usually the first Land we make on the Coast of *Holland* in a Voyage from *England* to *Helvoetsluice*. Between the Land of *Voorn* and

*Goree I.  
Island and  
Town.*

*Ifflemond  
Island and  
Town.*

*Rotterdam* lies the Island of *Ifflemond*, or *Overmaes*, about ten Miles in Length and four in Breadth, the chief Town of the same Name standing almost over against *Rotterdam*. As for *Byerland* *Putter* and *Byerland*, I comprehend them under the Title of the Land of *Voorn*, from whence they are separated but by a small Stream.

*Byerland  
and Putter*

I come next to *North Holland*, being that part of the Province which lies North of that little Arm of the Sea call'd the *T*, or *Ty*, the

The Chief  
Towns.  
and Islands  
of North  
Holland.

Towns whereof are *Hoorn*, *Enckhuysen*, *Alekmue*, *Edam*, *Munickedam*, *Medemblick*, *Parmerend*, *Beverwick*, *Wormer*, *Schermer*, *Beemster*, *Egmont*, *Petten*,

*Petten, Scagen and Ninckel*: And the Islands belonging to *North Holland* are, the *Texel, Eyerlandt, Flielandt or Vlieland, Schelling, Grind, Vieringen, Urek, Ens*. The chief of which Towns and Islands I am now to describe, and,

1. *Hoorn*, twenty Miles North of *Amsterdam*, *Hoorn*. a large wealthy City, pleasantly situated on the *Zuidersea*, almost surrounded by Gardens and Pasture Grounds, and secur'd against the Fury of the Sea by a vast Dam. The Produce of the Country about it is chiefly Butter and Cheese, which they export to several parts of *Europe*.

2. *Enchuyssen*, situate also on the *Zuidersea*, *Enchuyssen*. ten Miles North-East of *Hoorn*, and as many South-East of *Medemblick*, a large handsome City with a capacious Port, from whence great Numbers of Ships yearly set sail for the *Baltick* and Herring Fishery, by which, and Ship-building, the Town is grown very rich.

3. *Medemblick*, an antient City, once the *Medemblick*. Capital of *North Holland*, now but a little Town situate on the *Zuidersea*, ten Miles North of *Hoorn*, is still a commodious Harbour, and defended by an old Castle. Here are the strongest Dams and Banks of the Country to defend it from the Fury of the Waves, which bear violently on these Shores when the Wind blows a Storm from the Northwards. The Country about this Place is taken notice of for its rich Pastures.

4. *Alcmaer*, twenty Miles to the North-*Alcmaer*. wards of *Haerlem*, an antient Town, but one of the best built in this part of the Country, and pleasantly situate in the midst of Gardens, Groves, and Pasture Grounds, which last produce vast Quantities of Cheese and Butter, which enriches the Natives.



*Sardam.* 5. *Saenredam*, or *Sardam*, situate on the *r*, or *Ty*, seven Miles North-West of *Amsterdam*, and almost opposite to it, very considerable on account of the Numbers of Ships which are annually built here, tho' it be but an open Town.

*Edam.* 6. *Edam*, situate on the *Zuidersea*, ten Miles South of *Hoorn*, a small Town, but considerable also upon Account of the Ships that are built here.

*Purmer.* 7. *Purmer*, a neat fortified Town, five Miles West of *Edam*; the Country about this Place and *Edam* was formerly a Lake, which having been drain'd, makes a pleasant fruitful Country, that goes by the Name of the *Purmerent*; and to the Southward of this lies the *Beemster*, already mention'd, which was formerly a Lake, but now a fine Country, containing seven or eight thousand Acres of Ground. Of the like kind are the *Wormer*, which lies still further Southward; the *Schermer* and the *Huygen Waert* to the Westward of the *Beemster*; as also the *Zype*, the most Northerly part of this Province, the Sea being kept out by a vast Mole form'd by Beams of Timber driven into the Ground, and the Spaces fill'd up with huge Stones and Cement.

Between the Ocean and the *Zuydersea* lie the Islands above mention'd to belong to *North Holland*; and first, the *Texel*, a fruitful Island, about six Miles Long, and five Broad, lying a little to the Northward of the Continent of *Holland*, between which and this Island is one of the principal Passages out of the *Zuydersea* into the Ocean: The chief Town is *Burch*, situate on the East-side of the Island, strongly fortified and garrison'd; the Natives apply themselves pretty much to the Herring Fishery. To the Northward of the *Texel* lies

*Flie* Island. the *Vlie*, or *Flie* Island, nine Miles Long, and two

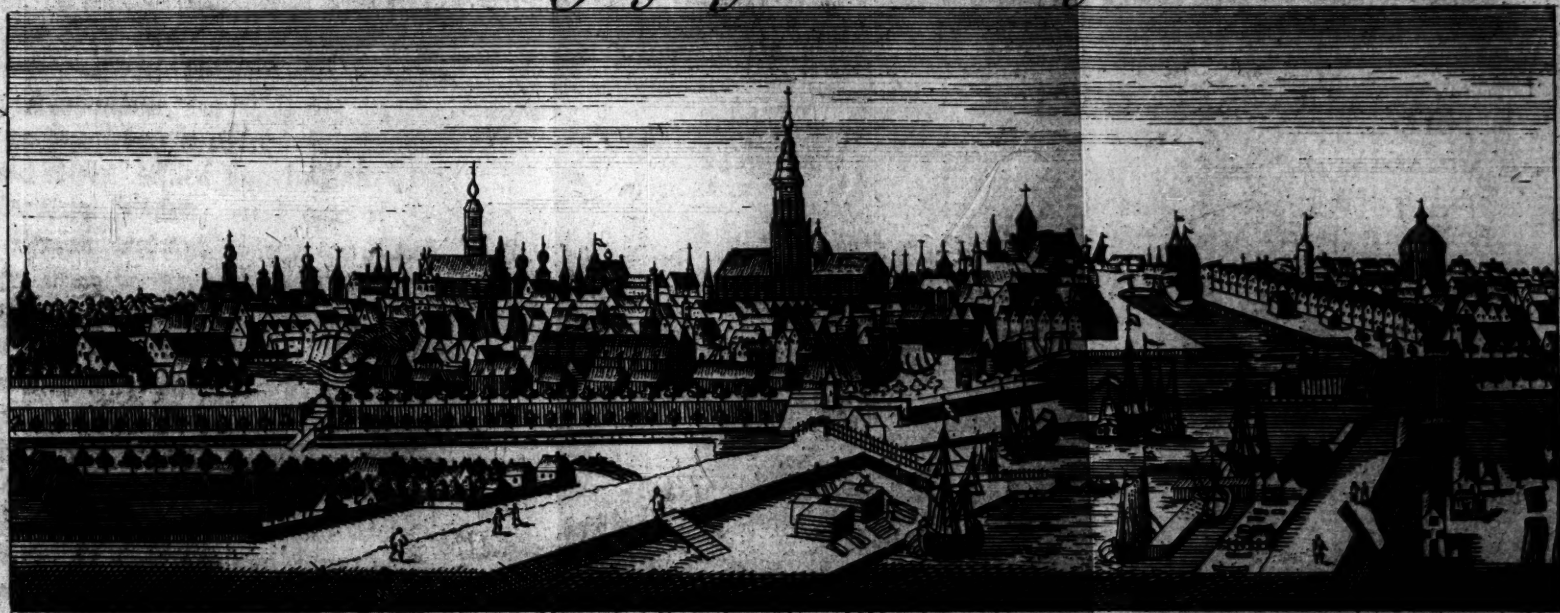
two Broad; and North-East of this the Island of *Schelling*, in which was a Village containing about a thousand Houses, burnt by Sir *Robert* *Schelling* *Island*. *Holmes*, who commanded an *English* Squadron in the *Dutch* War, with near an hundred Sail of Merchant Ships. These Islands, and some Banks of Sand that lie at the Entrance of the *Zuydersea*, a little break the Fury of the Ocean when the Wind sits North-West, or the whole Province of *Holland* would be very much in danger of being laid under Water every Storm that happens from that Quarter. The *Wierings* are several small Islands which lie in the *Zuydersea* within the *Texel*; to the Eastward of which lies the Island of *Vieringen* or *Wieringen*. The Island of *Eyerland* lies between the Island of the *Texel* and the *Flie*, *The Wierings. Wieringen Island. Eyerland.* but of these I meet with nothing particular; I shall only add that there is a tolerable Harbour in the *Texel*, and another in the *Flie*, in the first of which the Ships bound to the Southward usually Rendezvous, and in the latter those bound to the North, and when the Homeward-bound Vessels can recover either of these Ports they look upon themselves to be secure from the Enemy.

*Zealand*, the second of the seven Provinces I propos'd to describe, consists of several Islands, and is held to have obtain'd the Name *Zealand*, or rather *Sealand*, from the *Danes* when they over-run this part of the World, as resembling some Islands of their own Country surrounded in like manner by the Sea, and carrying the Name of *Zealand*. The Islands which compose this Province are eight in Number, four whereof are said to belong to the Western Branch of the *Scheld*, and four to the Eastern Branch of the *Scheld*. Those of the Western *Scheld* are *Walcheren*, *South Beveland*, *Zealand Province. Composed of eight Islands.*

**Situation and Extent.** *North Beveland and Wolferdyke*: And those of the Eastern *Scheld*, *Schowen*, *Duvelland*, *Tolen* and *Oresand*. The whole Province comprehending the Seas and Channels which divide the several Islands, is bounded by the Ocean and the Islands of *Holland* on the North: by *Brabant* on the East; by *Flanders* on the South; and by the Ocean towards the West: and extends thirty Miles in Length, reckoning from *Tolen* to the most Westerly part of *Walcheren*, and twenty Miles in Breadth, viz. from the Southern Shoar of *South Beveland* to the North Shoar of *Schowen*. The principal of these Islands is that of *Walcheren*, lying at the Mouth of the *Scheld*, about nine Miles in Length, and eight in Breadth, almost of an Oval Figure. The chief Town of the Island of *Wal-*  
*Walcheren*  
*Island.* *Middleburg* *cheren* is i. *Middleburg*, the Capital of the whole Province; so nam'd, 'tis said from its Situation in the middle of the Island. It lies in the Latitude of fifty-one Degrees forty Minutes, forty Miles South-West of *Rotterdam*, and as many West of *Breda*, and twenty-five North-East of *Bruges*. The City is large and populous, and abounds in Wealthy Merchants: A Canal has been cut from an Arm of the Sea to the City, whereby they bring Merchant Ships into the middle of the Town. The Streets are broad and well pav'd; the Publick Buildings magnificent, particularly the Stadthouse and Churches, of which last there are no less than twenty; that call'd the New Church, admir'd for its Beauty, is of an octogonal Figure, and has a noble Cupola over it; the whole Town is surrounded with a Wall, a Moar, and other Fortifications. King *Phillip II.* made it a Bishop's See in the fifteenth Century; but the *Dutch* Malecontents soon



*The City of Middleburgh*



*The City of Utrecht*





soon after gaining the Possession of it, converted the Palace to secular uses, and sequestred the Revenues, as they did in other parts of the United Provinces where Bishopricks were establish'd. 2. *Rammekins*, or *Zeburg*, a Fort-Rammekins. tress, situate at the Mouth of the Harbour of *Middleburg*, and three Miles South-East of it, once a considerable Town, and one of those Cautionary Places deliver'd up to Queen *Elizabeth*; at present an inconsiderable Village. 3. *Flushing*, or *Vlissingen*, situate in the most Southerly part of the Island, five Miles South of *Middleburg*, a considerable City, and a Place of great Trade, having a good Harbour, and Fortifications for its Defence. This was another of the Cautionary Towns deliver'd to Queen *Elizabeth* by the *Dutch* as a Pledge of their Fidelity, and a Security for the Money she advanc'd them to resist the *Spaniard*. 4. *Ter Vere*, three Miles North of *Middleburg*, Ter Vere. a fortified Town, and a good Harbour; but lies pretty much expos'd to Inundations. 5. *Armuyden*, situate at the Mouth of the River Armuyden. which comes from *Middleburg*, and two Miles East of it. It had once a good Harbour, and was a Place of Trade, but the Harbour being choak'd up it is but an inconsiderable Town at present. The Island of *South Beveland* lies to the Eastward of *Walcheren*, and is South Beveland. the largest of the *Zealand* Islands; being about fifteen Miles Long, and seven or eight Broad, and was much larger till part of it, in the Year 1532, was laid under Water by an Inundation. The only Town of any Consequence in it is, 4. *Ter Goes*, on the North Ter Goes. part of the Island, twelve Miles East of *Middleburg*, and fifteen West of *Bergenopzoom*. There are besides above thirty Villages, and several



- several Gentlemen's Seats. The Island of *Wolferdyke* lies between North and South *Beveland*; and is about five Miles in Length, and one in Breadth; having at present only three or four Villages upon it, great part of it has been laid under Water by Inundations. To the Northward of *Wolferdyke* lies *North Beveland*; about five Miles in Length, and two in Breadth, great part whereof also has had the Misfortune to be swallow'd up by the Sea, before which the Country was so pleasant, that it was call'd the Garden of *Zealand*. There is no Town of any Note upon it at present. To the Northward of *North Beveland* lies the Island of *Schowen*, the largest of those on the side of the *Eastern Scheld*; being fifteen Miles in Length, and six in Breadth, and was much larger till worn away by Inundations; the chief Town whereof is, 5. *Zirickzee*, said to be the most antient in *Zealand*, situate on the Channel which divides *Schowen* from *Duvel*, and fifteen Miles North-East of *Middleburg*. It has a tolerable Harbour, and is a Place of some Trade. 6. *Browershaven*, situate on the North-side of the Island, five Miles North of *Zirickzee*; the Natives whereof subsist chiefly by Fishing and Husbandry. 7. *Bommenee*, two Miles to the Eastward of *Browershaven*, over-against *Goree*, esteem'd a strong Fortress. To the Eastward of *Schowen* lies *Duvel*, separated from it by a very narrow Stream; there are several Villages upon it, the chief whereof is of the same Name with the Island, but not one considerable Town. The Island of *Tolen* is separated from *Brabant* by a very narrow Channel, call'd *Her Slaeck*; being about six Miles in Length, and five in Breadth: The chief Town whereof is *Tolen*, esteem'd a strong Fortress, situate four Miles North-West of
- Wolferdyke*  
Island.
- North*  
*Beveland*  
Island.
- Schowen*.
- Zirickzee*.
- Browers-*  
*shaven*.
- Bommenee*.
- Duvel*  
Island.
- Tolen*  
Island and  
Town.

of *Bergenopzoom*, and twelve Miles South-East of *Zirickzee*. The small Island of *Oresand* lies between *Schouwen* and *North Beveland*, and has some Villages upon it, but no Town of any Note.

These Islands of *Zealand* were antiently subject to the Earls of *Holland*, and afterwards to the Houses of *Burgundy* and *Austria*; but enjoy'd very ample Privileges all that time till *Philip II.* invaded their Rights, which occasion'd the Civil War above mention'd, and *Flushing* was the next Town to the *Briel* which was seiz'd by the *Sea Guefes*, or Malecontents upon the Coast. The Land, as has been intimated already, is very low in all these Islands, and subject to Inundations, which puts the Inhabitants to vast Expences in repairing their Banks. Their low Situation and the neighbourhood of the Sea occasions also an unwholesome Air; but on the other Hand, the Country is generally fruitful, abounding in good Corn and Pasture Grounds; and the Natives many of them being employ'd in the Fisheries, and other Branches of Foreign Trade, are a wealthy and flourishing People, tho' they have scarce any Manufactures among them.

The third of the United Provinces I propos'd to treat of is *Friezland*; bounded by the Ocean on the North; by the Province of *Groningen* on the East; by the Province of *O-verijssel*, and part of the *Zuydersea* towards the South; and by other part of the *Zuydersea* towards the West. This was the Country of the Antient *Frizons*, and formerly, 'tis said, lay contiguous to *North Holland* (sometimes call'd *West Friezland*) from which it is now separated by the *Zuydersea*, form'd not many Years since by an extraordinary Inundation. *Groningen*

Subdivi-  
sion.  
Chief  
Towns.

ningen with *East Friezland*, or the County of *Embden*, was also part of the Country of the *Ancient Frizons*; and some affirm that it was still of a larger Extent, but the present Bounds of this Province are as above describ'd; extending about forty Miles in Length from North to South, and twenty-five in Breadth from East to West, and is usually subdivided into *Westergo*, *Ostergo*, and *Seven Wolden*. In *Westergo*, or the Western part of it are the Towns of *Francker*, *Harlingen*, *Bolswaert*, *Sneek*, *Worcum* and *Staveren*. In *Ostergo*, or the North-East part of it, are the Towns of *Lewwarden* and *Dockum*, and in *Seven Wolden*, the South-East part of the Country, a barren Soil, and meanly inhabited, is only the Town of *Sloor*, besides Villages.

*Francker*  
City.

1. *Francker*, *Franequera*, situate in fifty-three Degrees ten Minutes North Latitude, four Miles to the Eastward of the *Zuidersea*, and eight to the Westward of *Lewwarden*, a little handsome City, and a place of some Trade. Here a University was founded by the States in the Year 1585, and well endow'd out of the Abby Lands which were sequestred about that time.

*Harlingen*.

2. *Harlingen*, situate on the *Zuydersea*, five Miles West of *Francker*, it has a pretty good Harbour for small Vessels, and carries on a Trade to *Norway*. The place is fortified, and naturally strong, the Country about it being easily laid under Water in cases of Necessity.

*Lewwarden*.

3. *Lewwarden*, a fortified Town, eight Miles to the Eastward of *Francker*, the best City of the Province in all respects, and the Residence of the Stadtholder and Sovereign Council. It is a place of Trade, and admir'd for its fine Buildings, its handsome Streets and Bridges, and the pleasant Gardens about it.

4. *Doccum*,



4. *Doccum*, situate ten Miles North-East of *Doccum*.  
*Leuwarden*, in a fruitful Country, a place of  
 some Strength, and tolerably well built; most  
 taken Notice of for a fine Bridge under which  
 Vessels may pass with their Masts up.

5. *Sloot*, or *Sloten*, situate upon a navigable *Sloot*.  
 Canal; a League from the *Zuydersea*, nine  
 Miles North-East of *Starveren*. It has but one  
 Church, and no other Building of any Note,  
 but the Stadthouse.

6. *Bolswaert*, formerly one of the Hans *Bolswaert*,  
 Towns, about seven Miles South of *Francker*.  
 Its Harbour at present choak'd up, but carries  
 on a Trade however in small Vessels along  
 their Canals.

7. *Starveren*, situate on the *Zuidersea* on the *Starveren*.  
 South-West Point of *Friesland*, four Leagues  
 North-East of *Medemblick* in *North-Holland*. It  
 had formerly a good Harbour, and a brisk  
 Trade, and was the third of the Hans Towns,  
 more antiently the Capital City, and Residence  
 of the Kings of the *Frisons*; but the Harbour  
 being choak'd up, it is fallen to decay, and  
 but an inconsiderable Town at present.

The Islands of *Ameland* and *Schiermonikooge* Islands of  
 lie in the Ocean to the North of *Friesland*, *Friesland*.  
 and both belong to this Province; but here  
 are only seven or eight Villages which do not  
 seem to merit a Description.

The Air of *Friesland* is cold, but more  
 healthful than the Southern Provinces, and  
 tho' the Land lies under Water great part of  
 the Winter, insomuch, that they are forc'd to  
 go from Town to Town by Banks and Cause-  
 ways, it is all driven out either by Art or the  
 hot Weather which succeeds, and there ap-  
 pears to be a great deal of good Arable and  
 Pasture in the Summer Season. Their best,  
 and almost only Firing is Turf, which burns

as white, and gives as good a heat as Wood: These Turf Meadows being mix'd with a bituminous Matter, have, as History relates, taken fire at certain times, and burnt up the Country for several Leagues, till a stop has been put to the Conflagration by some Lakes or Rivers which happen'd to interpose and extinguish it. The Natives of this Province, 'tis observ'd, are martially inclin'd, and choose to follow the Camp rather than apply themselves to Trade. Their Nobility and Gentry avoid matching into the Families of Merchants, or Mechanicks, and delight in rich Clothes and Equipages much more than their Southern Neighbours. In their Fashions they follow the Mode of *France*, and in drinking, the *German* good Fellowship prevails.

Groeningen  
Province.

The fourth Province I shall describe, is that of *Groeningen* and the *Omlands*; which is bounded by the Ocean on the North; by the River *Ems* and the *Dollart Bay*, which separates it from *Emden*, or *East Friezland* in *Germany*, on the East; by the Province of *Overyssel* on the South; and by *Dutch* or *West Friezland*, the Province last describ'd, towards the West: Extending upwards of thirty Miles in Length from East to West, and twenty Miles in Breadth from North to South, and is usually divided into *Groeningen Proper* and the *Omlands*. In the former of which the chief Towns are *Groeningen* and *Winscheten*; and in the *Omlands*, *Dam*.

Chief  
Towns.

Groeningen  
City.

*Groeningen*, formerly one of the *Hans Towns*, situate at the Confluence of the two Rivers *Aba* and *Hunesus*, in the Latitude of fifty-three Degrees odd Minutes, thirty Miles to the Eastward of *Louwarden*, and twenty South-West of *Emden*; a fortified Town, about two Miles in Circumference; and besides the Rivers

Rivers above mention'd, it is water'd with several Artificial Canals, by which it has a Communication with the River *Ems*, the Ocean, and the neighbouring Countries, by means whereof they carry on a brisk Trade to *Germany*, &c. They have two or three spacious Market-Places, and about seven and twenty handsome Streets; and formerly there were twelve Churches in the Place, but the *Dutch* have converted nine of them to secular Purposes. All the Ground within the Walls is not built upon, but there are several large Gardens and Orchards belonging to the principal Citizens, which with the Canals render it a pleasant Town in Summer.

2. *Dam*, the Capital of the *Omlands*, twelve Miles North-East of *Groeningen*, situate on the Canal call'd the *Damster Diep*, three Miles West of the River *Ems*; a large well-built Town, but without Walls, the States of *Groeningen* being Jealous of the *Omlanders*, who sometimes Dispute their Authority, and pretend to an Independency. 3. *Winschoten*, a *Winschoten*. Fortrefs, situate between the *Dollart Bay* and an impassable Morass, which commands one of the Passes out of *East Friesland* into the United Provinces; is seventeen Miles East of *Groeningen*, and twelve South of *Dam*: There are also the *Billingworder Schaus*, and the *Bourtanger* Fort, with several others which lie upon the Frontiers, and secure the United Provinces against any Attacks on the side of *Germany*: and indeed the *Dutch* are in a manner Masters of *Emdden* in *East Friesland*, that City having put it self under their Protection, and admitted a Garrison of the States Troops. The Soil of this Province is generally barren, and the Air sharp, but more healthful than that of the Southern Provinces.

The



*Overysfel.*  
Province.

The fifth Province of the United Netherlands, which I am to describe, is that of *Overysfel*, so named from its Situation beyond the River *Issel*. This Province is bounded by *Groeningen* and *Friezland* towards the North; by the Bishoprick of *Munster* in *Germany* on the East; by *Gelderland* and *Zutphen* on the South; and by the *Zuydersea* on the West: Extending near sixty Miles in Length from North to South, and forty in Breadth from East to West; and is usually divided into three Parts, viz. *Iseland*, or *Salland*, *Twente* and *Drente*. Of which, 1. *Iseland*, lies about the River *Issel*; the chief Towns whereof are *Deventer*, *Swoll*, *Campen* and *Hasselt*. 2. *Twente*, which lies to the Eastward of *Salland*, on the Confines of *Munster*; the chief Towns whereof are *Oldensael*, *Otmerfan* and *Enschede*. 3. *Drent*, the most Northerly part of *Overysfel*; the chief Towns whereof are *Coverden*, *Mepple*, *Vollenhaven*, *Steenwick*, *Swarte Sluce* and *Blockzyl*.

Subdivi-  
sion.

Chief  
Towns.

*Deventer.*

1. *Deventer*, or *Daventer*, situate on the River *Issel*, seven Miles North of *Zutphen*, and thirty to the Eastward of *Amersfort*, a large populous City, elegantly built, and well fortified, formerly an Imperial City, and one of the Hans Towns, and still a place of good Trade. The Inhabitants are many of them Noblemen and Persons of Distinction. There were in it formerly ten or twelve Churches, which the States since their being Masters of it have reduced to three: *Philip II.* also made it a Bishop's See in the Year 1559, but the *Dutch* abolished the Bishoprick and sequestred the Revenues in 1580. The most remarkable Structure here is the Tower of *Noremberg*, of a round Figure, built with Brick and Stone, the Walls seventeen Feet thick, and of such large Dimensions, 'tis said, as to require a Garrison of several Thousand Men to defend it. 2. *Swoll*, or *Zwoll*, si-

*Swoll.*

tuate

uate between the two Rivers *Iffel* and *Vecht*, eighteen Miles North of *Daventer*. Another River runs thro' the Town, by which the Tide brings up Vessels from the *Zuidersee*, and makes it a Place of tolerable Trade. The Fortifications which surround the Town are well planted with Trees, the Streets regular, and the Buildings good, all which contribute to make it a very desirable Place. 3. *Campen*, pleasant-*Campen*.

ly situated near the *Zuidersee* on the South-side of the River *Iffel*, eighteen Miles West of *Swoll*, a large well built City, in which the publick Buildings, such as the Stadthouse, the Churches, and the Custom-house, are said to have an Air of Magnificence; but the Trade of the Town is much diminished since the Mouth of the River *Iffel* has been choak'd up with Sand. 3. *Coverden*, the Capital of the District of *Drente*, *Coverden*, situate on the Confines of *Bentheim* in Germany, thirty Miles to the Eastward of *Swoll*, a Fortrefs strong by Nature as well as Art, situate in an unpassable Morass, and as it commands a Pass out of *Munster* in Germany into *Groningen* and *Friezland*, is a Place of great Importance.

The next Province we come to is that of *Gelderland*, formerly divided into *Dutch Gelderland* and *Spanish Gelderland*; but by the late Treaty of Peace a Partition was made of the *Spanish Gelderland* between the Emperor, the *Dutch*, and the King of *Prussia*, of which I shall give a particular Relation after I have describ'd that part of the Province formerly call'd *Dutch Gelderland*.

*Dutch Gelderland*, of which the County of *Zuiphen* is deem'd a part, is bounded by the *Zuidersee* and the Province of *Overysse* on the North, by the Bishoprick of *Munster* on the East, by *Brabant* and the Dutchy of *Cleve* towards the South, and by the Provinces of *Holland* and

## The Present State of

Subdivi-  
sion and  
chief  
Towns.

The *Ve-  
luwe*.

The *Be-  
tuwe*.

*Zutphen*  
County.

*Arnhem*.

*Utrecht* towards the West, extending about fifty Miles in Length from North to South, and is not much less in Breadth from East to West, being usually subdivided into three lesser Parts or Districts, viz. The *Veluwe*, the *Betuwe* or *Betawe*, antiently *Batavia*, and the County of *Zutphen*.

1. The *Veluwe* is the Northern part of this Province, and situate between the *Zuidersee*, the *Issel*, and the *Rhine*, in which the principal Towns are, *Arnhem*, *Wageningen*, *Harderwick*, *Harlem*, and *Elberg*. 2. The *Betuwe*, is almost encompass'd by the Rivers *Rhine*, *Leck*, *Maas*, and *Meruwe*, in which District the principal Towns are *Nimeguen*, *Tiel*, *Schenksconce*, *Bommol*, *Buren*, and *Culenburg*. 3. The County of *Zutphen*, bounded by the Province of *Overijssel* on the North, by the River *Issel*, which separates it from the *Veluwe*, towards the West, by the Dutchy of *Clave* on the South, and by the Bishoprick of *Munster* on the East; extends about thirty Miles in Length from East to West, and twenty four in Breadth from North to South, in which the principal Towns are *Zutphen*, *Doesburg*, *Groll*, and *Brevoort*.

1. *Arnhem*, pleasantly situated on the Banks of the *Rhine*, about thirty Miles South of the *Zuidersee*, and ten to the Northward of *Nimeguen*; a large fortified Town, antiently the Residence of the Dukes of *Gelder*. The Air is more healthful here than in most of the Provinces we have pass'd thro', for here they begin to get out of that moorish Soil, which is too common in the Maritime Provinces, and ascend the Hills, especially on the side of the *Veluwe*, which occasions it to be inhabited by People of the best Quality. The Buildings also are neat and elegant, which makes it in every respect a very desirable Place. The Church of St. *Flav-  
selius*



*Sebius* is taken notice of by Travellers as a handsome Structure; but there were many more Churches as well as Monasteries in this City, while it remain'd under the Dominion of the *Spaniards*, which are now run to ruin, or converted to secular Uses. However, it must be acknowledged, that the *Dutch* have in this, and most of their Cities, erected several fine Hospitals in the room of them. Ten Miles North-East of *Arnhem* stands the Palace of *Dieren*, belonging to the late King *William*; and about seven Miles further Northward, the Palace of *Loo*, situate in the middle of the *Velluwe*, in a healthful Air, the Country about it abounding with all manner of Game: This therefore was the favourite Palace of that Prince, and his usual Residence when Affairs of State would permit him to retire. The Gardens are much admired for their fine Walks, Grotto's, Fountains and Cascades, and whatever may render such a Retreat desirable. 2. *Harderwick*, situate on the Coasts of the *Zuidersee*, thirty Miles North of *Arnhem*, a well built Town, and a University erected in the Year 1648, by the States of this Province. The Rector, who is the chief Magistrate of the Place, is chosen annually by six Curators. The great Church of *St. Mary's* is said to be a magnificent Structure, but I don't find any other publick Buildings taken notice of. The *French* half ruin'd the Place when they invaded the United Provinces, Anno 1672, and the *Zuidersee* daily encroaches upon it, so that it is now in a very declining Condition. 3. *Nimwegen*, pleasantly situated on the River *Waal*, (a Branch of the *Rhine*) ten Miles South of *Arnhem*, eight North of *Groenlo*, and twelve to the Westward of *Skenkensconce*, a large populous City, built in Form of a Crescent on five small

## The Present State of

Hills, by the River side. The Streets are wide, the Houses nearly built, and there are still ten Churches remaining in it, of which, that of St. Stephen's is esteem'd a very handsome Structure. Here are two Hospitals also for the Maintenance and Education of poor Orphans, two others for antient People, one for Lepers, two for other infirm People, and one for Lunaticks. The Stadthouse is a magnificent Pile, adorn'd with the Statues of several Emperors. The Castle call'd *Valckhoff*, or *Waalhoff*, signifying a Palace upon the *Waal*, was antiently esteem'd a Place of great Strength, from whence there is one of the finest Prospects of the neighbouring Country that can be imagin'd. In the Year 1603, a navigable Canal of ten Miles in Length was dug from hence to *Arnheim*, at the joint Charge of those Cities. Upon the French Invasion, An. 1672, this City surrender'd to them after a Siege of six Days, and the Garrison were made Prisoners of War; but the French abandon'd it again in 1674. And here afterwards was that famous Treaty of Peace negotiated between *France* and the Confederates in the Years 1678 and 1679, call'd the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. 4. *Schenksconce*, or *Schenckconce*, so nam'd from the Engineer *Schenck*, who projected this important Fortrefs, which stands on that Point of the *Betuwe* where the *Rhine* divides itself into two Branches, one whereof takes the Name of the *Waal*, and the other retains its antient Name: Thus situated, the Fort commands both those Rivers, and is one of the principal Passes between *Germany* and the *United Netherlands*. 5. *Tiel*, situate on the South-side of the *Waal*, twelve Miles West of *Nimeguen*, in a marshy Soil, which renders it very unhealthy; but the Place is reasonably strong, and

*Schenksconce.*

*Tiel.*

and the Capital of a District call'd the *Tieler Waert*. 6. *Bommel*, situate on the South-side of *Bommel*. the *Waal*, ten Miles to the Westward of *Tiel*, a pleasant well built City, furrounded with good Fortifications, and the Capital of a Country call'd the *Bommel Waert*, which is an Island form'd by the *Waal* and the *Maes*, about twelve Miles long and four broad. On the West Point of which Island stands the Castle of *Loveijstein*. *Loveijstein*, and on the West the two strong Fortresses of *Fort St. Andrew*, and *Fort Voorn*, or *Fort Voorn*. *Nassau*, which command the Rivers *Maes* and *Batavia*. *Waal*. These are the chief Towns of the *Betuwe*, or *Batavia*, the Seat of the ancient *Batavi*, so often mention'd in *Roman History*, who, according to *Tacitus*, descended from the Tribe or Nation of the *Catti*. The Extent of ancient *Batavia* is suppos'd to have been from *Rhinburg* in the Dutchy of *Cleve* to *Catwick* near *Leyden* on the Coast of *Holland*, which Town is thought to have derived its Name from the *Catti*. The present *Batavia*, or *Betuwe*, extends from *Skenkensconce* in the East, to *Worcom* in the West, being a Tract of about forty Miles in Length, but the greatest Breadth from *Arnheim* on the *Rhine* to *Grave* on the *Maes*, is not much above sixteen Miles.

In the County of *Zutphen*, the third Sub-division of *Gelderland*, the chief Towns are, 7. *Zutphen*, or *South Fen*, supposed to have obtain'd this Name from its Situation, when the *Frizons* were Masters of the whole Country, viz. of *Friesland*, *Groningen*, &c. as well as of the Provinces to the Southward of them. This City lies on the River *Issel*, fifteen Miles North-East of *Arnheim*, and twenty four Miles almost North of *Nimeguen*. The River *Berkel* runs thro' the middle of the Town, and divides it into two Parts, call'd the Old and New Town,

*Zutphen*  
City.



and then falls into the *Iffel*, over which there is a handsome Bridge, besides two others which join the Old and New Town together. The City is generally well built, and being in a good Air, is inhabited by People of Condition. The admired Sir *William Sidney* was mortally wounded in an Engagement with the *Spaniards* near this Place, in the Year 1586. It was taken by the *French* in 1672, but quitted again two Years after, which was the Fortune of most of the Towns of this Province. The great Church dedicated to St. *Peter* is a noble Building, and the Brazen Font in it much admired for the curious Workmanship. Here is also a handsome old Monument of Count *Otho* the Third, who by some is supposed to have founded this Church. There is still the Ruins of a Palace, which, according to the Tradition of the Place, belong'd to the antient Counts of *Zutphen*, and near it a high Brick Tower of a Pyramidal Form, one of the greatest Ornaments to the City. The Monasteries and Religious Houses which were formerly here are part of them demolish'd, and the rest converted into Hospitals, or other secular Uses. 8. *Doesburg*, on the *Iffel*, eight Miles South of *Zutphen*, strongly situated by Nature, having the River on one side and a Morass on the other, and only to be approach'd by a narrow Neck of Land, and yet was surrender'd to the *French*, Anno 1672, in three Days, who demolish'd the Fortifications when they quitted it the next Year. This Town is suppos'd to have been built by *Drusus*, lying near the Place where he cut the Channel to bring the *Rhine* into the *Iffel*. 9. *Groll*, about sixteen Miles to the Eastward of *Doesburg*, another considerable Pass from *Germany* to the *Low Countries*, taken by the Bishop of *Munster* in the Year 1672, but yielded to the States

*Doesburg.*

*Groll.*

States again not long after. The Air of Dutch Gelderland, as hath been intimated already, is much better than that of the Maritime Provinces, great part of the Country being a gravelly Soil and Heath Ground, and rising gradually into Hills, especially the *Veluwe*, *Zutphen* however has good meadow and pasture Ground, where great Herds of lean Black Cattle, brought from *Denmark* and the North of *Germany*, are fatted for the Market; and other Parts of the Province yields good Corn. I proceed next to the Description of that part of the Country till lately denominated *Spanish Gelderland*.

This District lies at a little Distance from the Dutch Gelderland, the Western part of the Dutchy of *Cleve* interposing, and is bounded by the said Dutchy of *Cleve* towards the North, by part of the same Dutchy and the Electorate of *Cologne* on the East, by the Dutchy of *Juliers* on the South, and by the Bishoprick of *Liege* towards the West, extending upwards of thirty Miles in Length from North to South, and twenty Miles in Breadth where broadest, but in most Places much less: The chief Towns whereof are *Gelder*, *Ruremond*, *Venlo*, *Wachtendonck*, *Stralen* and *Stevenswaert*: which with the respective Countries dependant on them, were thus parcell'd out by the last Treaty of Peace, Anno 1714, viz. 1. His Imperial Majesty surrender'd to the King of *Prussia* all that part of the upper Quarter of Gelderland which he was then possess'd of, namely, the Town of *Gelder*, the Prefecture Bailiwick and lower Bailiwick of *Gelder*, with all that belongs to it and depends upon it; as also the Towns, Bailiwicks, and Lordships of *Stralden*, *Wachtendonck*, *Midelaer*, *Walbeek*, *Aarissen*, *Afforden* and *Wiel*, together with

*Austrian*  
and *Prussian*  
*Gelderland*, &c.  
formerly  
*Spanish*  
*Gelderland*.

Chief  
Towns.

Partition  
of *Spanish*  
*Gelderland*

*Racy* and *Kieyn*, *Kevelhar*, with their Appurtenances; the *Ammanie* of *Kriekenbeck*, and its Appurtenances, and the County of *Kessel* and its Appurtenances and Dependancies, except only *Erkelin* with its Appurtenances and Dependancies; to be enjoy'd by his *Prussian* Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, in the same manner as the House of *Austria*, and particular the late King of *Spain* possess'd them.

2. His Imperial Majesty surrender'd to their High Mightinesses the States General, for ever in full Sovereignty and Propriety, the Town of *Venlo* in the upper Quarter of *Gelderland*, with its Precincts and Jurisdiction, and the Fort of *St. Michael*: Also the Fort of *Stevenswaert*, with its Territory and Jurisdiction, and as much Land as was necessary to augment the Fortifications on this side the *Maes*: And his Imperial Majesty promis'd never to permit any Fortification to be built within the Distance of half a League from the old Fortress. His Imperial Majesty also yielded up to their High Mightinesses the *Ammanie* of *Montfort*, consisting of the little Towns of *Nieuwstadt* and *Echt*, with the Villages of *Oke* and *Lack*, *Roostern*, *Bracht*, *Besel*, *Bellseln*, *Vlodorp*, *Postert*, *Berg*, *Lin* and *Montfort*, to be possess'd by the said States General in the same manner they were enjoy'd by *Charles II.* of *Spain*, provided always that this Surrender be made with this expresse Clause, that the Statutes, antient Customs and Privileges, Civil and Ecclesiastical, as well with respect to Magistrates, as private Persons; the Churches, Convents, Monasteries, Seminaries, Hospitals, and other publick Places, with their Appurtenances and Dependancies; as also the Diocesan Rights of the Bishop of *Ruremond*, and generally all that concerns the Rights



Rights, Liberties, Immunities, Functions, Usages, Ceremonies, and the Exercise of Religion, shall be preserv'd and subsist without any Change or Innovation, directly or indirectly, in all Places given up as abovesaid, in the same manner as in the time of King Charles II. And the Offices of Magistracy, or Policy, shall be given to none but such as are of the Roman Catholick Religion. The Right of Collation to Benefices, which has been hitherto in the Sovereign, shall hereafter belong to the Bishop of *Ruremond*, on condition they be not given to Persons obnoxious to the States. And it was further agreed, that the Duties of Import and Export levied along the *Maes* should not be encreas'd or abated but by common Consent; of which Duties his Imperial Majesty should receive those paid at *Ruremond* and *Navaigne*, and the States those to be paid at *Venlo*. (A like Clause as to the Religion, Liberties, and Privileges of the Natives of those Countries, made over to the King of *Prussia* in *Gelderland*, is inserted in the Surrender of them by his Imperial Majesty.) As to the City of *Ruremond*, and all the rest of the Country lately call'd the *Spanish Gelderland*, this was left to his Imperial Majesty to possess, in the same manner it was enjoy'd by the late King of *Spain*, Charles II. It remains now that I give some Description of the principal Towns already mention'd, and, 1. of *Ruremond*, or *Roermond*, situate at the Confluence of the *Roer* and the *Maes*, about thirty Miles North-East of *Maestricht*, and twelve to the Southward of *Venlo*, a large populous City, well fortified and elegantly built, and the See of a Bishop, being one of those erected by Philip II. of *Spain*, a little before the Revolt of the United

United Provinces. The Cathedral is dedicated to the Holy Ghost, but I don't find the Building so much admir'd as the fine *Carthusian* Monastery here, a noble Fabrick, and richly endow'd. This City was seiz'd with the rest of the *Spanish Gelderlands* by the *French*, on the Death of the late King *Charles* of *Spain*, but taken from them by the Allies in the Year 1702, and is now in the Possession of the Emperor. 2. *Venlo*, situate on the *Maes*, twelve Miles North of *Ruremond*, a populous trading City, and well fortified, taken from the *French* by the Confederates in the Year 1702, and by the last Peace surrender'd to the States General by the Emperor, who are now Sovereigns of it. 3. *Gelder*, a small City, ten Miles North-East of *Venlo*, situate in the middle of a Morass, and by Consequence naturally strong, but was surrender'd to the Confederates in the Year 1703, and on the ensuing Peace, *Anno* 1714, was yielded by the Emperor to the King of *Prussia*, who is now Sovereign of it. 4. *Wachtendonck*, situate on the River *Niers*, in a marshy Soil, esteem'd one of the strongest Towns in the Province, yielded by the Emperor, also to the King of *Prussia*, on the last Peace. 5. *Stevenswaert*, a strong Fortrass, situate on the *Maes*, about eight Miles to the Southward of *Ruremond*, taken from the *French* by the Confederates in the Year 1702, and yielded by the Emperor to the *Dutch*, who are now Sovereigns of it.

*Venlo* to  
the *Dutch*.

*Gelder* to  
the King  
of *Prussia*.

*Wachtendonck*  
to  
*Prussia*.

*Stevenswaert*  
to  
the *Dutch*.

*Utrecht*  
Province  
and City.

The last of the Seven United Provinces I am to describe, is that of *Utrecht*, bounded by the *Zuidersee* and part of *Holland* on the North, by *Gelderland* on the East, by other part of *Gelderland* towards the South, and by *Holland* on the West; extending about twenty-five Miles in Length, and near as much

in

in Breadth; the chief Towns whereof are,  
 1. *Utrecht*, the ancient *Autonius*, suppos'd to  
 have been a *Roman* Colony, pleasantly situa-  
 ted on the Channel of the *Old Rhine*, twenty-  
 five Miles South-East of *Amsterdam*, and a-  
 bout as many North-East of *Rotterdam*, a  
 large, populous and well built City, with Ca-  
 nals in the principal Streets; and as it stands  
 in an healthful Air, is much resorted to by  
 Persons of Distinction, who have fine Houses  
 in the Place. The two principal Canals which  
 run the whole Length of the City, are the  
*Vaert* and the *New Gracht*, over which there  
 are no less than thirty-five Bridges: The  
 Buildings on the Banks of the *New Gracht*  
 being very magnificent. The Market-place is  
 large, and several handsome Streets center in it;  
 and without the Town are beautiful Walks of  
 Trees, to which the *English* have given the Name  
 of the *Mall*, as resembling that in *St. James's*  
*Park*: The Fortifications are not strong, up-  
 on which Account, or as some insinuate a much  
 worse, the Magistrates surrender'd the City  
 to the *French* without striking a Stroke, in the  
 Year 1672. They kept possession of it a Year  
 and half, during which time the *French King*  
 had prepar'd Materials to build a Citadel, but  
 being oblig'd to withdraw his Troops, that  
 Design was laid aside; but he extorted two  
 hundred thousand Pounds first from the Inha-  
 bitants, notwithstanding their ready Submis-  
 sion. The great Church, formerly the Cath-  
 edral, is dedicated to *St. Martin*, and has a  
 Tower of four hundred and sixty Steps, from  
 whence there is a noble Prospect of the adja-  
 cent Country, no less than fifty wall'd Towns  
 appearing at once in view. Their Univer-  
 sity, at first a publick School only, founded  
 by *David of Burgundy*, Bishop of *Utrecht*, was



in the Year 1636, converted into a University by the States, and is now in a very flourishing Condition, abundance of Foreigners, and among the rest some *English*, resorting hither for Education and Degrees, the latter being more easily obtain'd here than at home; but a *Dutch* Degree does not seem to be in any great Repute at present. This University is entirely subject to the Magistrates of the City, and has very few Privileges to boast of. The Students wear their ordinary Habits, and board in the Town, there being scarce any endow'd Colleges in *Holland* where they live in Societies and Common together, as in

*Amersfort.* *Oxford* and *Cambridge*. 2. *Amersfort*, pleasantly situated on the River *Ems*, fifteen Miles North-East of *Utrecht*, and seven South of the *Zuidersee*, about three Miles in Circumference. It stands in a fruitful Country, abounding in Corn and Pasture Grounds, Husbandry being the principal Employment of the Inhabitants. The Town is large and populous, and surrounded by a Wall, but the Fortifications are not considerable; the private Buildings are regular and handsome, and their Churches and Hospitals no mean Structures. To the Southward of *Amersfort* stands *Soesdyke*, a Hunting-Seat of the late King *William's*, in a Country abounding with Game, the Forest where the Palace stands being near ten Miles in Length, and five in Breadth. 3. *Wyck de Duesterde*, the *Durostadium Barravorum* of the Romans, situate at the Confluence of the *Leck* and the middle Channel of the *Rhine*, twelve Miles South of *Amersfort*, a little Town, pleasantly situated and well built, and surrounded with a Wall, but retains little of its ancient Grandeur. 4. *Rhenen*, another ancient wall'd Town, situate on the *Rhine*, fifteen Miles to the South of

*Amersfort.*

*Wyck de  
Duesterde.*

*Rhenen.*

of *Amersfort*, which has scarce any thing in it that merits a particular Description at this Day. 5. *Montfort*, a little well built Town, *Montfort*. eight Miles to the Westward of *Utrecht*, Capital of a small Territory in which it stands, and defended by a Wall and other Fortifications, but of no great Strength.

The Province of *Utrecht* is one of the most pleasant and healthful of the *United Netherlands*, for here they may be said to tread upon firm Ground, whereas the Maritime Provinces are almost all Quagmire and Bog, made habitable by incredible Labour and Expence. This Province was entirely under the Dominion of the *French* in the Years 1672 and 1673, *Lewis XIV.* keeping his Court in the Capital City; but the *Germans* coming to the Assistance of the *Dutch*, he was oblig'd to withdraw his Garrisons from most of the Towns he had taken, and retire to defend his own Frontiers.

As to the Buildings in the United Provinces, they are for the most part of Brick, and differ but little from those in *Britain*, only 'tis observ'd that the Ground-floor is usually of the largest Dimensions, and every Story in proportion to its Height grows less and less; the reason whereof may be, that their Foundations standing often upon a marly Soil, will not bear a very weighty Roof. It is observ'd also that their Kitchens, and most ordinary Rooms, are frequently lin'd or wainscotted, if I may use the Phrase, with white *Dutch Tiles*, which makes them look exceeding neat. Their other Rooms they choose to adorn rather with Pictures than Hangings, and their Paintings are not bad. Stoves are us'd in many Houses instead of Chimneys, where a Man may be as hot as in a Bagnio in the coldest

Buildings  
of the U-  
nited Pro-  
vinces.

coldest Weather without seeing a Fire. Their ordinary Lodging is in many Places very different from ours, for instead of Beds they have little Cabbins or Cupboards on the sides of the Room, plac'd so high that they are not easily mounted without a Ladder or Steps, and there are often six of these Cabbins close together, especially in their Inns, where a Gentleman's Quality must be something extraordinary if he be permitted the Favour of having a Room to himself: But I must confess there are some Houses where the Lodging and Furniture are much the same as with us. They do of late begin to imitate their politer Neighbours in these Particulars as well as in their Dress. Their Kitchen Utensils, whether Pewter, Brass or Iron, are as bright as possible, and many of them muffled up in Woollen to preserve them from Rust; and the China, and other fine Earthen-ware, is marshall'd in the exactest Order in their Houses. Their Table-Linnen and Sheets are always clean and fine, a Man does not meet with a foul Napkin in the Country. Their Childrens Cradles are hung with four Ropes to a Beam in the middle of the Room, and hung above a Yard from the Ground, and their Children consequently rock'd with a very easy Motion, without Noise or giving any Disturbance to the Family.



coldest weather without feeling a shiver. Their ordinary Lodging is in many Places very distant from ours, for instead of Beds they have little Cabbins or Cupboards on the sides of the Room, placed so high that they are not easily mounted without a Ladder or Stairs, and there are often six of these Cabbins close together, especially in their land, where a Gentleman's Quarters must be something extraordinary. It is so permitted the favour of having a Room to himself: But I must confess that sometimes besides where the Lodging and Furniture are much the same as with us. They do at last begin to imitate their English Neighbours in their Furniture as well as in their Dress, their Kitchen Utensils, window Frames, Beds & Fire, are as bright as possible, and many of them muffled up in Quilts to preserve them from Frost; and the Dining and the Bed Room are very much in the English Order in their Furniture. Their Bathing is not so common as we have seen and that is a great improvement upon the Turkish Bath, which is now very common in the East. I have seen a very good one at Constantinople, and it is very convenient to all the Europeans who are there.



A Burghmaster



master & his Wife.





## C H A P. IV.

*Treats of the Persons and Habits, the Genius and Temper of the Dutch; of their Vices and Virtues, and of their Diet, Entertainments, Diversions, Roads, Carriages, and Way of Travelling.*

**T**H E Dutch are generally tall strong built Men, but both Men and Women have the grossest Shapes that are to be met with any where, or rather no Shape at all. Not is their Motion less disagreeable than their Shape; they move heavily and awkwardly, insomuch that it is not difficult to distinguish a *Hollander* from a Native of *England* or *France* almost the Length of a Street by his Mien. Their Features or Complexion are not to be found fault with, except among the Boors and Seafaring Men, who are very numerous; but the Badness of their Complexions is to be ascrib'd rather to their being expos'd to the Weather than any thing else. Their Garb is exceeding plain among all sorts of People, except the Officers of the Army and some few others, which affect to follow the *French* Modes, otherwise they change their Fashions as rarely as in *Spain*. I did not observe any thing very particular in the Dress of the Men, unless it were that their Coats had neither Shape nor Pleats, and their long Pockets were set as high as their Ribs; but that of the Women appear'd something odd to us, their Coats coming no lower than the middle of their Legs: As to Head-Dresses they have little or none, many of them content themselves

selves with tying up their Hair and wearing three black Knots upon their Heads, one on each side, and the other on the hinder part of the Head, and perhaps a Hood over all when they go out; tho' I must confess I have seen several of them of late in a *French* Dress, which in time will be follow'd probably there as much as in *England*, and it seems strange that they have continued their old Fashions so long when there is such a Multitude of Foreigners in the Country, especially of the *French* Nation. The Ladies of Pleasure who frequent their Musick-houses, are generally dress'd in a Coat and Jacket, pretty much resembling the Riding-Habits which are worn at present by the Women of *England*, which is not the most becoming Dress to a *Dutch* Shape.

Their Genius and Temper.

As to the Genius and Temper of the *Dutch*, I know my Readers will have a great Regard to the Opinion of Sir *William Temple* in this Particular, and therefore I shall give them the Substance of his Observations on this Head, but shall take Liberty where I see Occasion to make some Reflections on the Character he gives them, and add some things which he may have omitted. This Gentleman divides the Nation into five Classes, consisting, 1. of Boors, or Husbandmen. 2. Seamen and Watermen. 3. Merchants and Tradesmen. 4. Renteeners, or Men who live in their chief Cities on the Rents or Interest of their Estates acquir'd by their Ancestors; and, 5. the Gentlemen and Officers of the Army.

The Boors dull and obstinate, but honest.

The first are a People industrious enough, but slow of Understanding; not to be dealt with by hasty Words, but easily manag'd by soft and fair, and yielding to plain Reason if you give them time to understand it. At a Distance from great Towns they appear plain and

and honest, and entirely content with what they have; and if you should give one of them a Shilling for what is usually sold for a Groat, and bid him take it, he would however give you the Change, and perhaps ask if you were not a Fool. They have no further Views than the supplying themselves with what Nature requires, and the making some small Addition to their Stocks. Their Food is chiefly Roots, Herbs or Milk, which my Author supposes is the Reason that their Strength and Vigour is not answerable to the Bulk of their Bodies.

The Seamen are a plain, but a much rougher People, surly and ill manner'd, which is usually mistaken for Pride, but suppos'd by our Author to proceed chiefly from their conversing with Winds and Waves, that are not to be wrought upon by Language. They seldom use more Words than is necessary about their Business: And as for their Valour, it is rather passive than active, not being a very enterprizing People at present.

The Seafaring Men rough and surly, and of few Words.

As to the trading People in great Towns, whether Merchants or Mechanicks, their Wits are something sharper than those of either of the former Classes, improv'd by their Conversation with Foreigners, who resort thither; but even these are much better at Imitation than Invention; and indeed sometimes they exceed the Original by their unwearied Industry, and constant Application to the Business they undertake. They make use of all their Skill to take Advantages of the folly and ignorance of those they deal with; and are great Extortioners where there is no Law to restrain them; but where they deal with Men of Skill, and apprehend themselves within the reach of the

The Tradesmen better polish'd, but Crafty and Knavish.



Laws, there indeed they are the plainest and best Dealers in the World.

Their  
Statesmen  
well edu-  
cated and  
qualified  
for Go-  
vernment.

Those who live on their Patrimonial Estates in great Cities, resemble the Merchants and Tradesmen in the Modesty of their Dress and their parsimonious way of living, but there is a wide difference in their Education and Manners; for after they come from School they go to the Universities of *Leyden* or *Utrecht*, where they go through the Common Studies of those Places, but apply themselves chiefly to the Civil-Law, which is the Law of the Country, at least they are in a great measure govern'd by it. When young Gentlemen have finish'd their Studies at home, if their Relations are Wealthy, they are sent abroad to *England* or *France*; not often to *Italy*, and less to *Spain* and the Northern Countries, the whole design of their Education being to fit them for the Magistracy in their Towns and Provinces; and of these Men are the Civil Officers in the State generally compos'd, namely, of Men descended of Families who have constantly been in the Magistracy of their Native Towns for many Generations, and not of mean or Mechanick Tradesmen, as is sometimes suggested, tho' tis true, there are sometimes Merchants and Wholesale Tradesmen admitted into the Magistracy, and made Deputies of the States. And the Members of the States will sometimes employ their Money in carrying on a beneficial Trade, by Servants and Houses maintain'd for that purpose; but the generality of the States and Magistrates are of the other kind, whose Estates consist in the Pensions of their Offices, the Rents of their Lands, the Interest of their Money, Stocks in the *East-India-Company*, or in Shares upon the Adventures of great Merchants

chants, and it is seldom that these Families, tho' they are continually in the Magistracy, get great Estates, the Salaries of their Offices being very mean, Interest but low, and the innumerable Taxes charg'd upon their Lands making the neat Produce of them much lower, seldom exceeding the Profit of two in the hundred. They are contented with the Honour of being Useful to the Publick, and in the Esteem of their Country; and with the ease of their Fortunes, which they seldom fail of by their frugal Management, at first necessary, and since esteem'd honourable among them. The Men of mighty Wealth are their Merchants and Tradesmen, who apply themselves wholly that way, and are content with a small share in the Government, provided they may have Security in what they Possess: They know no Cares but those of their private Fortunes, and the management of their Trades, and the rest of their time is spent in their Recreations and Diversions; yet these, when they have acquir'd great Estates, chioose to qualify their Sons for Employments in the State, and marry their Daughters in the Families of the Ministers and great Officers, and thereby introduce their Posterity to a share in the Government, and Honours of their Country, which consists not in Titles but in Publick Employments.

Their Merchants  
Wealthy,  
but not  
many of  
them Magistrates.

Their Gentry or Nobility are not numerous (in *Holland* especially) many of these Families having been extinguish'd in the Wars with *Spain*: those that remain are usually employ'd in the Military Service, and sometimes in Civil Charges in their respective Provinces; and having liv'd much abroad, affect rather the Garb of the neighbouring Courts than the popular Air of their own Country, and value

Their Gentry and  
Military  
Officers  
follow the  
*French*  
Modes.

All De-  
grees of  
Men frugal  
and exact  
in their  
Accounts.

themselves more upon their Nobility than Men do in other Places where 'tis more common. They look upon it as dishonourable to marry beneath their Rank, and will scarce do it to make up a broken Fortune. They imitate the *French* in their Dress, their Mien, their Talk, their Diet, and in their Gallantry, or Debauchery, but mimick them very awkwardly. They are however an honest good humour'd Gentlemen-like-sort of Men, and usually acquit themselves with Honour in the Service of their Country. The Officers of the Army follow the Fashions and Customs of their Gentry, as do many of the rich Merchants Sons, who returning from their Travels scarce ever apply themselves to the Service of their Country, but seem intent upon their Pleasure and making a grand Appearance, in Imitation of what they have seen abroad; and sometimes perhaps they will accept a Commission in the Army. But there are some Customs and Dispositions, my Author observes, which seem to run through every Class of Men, namely, a great Frugality and Order in their Expences: Their Riches consisting in always having more than they spend, or rather in every Man's spending less than he has coming in; be that what it will, it is a constant Maxim with them not to let the Course of their Expences equal their Revenue, and if this ever happens, they think they have liv'd that Year to no purpose, and their Reputation is in some measure affected by it, as if they had been guilty of some great Extravagance. Which Frugality enables them to bear the excessive Taxes laid upon them, and makes the People less sensible of the Burthen; and from hence proceeds the Beauty and Strength of their Towns, and the commodiousness of travelling



velling in their Country by Canals, Bridges, Causeys, and pleasant Walks of Trees, and the noblest Grafts, or Canals, in and near all their Cities, and even the Beauty, Convenience and Magnificence of their publick Works, to which every Man contributes as willingly, and takes as much Pleasure and Vanity in them, as People do in other Countries in Building and Planting on their Private Estates. What they can spare from their Domestick Expences, and the Publick Payments, and the common Course of still encreasing their Stock, is laid out in the Fabrick, Ornament and Furniture of their Houses, rather than in keeping great Tables, fine Clothes, or Equipages, which end wholly in a Man's self, and the gratifying his Personal Humour, whereas the other is for the Advantage of his Posterity, and contributes much to the Beauty and Honour of his Country. The Order in casting up their Expences is so just, that no one undertakes any thing he is not prepar'd for, and Master of the Design before he begins; and 'tis very rare to hear of a Publick or Private Building which was not finish'd in the time it was intended; and so it is in their Canals, Causeys and Bridges, to which the Stadthouse at *Amsterdam* perhaps may be an Exception; but this seems to be designedly left to time without Limitation, either of that, or the Expence, that the Genius and Industry of their succeeding Magistrates might be employ'd in the Collection of all things that might add to the Beauty or Magnificence of it; and perhaps, says my Author, upon a Current Prediction, that the Trade of *Amsterdam* should begin to decline the same Year the Stadthouse should be finish'd, as it did at *Antwerp*.

They  
keep  
neither  
Tables  
nor Equi-  
pages.

Their  
Charity  
National.

Their Charity is rather National and regulated by the Orders of the State, than moved by the common Objects of Compassion, which is seen in the admirable Provision that is made for all kind of People that can want, and ought to be reliev'd by any Government: But among the many and various kinds of Hospitals we meet with in the Low Countries, our Author admired none more than that at *Enchuyfen*, for aged Sea-men, which is so contriv'd, he says, as if it was intended that those who had pass'd their Lives in the Hardships and Inconveniencies of the Sea, should find a Retreat, stored with all the Satisfactions and Conveniencies that old Age was capable of enjoying.

Covetous,  
but not  
subject to  
Passion of  
any kind.

Our Author is of Opinion, that all Appetites and Passions run lower and cooler here than in any other Country, Avarice excepted; Quarrels are very rare, Revenge seldom heard of, and Jealousy scarce ever known. Their Tempers are not airy enough for Joy, nor any unusual strains of pleasant Humour, nor warm enough for Love. This is indeed sometimes talk'd of among young Fellows as a thing they have heard of, but never felt, and as a Discourse that becomes them rather than affects them. It is very rare for any of them to be really in Love, nor do the Women seem to care whether they are or no; which our Author accounts for in the following Manner; either, he says, the Men are such Lovers of Liberty, as not to bear the Servitude of a Mistress, or the dulness of the Air renders them less susceptible of more refined Passions, or they are diverted from it by the Intention every Man has to his proper Business; and the same Causes may have had the same Effects among their married Women, who have the whole Care and Management of their Domestick Affairs, and

and live generally in good Fame; a certain sort of Chastity being Hereditary and Habitual to them. The same dulness of Air, this Gentleman thinks, may dispose them to that uncommon Assiduity, and constant Application of their Minds, with that perpetual Study and Labour upon every thing they undertake: One Man particularly he Instances in, who employ'd four and twenty Years in making and perfecting a Globe, and another thirty about the inlaying of a Table. Nor is it to be conceiv'd how much may have been contributed towards the great Things atchieved among them by this one Humour, of never giving over what they imagine may be brought to pass; nor leaving one Scent to follow another they meet with, the Fault of lighter and more ingenious People. The same Quality of the Air may encline them, he thinks, to the Custom of Drinking, so much laid to their Charge; which probably may not only be necessary to their Health, as they generally believe it, but to the Vigour and Improvement of their Understandings in a thick foggy Air, and such a coldness of Temper and Complexion; for tho' the use or excess of Drinking may destroy Mens Abilities who live in better Climates, and are of warmer Constitutions, it may improve their Parts who are of cold Complexions, and live in a dull Air, and perhaps be necessary to thaw and move the frozen or unactive Spirits of the Brain: Yet in *Holland*, he observes, that few of their Magistrates or Ministers of State are given to this Vice; or if they drink much, it is only at Feasts, or great Entertainments, and then rather to comply with the Company than out of Choice: And as for the Merchants and Tradesmen, with whom it is customary, they never do it in a Morning, or 'till they come

Very Industrious.

Drinking necessary to quicken a Dutch-Man's Parts, as well as for his Health.



Remarks  
on their  
Chastity  
and Tem-  
perance.

from the Exchange, where the Business of the Day is commonly dispatch'd; they scarce think it lawful to drink before that time, and will not so much as offer a Stranger Liquor at their Houses in a Morning, but excuse themselves on Account of the time of Day. The Afternoon, or at least the Evening, they give up to whatever may divert them; which this Gentleman is of Opinion is no more than is necessary, where the former part of the Day has been spent in Cares and Business; thus far my Honourable Author Sir *William Temple*. I shall now proceed to make some Observations on that part of these Remarks which relates to the Government of their Passions, especially that of Love, in which they are represented as perfect Stoicks; but perhaps were the same Liberties allow'd by Publick Authority to the Youth of any other Nation as are to those of *Holland*, they might be guilty of as few Extravagancies in Love and Gallantry as the *Dutch*. For here are Musick Houses which pay a Tax to the States for a License to entertain as many Wenches as they please, and the Girls pay each of them another Tax every time they are admitted into these Venereal Schools, whither the People resort to them openly without Fear or Shame; the Scandal is as little in being found at one of these Houses as at a Play-House with us. When a sufficient Company is met, an Entertainment consisting of several nice Dishes, and the best of Wines are set before them, where after they have eat and drank plentifully in a publick Room, the Dishes are removed, and a Ball or Entertainment of Musick and Dancing succeeds. When they have rais'd their Desires sufficiently by these Incentives, any Gentleman that pleases takes his Nymph and retires into a little Closet furnish'd with

with a Bed and all Conveniencies, of which there are many on all sides of the Room, where having recreated himself as long as he sees fit, returns to the Company again with his Mistress, and no more notice taken of it than if he had gone out to speak with a Friend; and the Entertainment concludes with Dancing or Drinking, as the Company are disposed. Of these Houses there are of all Degrees, some for the better sort, and some for the Vulgar, who resort to the one or the other, as they are able to bear the Expence: And one related to me, that he saw a *Dutch* Sailor in one of these Houses who had not Patience to retire out of the Publick Room to close Quarters, but laid his Mistress down before them all, and gratified his Lust, while Numbers of People were looking on, and went out again without saying a Word. And indeed the States give that as one Reason for encouraging these Houses, That considering the Numbers of Sailors that resort to their principal Cities, who have been long kept on board their Ships without Women, and fed with salt Meats, if they should not indulge them in this particular, they could never keep their Wives or Daughters to themselves, and of two Evils therefore they choose the least. Now thus far I will agree with Sir *William Temple*, that the *Dutch* are not a People that deal much in speculative Love, or dwell much upon the Virtues or Accomplishments of their Mistresses; any Girl the Man thinks that may ease his Brutal Passion, and make a good Drudge in his Family, is a Wife fit for him, he is not very nice in other respects; and if his Mistress should prove unkind, he would go to one of the Musick Houses above described, and think no more of her. On the other Hand, the Women, whom some  
cry

cry up so much for their Hereditary Chastity, if a Gallant attacks them that they like, and they intend him for their Husband, they make no manner of scruple of granting him the last Favours before Marriage. It is the commonest thing in the World for a Woman of any Quality to be married in *Holland* with a great Belly; so that if a Gentleman does succeed in his Addresses, there is no manner of Reason to run mad for Love, and if he does not, a Musick-House is his Remedy. And the indulging young Fellows in these Entertainments is thought to be one of the most effectual Remedies to prevent their Sons making disadvantageous Matches. As for the Religion of the matter, in tolerating or establishing Whoredom by a Law, this Objection has been long laugh'd out of the *Low Countries*, where they have no other Religion but what is political, as will be shewn hereafter under another Head.

I shall here add a Word or two more out of Sir *William Temple*, which shews the extraordinary Neatness of the *Dutch* in their Houses, and the Ascendant the Women have over the Men on that side the Water, notwithstanding he has suggested in a former Volume, that there is very little Love between them: He relates, that being at the House of one of the chief Burgomasters of *Amsterdam*, while he was Ambassador in *Holland*, and having a great Cold, he observ'd that every time he spit, a clever handsome Wench, who stood in the Room with a clean Cloth in her Hand, presently wip'd it up and rubb'd the Board clean, and Sir *William* expressing some Uneasiness at the Trouble he gave, the Master of the House told him, if his Wife had been at home indeed he would not have escap'd so well, for she would probably have turn'd him out of Doors for daubing



ing her House, notwithstanding he was an Ambassador; adding, that he had two Rooms which he durst never come into, and believed that they were never open but twice a Year to be clean'd; my Author observing thereupon, that the Wives of *Amsterdam* generally govern'd their Husbands, and that this seem'd part of their Constitution: The Burgomaster replied, 'twas true, and that all a Man could hope for there was an easy Governess. This occasioning many Stories to be told concerning the extravagant Neatness of these *Holland* Ladies in their Houses, the Secretary of *Amsterdam*, who was in the Company, pointed to a House over the Way, where he said one of their Magistrates going to pay a Visit to the Mistress of it, a strapping *North Holland* Lass happening to open the Door, as he was about to enter, the Wench observing his Shoes were not very clean, took him by both his Arms, threw him on her Back, and carrying him cross two Rooms, set him down at the bottom of the Stairs, and putting him on a Pair of Slippers, without speaking a Word to him before then, told him he might walk up to her Mistress, who was in her Chamber.

The Diet of the *Dutch* Boors, or Husband-Their Diet.  
men, as has been intimated already, is but mean; Roots, Herbs, sowre Milk and Pulse, are a great part of their Food. In Towns the People have something better Diet. About *November* every Year they purchase an Ox, or more, according to the Largeness of the Family, and salt up or smoak-dry it to eat with Bread and Butter and Sallad. On *Sunday* a Piece of Salt-Meat is usually taken out of the Powdering Tub, which comes every Day to Table all the Week long, with some other little Dishes of Garden-Stuff, sowre Milk, &c. which the Peasants feed on in the Country:  
Pickled-

Pickled-Herrings, *Bologna* Sauages, and other savoury Dishes, are much admir'd: when they have fresh Fish, they generally eat them with oil'd Butter upon Choice; and I have heard some of our Countrymen say, when they have been us'd to this kind of Sauce a good while, they have really lik'd it better than well melted Butter. They have several other Ways of Dressing their Fish, which a little Use may reconcile an *English* Palate to, but seldom use Anchovies, or any savoury Ingredients, tho' they admire salted Flesh so much. Their Butter and Cheese is extreamly good, and the common People seldom take a Journey without a Butter-box in their Pockets: This Box is made in the Shape of a Churn, and holds half a Pound or a quarter of a Pound, being shut down close with a wooden Lid, the Butter never works out. As they travel upon their Canals in drawn Boats, a Man with a Roll and his Butter-box will make a very comfortable Meal; and so extravagantly fond of Butter are this People, that I have seen some of them take it up and eat it by Handfuls without Knife or Spoon. But the *Dutch* do not live now on that plain simple Diet they did formerly, they have introduc'd the Luxury of every neighbouring Nation: *English* and *French* Dishes may be had here with as much Ease as with us. They ingross our Oysters every Year at *Faversham*, and carry them off in Fleets, scarce leaving the Natives of that part of *Kent* enough for their own Use. Puddings, which before King *William's* Reign they were Strangers to, they make as rich and as good as we do in *England*. And as for Drinking, they had always the Advantage of us, for they have not only very good Beer, but Wine and Brandy in great Plenty, almost as cheap as Beer. Their *Geneva* also is very good

good and cheap: I have seen an ordinary Fellow make a delicious Breakfast of half a Pint of Gin and a Roll. Sir *William Temple* observes, that it is necessary these People should tittle to improve their Understandings, as well as for the Preservation of their Healths, and by way of Excuse for the Drunkenness of the *Dutch*, intimates, that strong Liquor has different Effects on them to what it has upon other People, preserving their Healths, and brightning their Parts to a very great Degree.

The Diversions of the *Hollanders* are Bowls, Diversions.  
Biliards, Chess and Tennis, as with us; but they do not seem so much addicted to the Games of Chance, unless that of *Verheeven*, or Trick-track revers'd; shooting Wild Geese and Ducks in Winter, and Angling in Summer, make another part of their Pastimes. In the most rigorous Season of the Year, Sledges and Skates are a great Diversion. It is incredible how swift some of them move in their Skates, no Running-horse can keep Pace with them; and the Women as well as Men use them to carry their Goods to Market, as well as for their Pleasure. The Sledge is drawn by a Horse, or push'd along by a Man in Skates. When the Snow is upon the Ground, and the Streets frozen, young Gentlemen and Ladies appear abroad in the most magnificent Sledges. The Person drives his Horse himself, which is cover'd with a rich Skin or Caparison, and a fine Tuft of Feathers, and the Gentleman or Lady wrapp'd up in Furrs, or a fine *Indian* Quilt. The Sledges are of various Shapes, finely painted, gilt, and varnish'd, and the Horses Harness rich and glittering; numbers of these being seen in the Streets together, especially at *Amsterdam*, make one of the most beautiful Shews we meet with any where; but of these Entertainments



tainments I have already had occasion to speak more largely in the Description of the more Northern Countries, who excel in these Diversions, I shall only observe further here, that there are little Machines of this kind, in which they put their Children, push'd along by their Fathers, as People of Fashion are by their Men or Maid-Servants in Skates. Bandy is another Play much us'd when the Earth is cover'd with Ice and Snow, at which they are very dextrous: They seldom play for any thing but Drink, and the Tavern where they spend their Winnings always concludes the Diversion of the Day. *Hans* never cares to go to Bed without his Dose. In Summer we see Multitudes of People walking out of Town on the Banks of fine Canals, well planted with Trees, or by the Sea Shoar, or perhaps in the publick Gardens; but the end of every Walk is the Tavern, where they do not fail to meet with a thousand little Amusements and agreeable Entertainments, as cool Summer-Houses and Grotto's, excellent Wines and other Liquors, Fruit, Cakes, and relishing Meats; and here you meet with Musick of all kinds, Vocal and Instrumental. Nor are these Pleasures dear here; ordinary Workmen indulge themselves in this manner, while in other Countries, 'tis observed, People of this Class generally want Bread to eat. Nor are there those Distinctions kept up between the wealthy Traders and the Mechanicks in *Holland* as in other Countries: They converse pretty much upon the Level, and it is not easy to know the Man from the Master, or the Maid from her Mistress, such Liberties do they allow their Servants, who may not be struck or corrected by them, but the Dispute must be left to the Magistrate, where any arises between Master and Servant, it not being fit they say that  
any

any one should be Judge in his own Case. They sometimes take a Boat and their whole Family with them, and go a considerable Distance from home to eat River-fish at some Publick-house in the Country. And it must not be forgotten, that the drinking of Tea has long been universal here among all sorts of People, and esteem'd none of the worst of their Entertainments.

Their usual way of Travelling is in *Trechs-  
schutes*, or Cover'd Boats, drawn by a Horse, Way of  
Travelling. at the Rate of three Miles an Hour, for which the Fare does not amount to a Penny a Mile; and you have the Conveniency of carrying a Portmantua, or Provisions, so that you need not be at any manner of Expences at a Publick-House by the Way: You are not in the least expos'd to the Weather in these Vessels, and can scarce feel any Motion, so that a Man may read or divert himself upon his Journey, as he sees fit; and there is scarce a Town but one may go to this way every Day, and if it be a considerable Place, almost every Hour, at the ringing of a Bell, but they will not stay a Minute afterwards for a Passenger, tho' they see him coming. The greatest Inconvenience I found was the getting out of one Boat into another at every great Town, and paying a Tax at every Gate I pass'd thro' with my Portmantua, which was wheel'd along from one Boat to another, in a Machine pretty like a Wheelbarrow. And as one often passes thro' many of these Towns in a Day, this must be allow'd to be some Trouble and Expence; but I think the Conveniencies of this way of Travelling out-balance the Inconveniencies. That of an open Waggon instead of a Coach when we travel by Land, I must confess, is not so agreeable; and Skating, which the Country People  
are

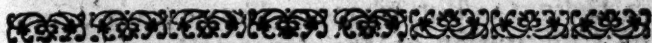
Their  
Inns.

are dextrous at, is not soon learnt by Foreigners.

As to the Inns and Publick-Houses on the Road, I have already said we are sure to meet with clean Linnen and soft Beds, but their Bedsteads, or rather Cabbins in the sides of the Wall, are plac'd so high that a Man must infallibly lame himself if he happens to fall out of them; and we must be content to lye with half a Dozen People or more in the same Room, and be disturbed all Night long by one or other if the Churl of a Landlord pleases to have it so. Sir Roger *L'Estrange* travelling into this Country, and having made Choice of a Room in an Inn, it seems was so unreasonable to look upon it as his sole Property while he staid there, and would admit no Chamber-Fellows to be impos'd upon him, but the Governor of the Castle, to speak in *Don Quixot's* Phrase, soon gave him to understand his Error, broke open the Door and introduc'd half a Dozen Strangers into his Apartment, whereupon Sir Roger drawing his Sword, they knock'd him down, threw him down Stairs, and drag'd him about the Street till they left him for dead, tho' he had the good Fortune to recover afterwards: And indeed there is no disputing with a *Dutch* Inn-keeper, either about the Reckoning or any other Particular, for he will enhance his Bill if you find fault with it, and procure a Magistrate to levy his Demands by Force if they are not paid readily. I observ'd also that a Man pays for his Passage always before he has well begun his Journey, for as soon as the Passengers are set down in the Boat a Fellow comes round with a Hat and collects the Money, so that if any Accident should happen that he cannot carry you to your Journey's End, yet still he is sure of his Hire,



Hire, and leaves you to procure another Convenience. I shall conclude this Head with observing, that the Canals, Highways, Causeys and Bridges, are always kept in excellent Repair, which deserves our Imitation; for the Cheapness of Carriage it is, which, in a great measure, renders all Commodities cheap, and enables the *Dutch* to carry on a Trade from one part of the Country to another, as well as with *Germany*, *France*, and other adjoining Countries, at a very easy Expence. And whoever can afford their Merchandizes upon the most reasonable Terms, will infallibly have the greatest Demand for them; but the Article of Trade is to be the Subject of another Chapter, and therefore I forbear enlarging upon it here.



C H A P. V.

*Treats of the Government of the United Provinces.*

**J** O H N de Wit in his Introduction to the Government of the *United Provinces* endeavours to shew, that that is the best Government where the well or ill Being of the <sup>Observations as to Govern-ment in general.</sup> Governors necessarily depends on the well or ill Being of the Subjects; and not where the well or ill Being of the Subjects depends on the Virtues or Vices of the Governors; for Self, he observes, is ever preferr'd in all Societies or Assemblies of Men; and all Sovereigns or supreme Powers will in the first Place endeavour to advance their own Interests; or else, abandoning themselves entirely to Ease and Pleasure, suffer their Government to fall into the Hands of Favourites and Courtiers, who finding themselves vested with

sovereign Power, do for the most part rule for the Benefit of themselves, and to the Prejudice not only of such voluptuous and unwarlike Princes, but also of their Subjects: and infers, that a Republican State is infinitely to be prefer'd to Monarchy; because the Governors of a Commonwealth in promoting the Welfare of the Subject promote their own Advantage, and while they study their particular Interests, must of necessity advance the People's, especially in a Country which depends upon Trade and Manufactures, where the Governors reap a proportionable Advantage with the Subject: Whereas a Monarch usually is solicitous to promote his own Grandeur or Pleasures, and finds it necessary frequently to oppress and impoverish his Subjects on a Prospect of false Glory or some selfish Designs: But when we have enquir'd into the Constitution of the several Republicks in the *United Provinces* we shall be better able to judge of the Justness of these Inferences.

The Government of the *United Provinces*.

The *United Provinces*, are a Confederacy of many Independant States, for not only every Province is sovereign and independant of any other Power, but there are in each Province several Republicks independant of each other, and which are not bound by the Decrees or Acts of the States of the Province until such Acts are ratified by each particular City or Republick, which sends Deputies or Representatives to the Provincial Assembly.

As the States-General can neither make War or Peace, enter into new Alliances or raise Money without the Consent of every Province, so neither can the States Provincial determine these Things without the Consent of every City or Republick, which by the Constitution of the Province hath a Voice in

that

that Assembly : In some Civil Cases indeed there lies an Appeal from the Courts of Justice in Cities to the Provincial Court of Justice ; but in Criminal Matters there lies no Appeal. Nor can the States of the Province exercise any Jurisdiction, punish an Offender, pardon an Offence, or execute any general Law within any of the Cities or Republicks of the Province, but by the Courts and Officers of the Place where it is to be put in execution.

The Form of Government in most of the Provinces and Cities being pretty near the same, I shall only give an Account of two or three of the chief of them, from whence the Reader will be able to make a tolerable Judgment of the rest ; and first of the Province of *Holland*, which in point of Trade, Riches, Forces and great Towns, may be esteem'd equal to all the rest.

The States of *Holland* are compos'd of the The Government of the Province of Holland. Deputies or Representatives of the Nobility, and of eighteen Cities or great Towns, making in all Nineteen Voices, of which the Nobility or Gentry have only the first. The Cities which had Voices were at first but six, *viz.* *Dort*, *Haerlem*, *Delf*, *Leyden*, *Amsterdam* The great Power of the first Stadtholders. and *Tergow*, to which Prince *William* of *Nassau* their first Stadtholder, added twelve more, namely, *Rotterdam*, *Gorcum*, *Scheidam*, *Schonboven*, *Briel*, *Alcmaer*, *Horne*, *Enchusen*, *Edam*, *Motinckdam*, *Medenblick* and *Permeren*. This is observ'd to be by no means equal, because the little Town of *Permeren* has an equal Voice in the Assembly of the States of *Holland* with the potent and wealthy City of *Amsterdam*, which contributes as much to the publick Expences as all the rest of the Cities of the Province.



The Nobility of *Holland* have one Voice.

The Nobility, who are not numerous in *Holland*, are represented in the States Provincial by eight or nine of their own Number; and when one of them dies they elect another to succeed him; but these have altogether but one Voice equal to the smallest of the above-mention'd Towns. They are however very considerable in the Government, possessing many of the best Posts both Civil and Military, and having the Direction of all the Ecclesiastical Revenues which were confiscated by the State upon the Alteration of Religion for the Use of the Publick. As the Nobility vote first in these Assemblies, they influence in a great measure the Cities which give their Voices afterwards. The Pensioner of *Holland*, who sits with them, delivers their Vote and assists in all their Deliberations previous to the General Assembly. He is always a Person of great Credit, and seldom remov'd, tho' by their Constitution he ought to continue in that Post but five Years. His Place is behind all the Deputies or Representatives, being in reality but the Servant of the Province, tho' he has frequently the good Fortune to lead, or at least to influence his Masters, for he proposes all Matters to be debated by the States, collects their Opinions, and digests their Resolutions, like the Speaker of an *English* House of Commons, and assumes a Power sometimes of delaying and postponing the most important Affairs, notwithstanding a Majority of the Assembly are for the Question, pretending it will be of ill Consequence to the Province: And he is always constituted one of their Deputies or Representatives to the States General.

The Towns of *Holland* eighteen Voices.

The Representatives of the Cities are elected out of the Magistracy and Senate of each

each Town, and their number more or less according to the Pleasure of those they represent, tho' they have all but one Voice, and have a Salary from the Places which send them. One of the Burgomasters and the Pensioner are usually of the Number. The States of *Holland* generally assemble at the *Hague* four times a Year, viz. In the Months of *February*, *June*, *September* and *November*. In their three first Sessions they consider the filling up of vacant Offices, renewing the Farms of the several Taxes, and other Matters relating to the general Good of the Province, or particular Differences between the Towns: And in *November* they meet on purpose to consider of the Charge, Forces, &c. which have been allotted by the States General as the Proportion of this Province for the ensuing Year.

The States of *Holland*, upon extraordinary Occasions, are summon'd by the *Ge committee rede*, or Council of State of the Province, consisting of several Deputies or Representatives, viz. one from the Nobility, one from each of the chief Towns, and one from three of the smaller Towns; each of these chusing a Representative by Turns. This Council sits constantly at the *Hague*, and proposes to the States of the Province, at their extraordinary Assemblies, the Matters proper for their Deliberation, and executes their Resolutions. One Negative Voice in the Assembly of the States of the Province hinders their coming to a Resolution; but they are so united by their common Interest, or a View to the publick Good, that after things have been fully debated, 'tis observ'd, they are generally unanimous, the smaller Party seldom contesting it long or violently with the Majority. When they are all agreed they send some of their Number to the

Council of  
State of  
*Holland*.

respective Towns they represent to obtain their Consent; and if it be a Matter of any Intricacy, and may take up time in debating in the several Cities, the States usually adjourn for such a time as they have reason to think the Deputies will return.

Chamber  
of Ac-  
counts of  
*Holland.*

There is also a Chamber of Accounts which manages the Revenues of the Province, and hath the absolute Disposal of the Demesne Lands, or the Lands belonging to the States of the Province, which antiently, I presume, were the Inheritance of the Earl.

The Revenue which these bring in is seldom applied to the use of the Publick but upon urgent Necessity, the States having dispos'd of it to Magistrates and Officers grown old in their Service, whose Prudence and Integrity they have long experienc'd; and by this means these Gentlemen meet with a plentiful and honourable Retreat after they have spent the best part of their Lives in the Service of their Country.

*Holland*  
and *Zea-*  
*land* the  
same su-  
preme  
Courts of  
Justice.

The Provinces of *Holland* and *Zealand* have two Courts of Judicature common to both Provinces. The one constituted of twelve Counsellors or Judges, namely, nine of *Holland* and three of *Zealand*. This Court judges finally in all Criminal Cases, but in Civil there is an Appeal to the other Court, which is call'd the High Council, from whence there lies no Appeal but by Petition to the States of the Province for a Revision: Whereupon, if the States think proper, they grant a Commission to some *Sindiques* (Recorders) of Towns, who being added to the Judges of the two former Courts, revise and finally determine the Matter.

The Go-  
vernment  
of the Pro-  
vince of  
*Friesland.*

The Government of the Province of *Friesland* is very different from that of *Holland*, being compos'd of four Members, *viz.* The

Quarter



Quarter of *Ostergo*, the Quarter of *Westergo*, that of *Seven Wolden*, and lastly, that of the Towns of the Province. The Quarter of *Ostergo* consists of eleven Baillages, the Quarter of *Westergo* of nine, and the Quarter of *Seven Wolden* of ten, each Baillage comprehending twelve or fifteen Villages, or thereabouts; and the Towns of the Province which send Deputies are eleven in Number. These four Members elect their respective Representatives, viz. two out of every Baillage, and two out of every Town, which compose the Assembly of the States Provincial, who deliberate and conclude all Matters relating to the Government of the Province, without having Recourse to those who elected them, or requiring their Consent to any Affair, how important soever, nor receive any Instructions from those who send them, as the States of *Holland* do, but seem to be vested with the like Powers as the Members or Representatives of the Commons are in *England*.

And whereas in *Holland* the Nobility or Cities choose the Representatives who compose the States, in *Friesland* every Bailly, or *Greetman*, summons all Persons who are possessed of a certain Parcel of Lands (who may be compar'd to our Freeholders) within his Baillage; and a Majority of these Men choose the two Representatives or Deputies of the Baillage to be sent to the Assembly of the States of the Province. The Bailly also, and his Assessors, compose a Court of Justice for Civil Matters, from whence there lies an Appeal to the Court of Justice of the Province.

The States of *Friesland* thus constituted, as aforesaid, dispose of all vacant Offices, elect the nine Members, who compose their Council of State, and twelve Judges, three for every

Quarter, who compose the Court of Justice of the Province, and determine all Civil Causes which come before them by way of Appeal, and all Criminal Causes at the first Instance, there being no other Criminal Jurisdiction but this in the Province, whereas in *Holland* there is no Town but has the Determination of Criminal Matters within itself, and several Lords of Mannors, and even Villages, have both the High and Low Justice belonging to them.

Government of *Groningen*.

Of *Overyssel*.

The Government of *Gelderland*, *Zealand* and *Utrecht*.

In the Province of *Groningen*, the Deputies or Representatives elected to serve in the Assembly of the States of that Province are chosen as in *Friezland* by Freeholders, or Persons possess'd of a certain Portion of Land. And in *Overyssel* all the Nobility and Gentry who have Mannors, or Seigneurial Lands, are qualified to be Members of the States of that Province.

The Constitution of the Government in the Provinces of *Gelderland*, *Zealand* and *Utrecht*, pretty much resembles that of *Holland*, the States of each Province being compos'd of the Deputies or Representatives of the Nobility and Cities; but there are some small Differences, as in *Gelderland*, where all the Nobility and Gentry who are seiz'd of such certain Lordships have a Seat, and vote in the Assembly of the States of the Province, and these compose one half of the States, as the Representatives of the Towns do the other half; and tho' some certain Persons of their Number are deputed to the States General, yet any of the Nobility of *Gelderland* have a Seat there, if they will attend at their own Charges.

Power of the Prince of *Orange* in *Zealand*.

The Nobility of *Zealand* having been almost extinguish'd in the Wars with *Spain*, and the Prince of *Orange* being Proprietor of the Marquisates of *Flushing* and *Terveer*, this Prince alone represents that part of the States of the Province,

Province, under the Title of First or Sole Noble of *Zealand*; and by virtue thereof his Deputy has the first Place and Voice in the Assembly of the States of *Zealand*, and in their Council of State and Chamber of Accounts: As Sovereign of *Flushing* and *Terveer*, he also constitutes the Magistrates, and consequently disposes of the Votes of those two Towns, as well as the Votes of the Nobility; and there are but six Towns which send Deputies to the Assembly of the Province of *Zealand*.

In the Province of *Utrecht* eight Delegates from the Clergy had Session in the Assembly of the States, with the Deputies of the Nobility and Towns, making a third Estate. And these are still elected out of the four Chapters in the Town, the Preferments and Revenues whereof, tho' Ecclesiastical 'till the Alteration of Religion, are now possess'd by Laymen, who are most of them Gentlemen of the Province.

This is the best Account which hath been given us of the Government of the respective Provinces; I proceed now to enquire further into the Constitution of the States General, which is compos'd of the Representatives of the Seven several Provinces abovemention'd, and us'd at first to be conven'd on extraordinary Occasions by the Council of State, tho' this was but seldom, in regard this Assembly usually consisted of eight hundred Persons, which occasion'd their Debates to be long and confus'd, and their Resolutions too slow: In their Absence the Council of State acted in their stead, and executed their Resolutions, and summon'd a new Assembly of the States when they judg'd proper. And thus it was 'till the Earl of *Leicester* resign'd the Government of these Provinces, when they resolv'd, that the Provincial States, by their constant respective Representatives,

The States General in a collective Body seldom assemble.



Their Representatives only assemble at this Day.

tives, should continue their Assemblies under the Name of *States General*, and all the Members of the confederated States have never been assembled above once since that time. This Representative of the Seven Provinces, call'd *The States General*, sits now constantly at the *Hague*, gives Audience to Ambassadors, and exercises other Acts of Sovereignty, the Assembly of all the States being now wholly dissolved.

The Council of State, Admiralty, and Treasury.

Subordinate to this Representative of the States, now stiled the *States General*, are the Council of State, the Admiralty and the Treasury, all which very nearly resemble the several Councils establish'd when these Provinces were subject to their several Princes, or united under the Houses of *Burgundy* or *Austria*.

The Members of these several Councils are nominated or changed by the said Provinces, according to their respective Customs. Every one sends their Representatives in what Number they please, some ten, others twelve, and some but two; but this makes little difference, because all the Deputies of one Province, how few or many soever, have but one single Vote. The Customs of the Provinces differ also in the time for the Continuance of their respective Deputies in the said Councils, some deputing them for a Year, two, three, or more; and others for Life. The Province of *Holland* send to the *States General* one of their Nobility, who is perpetual, two Deputies chosen by the eight chief Towns, one chosen by *North Holland*, two out of their Provincial Council of State, and their Pensioner.

The States General.

No Stadtholder, Governor, or Military Officer, can sit or vote in the *States General*, and each Province takes its Turn to appoint a President of the Assembly, who is chang'd once a Week.

Week. He sits in an Arm'd-Chair at the middle of a long Table which will hold thirty Persons, this being about the Number of Members of which this Supreme Council is compos'd. The *Greffier*, or Secretary, sits at one end of the Table, and Ambassadors, at their Audience are seated at the middle of the Table over-against the President, who proposes all Matters in the Assembly, puts the Question, collects the Votes, and forms the Conclusion; and in all ordinary Cases Things are carried by a Majority; but if the Subject be Peace or War, Foreign Alliances, levying or coining Money, or concerning the Privilege of any Province; in these Cases every Province must concur, and a Plurality of Voices is of no Weight, for this Council is not really Sovereign, but represents the Sovereignty; and therefore on all these important Points the States of every Province are consulted, and their Consent obtain'd before any thing is absolutely determin'd. And in other Matters decided by a Majority, they frequently consult the Council of State; tho' Sir *William Temple* relates, that during his Embassy in *Holland* he had the good Fortune to prevail with the States General to conclude three Treaties within the space of five Days without passing the Essential Forms of their Government, by having Recourse to the Provinces, who must likewise have had the Consent of the several Cities, &c. And he assures us, that in concluding these Alliances without Commission from their Principals, the Deputies of the States General might have lost their Heads if the Treaties had not been approved by their Principals; but the Necessity of using this Expedition being apparent, and of the utmost Importance to their Country, they were so far from

from being animadverted upon, that they gain'd an universal Applause.

Council of  
State.

The Council of State also consists of Representatives of the several Provinces, whereof the Province of *Holland* sends three, the Provinces of *Gelderland*, *Zealand* and *Utrecht*, two a-piece, and the Provinces of *Friezland*, *Groningen* and *Overysfel*, each of them one; nor is it in the Power of any Province to send more or less to this Council than the Numbers above express'd, so that the Council of State for the whole *United Provinces* always consists of twelve Members. Nor do they vote here by Provinces, as in the Assembly of the States General, but by Personal Voices, and every Deputy presides by turns; and in this Council the Stadtholder, or Governor of the *United Provinces*, when there is one, hath a decisive Voice. The Treasurer General has a Seat here, and may give his Opinion, but has no Vote, tho' his Place be for Life, as is that of the Deputy sent by the Nobility of *Holland*, and the Deputies of the Province of *Zealand*; the other Deputies are but for two, three, or four Years. This Council of State executes the Resolutions of the States General, proposes the Number of Troops requisite for the ensuing Year, the Methods of raising them, and of levying Money for the Exigencies of the Government. They also superintend the Militia, Fortifications, and Contributions levy'd on the Enemy in time of War; the Revenues and Government of the conquered Places acquired since the Union, which being conquer'd by the common Arms of the State, depend on the States General, and not on any particular Province.

The Council of State, at the end of every Year, present to the States General a State of the



the Expences which they apprehend to be necessary for the ensuing Year, desiring them to demand of the States Provincial their respective Proportions, which are as follow, viz. In every 100 l. sterling, each Province raises the following Sums,

|                                  | l.    | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| <i>Gelderland</i>                | 7     | 00 | 00 |
| <i>Holland</i>                   | 42    | 00 | 00 |
| <i>Zealand</i>                   | 13    | 00 | 00 |
| <i>Utrecht</i>                   | 8     | 00 | 00 |
| <i>Friezland</i>                 | 17    | 00 | 00 |
| <i>Overysfel</i>                 | 5     | 00 | 00 |
| <i>Groningen and the Omlands</i> | 8     | 00 | 00 |
|                                  | <hr/> |    |    |
|                                  | 100   | 00 | 00 |

And this is but a Continuance of the Practice in the time of their antient Sovereigns: Indeed when they were under the Dominion of their respective Counts or Dukes, this was us'd only upon extraordinary Occasions; but in the times of the Houses of *Burgundy* and *Austria*, it became a thing of course, and annual, as it is still in the *Spanish* Provinces.

Every Province raises such Sums, and by such ways and means as are most suitable to it, and sends its Quota, or Share of the general Charge to the Receiver General, converting the Remainder to the Use of their particular Province.

The Chamber of Accounts was erected with-  
in these hundred Years, to take off part of the  
Trouble from the Council of State; and their  
Business is to examine and state all Accounts of  
the several Receivers, to controul and register  
the Orders of the Council of State, which dis-  
poses of the Revenue: And this Chamber is  
compos'd

The  
Chamber  
of Ac-  
counts.

The Court  
of Admi-  
ralty.

Subdi-  
vided.

compos'd of two Deputies sent from each Province, who are chang'd every three Years.

The next great Office is the Court of Admiralty, which after the States General, by the Advice of the Council of State, have concluded on the Number and Force of the Fleet to be set out, have the absolute Disposal of all Marine Affairs, as well in the Choice and Equipment of the several Ships, as in issuing the Money allotted for that Service.

This Office is subdivided into five lesser Courts, three whereof are in *Holland*, viz. one at *Amsterdam*, a second at *Rotterdam*, and the third at *Horn*; the fourth at *Middleburg* in *Zealand*, and the fifth at *Harlingen* in *Friesland*, and each of these compos'd of seven Deputies, viz. four of that Province where the Court is, and three nam'd by the other Provinces. The Admiral, and in his Absence the Vice-Admiral, has a Seat in all these Courts, and presides there when he is upon the Place. They have the Cognizance of all Crimes committed at Sea, whether Piracies or others, and of all Frauds and Neglects in the Payment or Collection of the Customs, which are always applied to the Use of the Admiralty, and to no other Purpose; and as this Fund is not sufficient in time of War, the States grant a farther Supply out of other Taxes. In time of Peace there being however a considerable Overplus, this is applied to the building of great Ships of War, and purchasing Stores for their Arsenals and Magazines, in which they have always Materials sufficient to fit out more Ships than can be wanted in the Course of a long War.

When the Number and Magnitude of the Ships appointed for any Expedition are agreed on by the States General, and Orders issued for their Equipment by the Council of State, every

every particular College, or Court of Admiralty, furnishes its stated Proportion. The Captains and superior Officers of each Squadron are appointed by the respective Courts or Colleges which set them out; and the Captain who has the Care of manning and victualling his own Ship, uses his utmost Diligence to procure his Compliment of the best Men, and in getting the best Provisions, Surgeons and Medicines for the Men under his Command, being allow'd by the Admiralty a certain rate for every Man, and according as he performs this great Trust, he gains or loses his Credit with the Admiralty, on whose Opinion the Fortune of all Sea-Officers depends, and consequently in all their Expeditions there appears an Emulation among the Captains, who shall treat the Seamen under their Command best, and apply the Money appointed for their Victualling, &c. to the best Advantage, and not by little knavish Practices endeavour to fill their own Pockets by starving their Men, or laying in unwholesome Provisions. The Salaries of all the great Officers of this State are very mean, and particularly that of their Vice-Admiral, which does not amount to above five hundred Pounds a Year.

Having enquir'd into the Constitution of <sup>The Government of the</sup> the Government of the respective Provinces, <sup>vernment of the</sup> and of that Grand Court which is a Represent- <sup>of the</sup> tative of the States General, with the Council of State, Chamber of Accounts, and Courts of Admiralty, I now proceed to describe the Administration of the Government of their principal Cities and great Towns, and first, that of *Amsterdam*.

The Sovereign Power of this City is lodg'd <sup>Of Am-</sup> in six and thirty Senators, who continue <sup>sterdam.</sup> Members of this Assembly for Life, and when <sup>The</sup> one <sup>Senate.</sup>



one or more of them dies, the remaining Senators elect others in their room, the People having no share in the Nomination or Choice, so that, as Sir *William Temple* observes, this is far from being a popular Government at this Day, tho' it might be so esteem'd an hundred and fifty Years ago, when the Senators were chosen by a Majority of the principal Burghers, who were about that time wheedled to transfer their Right of Election to the Senate, and their Example was follow'd by the rest of the Towns of the Province, who differ in little else but the Number of their Senators.

Burgomasters or Mayors.

The Senate elects the Deputies to be sent to the States of *Holland*, and appoints the chief Magistrates of the City, namely, the Burgomasters and Eschevins, who are said to resemble the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London*. The Burgomasters are four in Number, of which three are chosen annually, one of them always remaining in Office two Years, but the three last chosen are stil'd the Reigning Burgomasters for the Year, and preside by Turns after the first three Months, for so long after a new Election the Burgomaster of the preceding Year presides, in which time the new ones have an Opportunity of being instructed in the Forms and Duties of their Office. It is by a Majority of such Persons in the Senate as have been Burgomasters are chosen, and these represent the Government of the City on all Occasions, and dispose of all inferior Offices that fall during their Administration: They issue all Money also out of the Treasury for the publick Service, and may properly be look'd upon to have the Executive Power, (as the whole Senate have the Legislative). They have the Inspection also of all the publick Buildings and Fortifications about

about the City, and direct them to be repair'd or improv'd as they see Occasion. But tho' these Gentlemen are vested with so great Power, there is but very little Profit attends it, only they stand fair for more profitable Places after they have executed these with Reputation, the Salary of a Burgomaster not being above five hundred Gilders, or fifty Pounds a Year, tho' there are Offices in their Gift worth an hundred Pounds a Year, but then their Employments put them to no manner of Expence in their Habits, Equipage, or way of living, being attended on all solemn Occasions, by Officers who have a stated Salary on that Account; and whatever Entertainments are made for foreign Princes or Ministers, are at the Expence of the Publick, and at other times they appear with the Garb and Modesty of private Citizens. When the Burgomasters Office expires, and they have well discharg'd that great Employment, some of the most profitable Places in the City are of course conferr'd upon them, of which there are a great many esteem'd very profitable there, but much inferior to those of the *British* Magistrates and Officers.

The *Eschevins*, or Aldermen, constitute a <sup>*Eschevins,*</sup> Court of Justice in every Town. There are <sup>or Alder-</sup> nine in the City of *Amsterdam*, of whom <sup>men, con-</sup> seven are chosen annually, two of the preceding <sup>stitute a</sup> Year remaining in Office: A double Num- <sup>Court of</sup> ber of Candidates being nominated by the Senate, the Burgomasters have the Choice of those that shall serve; and they are sole Judges in all Criminal Cases, but in Civil there lies an Appeal to the Court of Justice of the Province, if the thing in dispute be of a considerable Value. And they never pronounce Sentence of Death without first communicating

## The Present State of

municating the Matter to the Burgomasters, but when they have comply'd with this Form they proceed to give Judgment themselves, and are not oblig'd to be determin'd by the Burgomasters Opinion.

The Treasurer.

The Scout, or Sheriff.

The Pensioner or Recorder.

Revenues of Amsterdam.

The Officers subordinate to these supreme Magistrates, are, 1. the Treasurer, who receives and issues all Money arising from the Revenues of the City. The Scout, or Sheriff, who is Conservator of the Peace, apprehends Criminals, and sees the Sentences of the Courts of Justice put in Execution. 2. The Pensioner, who is a Person well vers'd in the Civil Law and the Customs of the City, whom the Magistracy advise with in Cases of Intricacy, and rely upon to defend their Rights and Privileges in Disputes with other Cities and Powers. He delivers Messages also from the Burgomasters and Senate, and makes Speeches and Replies on all solemn Occasions, and is therefore said to resemble the Recorder of an *English* Corporation.

The Revenues of *Amsterdam* arise from an Excise on almost all Sorts of Commodities bought and sold within the City, or the District belonging to it: out of the City Rents, or the Duties impos'd on every House for Charitable Uses, for the Repairs of the Fortifications and Publick Buildings: Or else by extraordinary Taxes impos'd by the Senate for furnishing their Part of the publick Expences agreed to by the States of the Province: Or by the Deputies of *Holland* in the States General for the Support of the Union. And all these Payments are made into one common Treasury for the City, and not in the respective Parishes or Divisions of the Place. And 'tis said, that the Payments of all kinds made by the City of *Amsterdam*, to the States



States General, to the States of the Province, and to the Uses of the City, amount to above sixteen Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year.

The Princes of *Orange* have from the Commencement of the Union of the Seven Provinces, born a great Share in the Government of the whole, as well as in particular Cities and Sovereignities, of which this State is compos'd. These Princes, says Sir *William Temple*, had a most essential Part in the first Frame of the Government, and in all the Fortunes thereof, during the whole Growth and Progress of the State. Prince *William I. of Nassau* was Governor of *Holland* and *Zealand* in the time of *Charles the V.* and his Son *Philip II.* and by his Wisdom and Goodness acquir'd a mighty Esteem with the other Provinces as well as these, who readily constituted him their Governor and Stadtholder. Nor hath this Nation according to the same Author, ever been without a Head under some Title or other, tho' it was a Head always subordinate to their Laws and Customs, and to the Sovereign Power. Upon their Revolt from *Spain*, all the Power and Rights of Prince *William of Orange*, as Governor of the Provinces, were carefully reserved to him; but those which were inherent in the Sovereign devolv'd on the Assembly of the States General; namely, the Power of making Peace and War, Foreign Alliances, and the Coinage of Money. The Prince had the Command of all their Forces by Sea and Land, as Admiral and Captain General, and thereby the Disposal of all Military Commands: As also the Power of pardoning Crimes, and choosing Magistrates upon the Nomination of certain Candidates in the Towns, who presented three to the Prince, and he elected one of them:

them: And thus it continued till the Death of the late King *William's* Father, when the Province of *Holland* influenc'd the rest so far as entirely to suppress this Office of Stadtholder, sharing the Authority of the Prince amongst the several Magistrates of the State. The Cities particularly assum'd the Power of appointing their own Magistrates: The States Provincial the Disposal of all Military Commands in the Troops they paid: And the States General the Command of the Armies by Generals of their own appointing, whom they remov'd and chang'd at pleasure. No Power was left of pardoning one condemn'd by Rigor of Law, nor any single Person to represent the State or receive Ambassadors. This Form of Government was supported for near twenty Years by the great Authority and Riches of the Province of *Holland*, which drew a kind of Dependance from the other six, and by the great Abilities of their chief Minister *De Witt*, till the late Prince of *Orange*, afterwards King of *England*, notwithstanding both himself and the very Office of Stadtholder had been abjur'd, was restor'd to his Authority, and equall'd, if not exceeded his Ancestors in his Authority and Influence over this State; upon which Occurrence I shall enlarge further when I come to give the Modern History of this State. Upon the Death of the late King *William* the Office of Stadtholder was again suspended in five of the Provinces: As for *Friezland* and *Groningen*, Prince *Casimir* of *Nassaw* was Hereditary Stadtholder of those Provinces, to whom since succeeded his eldest Son the young Prince of *Orange Nassaw*, whom the late King *William* by his Will constituted his universal Heir. And in 1723, the Province of *Gelderland*

land also elected the said Prince of Orange Nassaw for their Stadtholder, which the Province of *Holland* oppos'd with all their Might, presenting a formal Memorial on that Head, an Abstract whereof, with the Answer of *Gelderland*, and the Limitations put on the Prince on his Admission to the Stadtholdership of *Gelderland*, will give us some further Light into the present State of the *United Provinces*. In their Memorial the States of *Holland* declare,

Representation of  
*Holland* against the  
Province of *Gelderland*'s  
choosing  
a Stadtholder.

That they could not conceal their Surprize when they were inform'd *Gelderland* had determin'd to make so very great a Change in the Nature of their Government, as to choose a Stadtholder, and divide their Power and Authority with another: They could not forbear judging that a Revolution of this Nature must produce some great and fatal Factions in the Provinces: That on the one hand, various Means would be us'd to excite and foment a Change of the same Nature in the other Provinces: While some, on the other hand, would be endeavouring to preserve their Government in the Order it had been established; and these two Parties would be continually nourishing Distrusts and Suspensions of each other, and perpetually loosing the Bands of their Union. That if they reflected never so little on the Power which it pleas'd God to confer upon the Union of their Ancestors, they could not without trembling think on the fatal Effects which Discord might produce. And as they dreaded these Misfortunes for the States of the *United Provinces* in general, of which *Holland* made so considerable a part, they could not forbear pushing these Reflections a little further, and representing to their High Mightinesses, that



they must expect their Share of the Calamities consequent on their precipitate Resolution.

That above twenty Years Experience had given them all the Insight into this Matter they could desire; they had seen Times of War and Peace and dangerous Dissentions, which had at length been amicably adjusted without the Interposition in a Stadtholder: Their publick Revenues were administered and settled so very happily, that all the other Provinces took Example by *Gelderland*: That there were indeed Faults in every kind of Government, but it ought to be duely weigh'd whether those Faults would be redress'd sooner under the Government of a Stadtholder, than under that of a State. They need only call to mind the Times they had spent under the Government of a Stadtholder, and compare them with the present, to set them right in this Matter. And if their High Mightinesses would please before they proceeded further, to name some Lords to confer with them, they would undertake to answer every Argument which could be made use of as a specious Pretence for this Change of Government. That for their Parts they could not comprehend any Advantage it would be to them, equal to the Inconvenience of dividing their Power with another: And it was still further beyond their Comprehension, what should induce them to this Change in the present Juncture, when their Province enjoy'd a profound Peace and Tranquility, and their publick Revenues were in a flourishing Condition. And for this Reason also they could not imagine what Danger there could be in provisionally deferring this Affair, for *Gelderland* and *Zutphen* were Countries of that Importance,

Importance, that they would never want a Prince to accept the Government of them.

The States of *Gelderland* and *Zurphen* having on the second of *November* 1723, chosen the Prince of *Orange* for their Stadtholder, did on the fourth of the same Month send an Answer to the States of *Holland*, to this Effect: That in the Choice of their Stadtholder they had us'd all possible Circumspection, without any other View than the Good of the State in general, and of their own Province in particular; and could not conceive why their High Mightinesses should be disquieted at this Election, or in what manner it could be prejudicial to them.

The Answer of the States of *Gelderland*.

That the Question, whether it were more advantageous to the States of the Seven United Provinces, both in general and particular, to have some illustrious Chief, usually stiled a Stadtholder, under whose Authority, but that a limited one, the Affairs of their common Alliance might be administered, as well in War as Peace: Or whether it were better to transact these Affairs without such a Chief, had so often been debated in the several Provinces, and so much had been written on both sides, that they did not think it necessary at present to say much on that Subject: But if they were pleas'd to take a Review of the ancient Government of the *Netherlands* before the Union, and before they came under the Dominion of *Spain*, they would find that the Seven Provinces were always govern'd by their respective Dukes, Earls, Bishops or other Lords, in Conjunction with the States of each Province. That these Seven Provinces were more closely united in a firm Alliance in the Year 1579, for the Preservation of their Liberties and Religion; and *William I.* Prince

of *Orange* had, as their High Mightinesses themselves had formerly observ'd, been the Man, who with the immediate Aid and Blessing of God laid the first Foundations of this Republick, notwithstanding the Threats and powerful Opposition of the then potent King of *Spain*, *Phillip II.* That Prince *Maurice of Nassaw*, Prince of *Orange*, rais'd this Edifice still higher upon the Foundations which had been already laid; and that with a Conduct and Courage truly Heroical. That Prince *Frederick Henry* on the same Foundation and the same Walls, finish'd the Edifice of this State. And in the time of Prince *William II.* Anno 1648, a Peace was concluded at *Munster* between *Spain* and the *United Provinces*, whereby their Independance and Sovereignty were generally acknowledged; but this Prince dying in 1650, and leaving his Princess with Child of *William III.* most of the Provinces remain'd without a Stadtholder till the Year 1672.

They said, they would not put the States of *Holland* in mind of the many Dissentions which happen'd during that Interval, nor the fatal Consequences which attended them, by which the total Ruin of the State was almost effected; but they could not forbear remembering, that by the Blessing of God, under the Conduct of *William III.* Prince of *Orange*, chosen Stadtholder of these Provinces, this Republick, of which three whole Provinces were fallen under the Dominion of the *French*, and the rest ready to become a Prey to them, was restored to the present happy Condition. And tho' they were fully perswaded that their High Mightinesses had not forgot such extraordinary Events, yet could they not avoid the mentioning them, to shew that the Election of a Stadtholder is no Innovation in the Government



vernment of this State; but that on the other hand, it was under Stadtholders the State attain'd to its greatest Splendour. That as their High Mightinesses observe there always would be Faults in every kind of Government, and consequently there must be some under that of a Stadtholder, and therefore they did not expect by choosing one to have a Government free from all Defects; but having seriously weigh'd all Events which had happen'd to the State in general, and to the Province of *Gelderland* in particular, as well during the time it was govern'd by Stadtholders as whilst it was not, they concluded, that the Election of the Prince of *Orange* for Stadtholder and Captain-General of that Province, was mightily conducive to their true Interest: For this Prince was without Dispute the only Native of the *United Provinces* who could justly have this Noble Dignity conferr'd upon him, and was before constituted Stadtholder of two of the Seven Provinces, and his illustrious Ancestors and Relations had both in War and Peace done the most important Services that could be perform'd for the Good and Preservation of their Country. That it was true, in time of Peace a Stadtholder, Captain-General and Admiral, might not at first View seem essential to their Constitution: but if their High Mightinesses would reflect on the usual Inconstancy and Vicissitude of human Affairs, they would conclude, that a time of Peace could never be better employ'd than in taking such Measures as might secure them from Danger in Case a War should break out, at least as far as human Reason could insure it.

That when they considered the present Situation of the whole State, their common Country,

Country, the low Ebb of their publick Revenues and Credit, which were sunk to a very great Degree, even since the Conclusion of the Peace, the Decline of the Militia and Maritime Power, the low Esteem they were fallen into with their Neighbours, and the little Probability of remedying these Things, they concluded, that it was not without just Grounds that their High Mightinesses and the Council of State represented in Writing at several Times to the *United Provinces*, *That such was the Unhappy State of the Union, it was impossible it should long subsist*; and it was much to be feared, that some Revolution would cause its total Ruin: And yet these repeated Remonstrances had not had the least Effect, or any Means been used hitherto to remedy these Disorders.

That as the Republick was compos'd of seven particular Provinces, and each Province a Sovereign one of it self, where private, and even directly opposite Interests frequently occasion'd Divisions, and the common Interest to be neglected, and the means which should be taken for the Safety of the State entirely forgot: It could not be disputed but that it must be very advantageous for their dear Country to have the Union cemented closer and stronger for the common Good, and to make these *Seven Arrows* indissoluble, by binding them close together in the Bands of Friendship and Concord, form'd by an illustrious Chief, who should govern them all with a limited Authority. Of great Advantage must it be on any Emergency to have their Affairs conducted by such a Head, with the Speed and Activity requisite on such Occasions.

And as they found themselves unanimously dispos'd to put themselves under this Form of Government,

Government, they could not any longer defer the Election, after having drawn up the necessary Instructions for their Stadtholder the Prince of *Orange*, which they took the Liberty of transmitting to their High Mightinesses for their Perusal, wherein they would not discover one Article which could be prejudicial to the State in general, or to their Province of *Holland* in particular. Nor could this Election create any Differences or Jealousies amongst the Members of their own Province, since it had been unanimously agreed on. It was not imaginable therefore what Foundation their High Mightinesses could have to surmise, that this Election would occasion a Change of Government, or that they would endeavour to excite Factions and Differences among the *United Provinces*, of which they had never given the least Reason to suspect them, protesting that they should contribute all that was in their Power towards the maintaining a good Understanding amongst them. They should have rejoic'd at an Opportunity of entring into a Conference with their High Mightinesses, but that they understood by their Letter that they only desir'd a Conference to divert them from the Choice of a Stadtholder, on which they had already determin'd; but their High Mightinesses might assure themselves that they should always be ready for the future to confer with their High Mightinesses, and to take such Measures with them as should be judg'd necessary for the Service of the State.



## The Present State of

*Instructions drawn up by the States of Gueldres and Zutphen, by which the Prince of Orange and Nassau, their Stadtholder, Captain-General, and High Admiral, is to regulate himself in the Administration of his Offices, after having attain'd his Eighteenth Year.*

Limitations put upon the Stadtholder of Gelderland.

1. **T**HE Stadtholder shall be of the Reformed Christian Religion, (a Calvinist or Presbyterian) which he shall publicly profess, and be oblig'd to aid and defend as much as in his Power lies, the Doctrines thereof, being the same as were confirm'd in the National Synod, Anno 1618, and 1619.

2. The Sovereign Authority shall still be vested in the Nobility and Cities of the Duchy of Gueldres and County of Zutphen, as it formerly was, and still is, nor shall the Stadtholder assume any part of it to himself.

3. The said Province shall still consist of three separate and distinct Divisions, viz. of Nimeguen, Zutphen, and Veluwe. The Stadtholder shall not dispose of any Commission, either within or without the Province: He shall not take Cognizance of the reception of any Member into the Order of the Nobility or Magistracy in the Cities of this Province; nor shall he make any change amongst them.

4. The Stadtholder shall be obliged to observe and keep the Union concluded between the Allies at Utrecht Anno 1579, as also all the Conventions and Agreements of this Province. He shall maintain and defend all the Rights, Privileges, Immunities, Orders and Customs which the Nobility and Cities, either in general or particular, at present enjoy. He shall also endeavour to maintain the Sovereignty of this

this Province ; and defend it against all those who shall attempt to destroy or prejudice it.

5. The Stadtholder being at *Amsterdam*, or any other Place where the Provincial Court shall be assembled, shall take his Seat and Pre-  
side in it ; where he shall collect the Voices, and conclude their Sittings. And when he shall be full Eighteen Years of Age, all Acts of State, Letters and Dispatches shall be made in the Name of the Stadtholder and Counsellors, as was practised heretofore.

6. If any unforeseen Differences shall arise between the Three Divisions of this Province, or between the Body of the Nobility or Cities in the respective Divisions, the Stadtholder shall endeavour amicably to reconcile them : which if he cannot accomplish, he shall hear the Complaints of the several Parties, and decide their Differences according to Reason and Equity.

7. The Stadtholder and Captain-General shall not do any thing against the Orders established by all the Confederates in the Year 1651, concerning Patents, the keeping the Keys and giving the Watch-Word in all those Cities whose Magistrates have a Voice in the Assembly of the States. Nor shall he change the Garrisons in the Cities of this Province ; but the Power of granting Patents and changing the Garrisons shall remain in the Disposal of the particular Divisions, or of the Lords their usual Deputies ; and the keeping of the Keys and giving the Watch-Word, shall still be in the Magistrates of the Cities who have a Seat in the Assembly of the States, as it is at present.

8. The Stadtholder and Captain-General shall not dispose of the Offices of Commanders, Governors and Majors of Cities and Fortresses in this Dutchy or County.

9. The

9. The Stadtholder and Captain-General shall not dispose of any Military Post of the Forces Quarter'd in this Province, except in time of War, and when he is Personally in the Field; and then he shall have the Disposal of such Military Offices as shall become vacant during the Campaign, but not otherwise.

10. There shall be given to the Stadtholder and Captain-General one Regiment of Foot, which he himself shall choose amongst the several Regiments of this Province, which shall be call'd the Stadtholder's Regiment. The Colonel however shall retain his Pay during his Life-time, but immediately after his Death the Stadtholder shall have it: As also the Disposal of all Commissions which shall become vacant in such Regiment, provided he prefer Natives to Foreigners; and that before his Disposal of any such Commission he be full fourteen Years of Age, and the said Military Commissions be sign'd by the Secretary of the Division, according to the present Practice.

11. The Stadtholder shall have an annual Pension of 5900 Florins, to issue out of the Revenues of this Province. And he shall further have in the Quality of Stadtholder of this Province, his Share of all Fines of Fiefs, and of their Dispatches.

12. The Stadtholder and Captain-General shall never endeavour any Alteration to be made in these Instructions, whether in the whole or Part; nor shall he apply himself to the Province in general, or any Member in particular, for that end: And as soon therefore as he shall attain the Age of eighteen Years, he shall be oblig'd to sign these Instructions before his Installation, and to swear in the Assembly that he will observe them.

From



From what hath been collected on this Head; we may be able to form a tolerable Idea of the Government of the *United Provinces*, which seems not to have been well understood by some, who would persuade us, that the Sovereignty of the Provinces and Cities, of which this State is compos'd, is lodg'd in the diffusive Body of the People, and that they are in all Cases the *Dernier Resort*. Whereas the People seem to have much less to do in the Government here than they have in *England*, and as little as in any Monarchy on the Face of the Earth. In the Cities of *Holland*, which are equivalent to all the rest, we find the Legislative Power lodg'd in a Senate, compos'd of twenty or thirty Persons, or thereabouts, who continue in that Capacity for Life, and when one of them dies, the rest make Choice of another to succeed him; the People have no Share in the Nomination or Choice. That this Senate elect some of their own Number to represent them in the Assembly of the States of the Province; and the Provincial States elect also some from among themselves to represent them in the Assembly of the States General; so that the People have nothing to do, either in the Administration of the Government, the enacting Laws, or in the Choice of those Persons who have the Legislative or Executive Power lodg'd in them, but are as despotically govern'd by the Magistrates and Senate of their respective Cities and Districts, as the Subjects of *France* or *Turky* are by their several Monarchs: All the Difference is, that in *France* and *Turky* there is one absolute Sovereign, and in *Holland* every City hath twenty or thirty Tyrants, from whom there lies no Appeal, and who may govern their People, if they please, without Laws; or, which is much the same thing,

by

Reflections on the Nature of the Dutch Republics.

by such Laws and Rules as they are pleas'd to prescribe, and may repeal, suspend or alter as they see fit. They don't suffer the Subject here to talk of Original Contracts, Birth-rights, or unalienable Powers of calling their Sovereigns to Account; this is a Doctrine reserv'd for the Meridian of *Britain*, and would meet with little Countenance in *Holland*, or in any State in *Europe*, and yet this Republick by ignorant Pretenders, is made a Pattern of Popular Government, and recommended to our Imitation, as the only Model fit to be admitted, especially among a Trading People.

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Now whether the Limited Monarchy of *Britain*, where the People elect one Body of the Legislature, and the Prince can impose nothing on them without their Consents, be preferable to the Despotick Government of the States of *Holland*, will, I believe, scarce be made a Question by any Man that understands the Constitutions of both: I shall only therefore here enquire, whether the Sovereignty of one or of twenty be most eligible; or which is the same thing, under which of these Forms the People in general are like to enjoy the greatest Ease and Security; and could we be sure to meet always with a wise and good Prince, I should make no Difficulty in affirming, that the Government of one was better than that of many, for on this Subject there are two principal Points to be consider'd, namely, 1. The Defending the People from foreign Enemies; and, 2. From Domestick Oppressions. Now in War, Secresy, Unanimity in Councils, and a speedy Execution of our Resolutions, are considerable Advantages, which we may expect to find oftner under a Monarchy than an Aristocracy, and the Interest of the Prince and People are generally the

the same in Cases of Invasion ; he can scarce be suspected of having a different Interest from that of his Country, whereas when the Sovereignty is in many, it is not impossible but some of them may have different Views, and sacrifice their Country to their private Piques or Advantages: And as to Domestick Oppressions, if the Prince be a wise Man, he cannot but understand that his own Grandeur is promoted by the flourishing State of his Subjects, that both his Power and Revenues encrease in Proportion to his Encouragement of their Trade and Manufactures, and the Security they enjoy in their Possessions.

If it be said on the other hand, that in a Multitude of Counsellors there is Wisdom; and that therefore where the Supreme Power is lodg'd in Twenty or Thirty, Affairs are like to be better managed than by one. To this it is answer'd, That all Princes have their Councils, supposed to consist of the ablest Heads in their Dominions, and therefore in that respect they are upon the level with a Republick; and as none can know what Resolution the Prince will take after he has heard their Debates, he has certainly a vast Advantage in the speedy Execution of his Designs; and preventing their Disappointment, and in over-ruling any perverse or designing Member, who may have Views to his own Interest: Whereas when the Power is in many, they are long frequently in resolving, longer in executing, and perhaps the Scheme, tho' never so well laid, shall be discover'd or oppos'd by the contrary Faction underhand, if not openly, and in the mean time the State remain defenceless and expos'd to their Enemies, as was the very Case of the *United Provinces* when

Vol. VIII. Z Lewis



*Lewis XIV.* invaded them in the Year 1672, and they were sav'd almost by a Miracle.

Should the Subject under an absolute Monarchy happen to be govern'd by a weak ambitious or voluptuous Prince, here indeed a settled Aristocracy seems preferable to it; but 'tis certain that States, as well as Kings, do often go very great Lengths in oppressing and tyrannizing over the People. Is there a Monarch in *Europe* where the Taxes are more burthensome than in the *United Provinces*? Or where is there a Prince so jealous of his Authority as the States are, who will suffer no Petitions or Remonstrances from their Subjects, let their Grievances be never so great? And indeed where the People are oppressed, there is much less Reason to hope for Redress from a Republick than a Monarch, because a Body of Men can never be suppos'd to be mov'd by Pity or Compassion as a single Man may, neither are they so apprehensive of a Revolt or Insurrection. It is a common Observation, that should the *Burgundian* or *Austrian* Family, formerly Sovereigns of these Countries, have impos'd half the Taxes they groan under at present, the People would never have born it: but now their Governors consisting of the principal Men in every great Town and Province, have such an Influence over the whole, that it is next to an impossibility for the common People to form themselves into a Body, so as to endanger the State. Their Sovereigns are always upon the spot, and so intermix'd with them, that they would nip any Insurrection in the Bud, and should the Mob prevail in one City or Province, unless they met with the like Success in the rest, they must expect soon to be reduc'd to their Duty; so that I take a Rebellion, or what some denominate

a noble Struggle for their Liberties, to be utterly impracticable by the Subjects of *Holland*; let their Oppressions be never so great, they have no Remedy but Patience. *Holland* happens indeed to be a Country which depends entirely upon Trade, Navigation and Manufactures, in all which their Governors are some way or other Interested, and therefore must be supposed to promote these to the utmost of their Power; consequently that part of their Subjects which are concern'd in these, which it must be admitted are much the greatest Number, are sure to meet with all manner of Encouragement. If the Magistrates are not all of them Merchants, there are few of them who are not nearly related to those that are, or who have not some Shares in their great Companies Stocks, or other Branches of Business. And this gives the *Dutch* a prodigious Advantage of the *English* in point of Traffick; for while our Ministry are indolent and careless in Affairs of Trade, as receiving little Benefit by it, the States of *Holland*, whose Private Fortunes as well as the Publick Good require their utmost Application to these things, let slip no Opportunities of advancing their Traffick: And thus far *De Wit* is certainly in the Right. That it is happy for a People when the Well-being of the Governors apparently depends on the Well-being of the Subject, for then the Subject may rest assur'd his Welfare will not be neglected. To Instance, first, in the Case of Convoys in time of War, how many more *British* Ships were there taken in the last War than *Dutch* in Proportion? The Reason was, the *English* Admiralty had seldom any Share in the Merchant Ships which went abroad, whereas there was scarce a Fleet of *Hollanders* but the States were deep-

ly interested in. Again, if we look back a little, and observe how we have in every part of the World been supplanted in our Trade by the *Dutch*: First in *India*, where we suffer'd them to possess themselves of all the Spices of the East (tho' some of the principal Islands where they grew were actually under the Dominion of *Britain*, by the Surrender of the Natives, and which are not restor'd to this Day.) Afterwards how we were trick'd out of the *Russia* Trade, the Whale Fishery, and even the Herring Fishery upon our own Coast, must acknowledge that it is some Disadvantage to a trading People that their Governors have but little Dependance upon Trade. Had the greatest part of our Ministers Fortunes depended on the Success of the *British* Trade, as that of the States did on the *Dutch* Trade, we should not have parted with the most valuable Branches of it so easily. Three ways the *Dutch* have taken in *De Witts* Phrase, to beat us out of our Foreign Trade; 1. By their Arms, or openly disputing the Empire of the Seas with us, in which they have prosper'd but little. 2. By sowing Divisions amongst us, and joining our Malecontents against the Government, which diverted us from calling them to an Account in time. And 3. By Bribing our Ministry in some former Reigns, in which they have met with all the Success that they could wish. It is not to be suppos'd we should have put up all those Affronts and Encroachments on our Trade if the Gentlemen who sat at the Helm had not been *made easy*: And tho' it might not be difficult to shew that the Crown, the Nobility, and Gentry of *England*, would all be great Gainers by their Encouragement of Trade: That the Publick Revenues would not only be en-

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creased by an encrease of the Customs, and consequently the Lands less burthen'd, but that the Value of the Lands themselves would advance in proportion as Trade Flourishes: Yet, as these are remote Prospects, and seem to concern Posterity more than the present Generation, it is not expected such Considerations should be of much Weight. The *Dutch* Legislature and Ministry find an immediate Profit by promoting Traffick, and leave therefore no means unattempted to advance it: And as they are a powerful Body, and Masters of such immense Wealth, if they see any Project setting on Foot in any foreign Kingdom which may be a Derriment to their Trade, they will at any rate purchase the Ministry of that Kingdom, and thereby baffle the best laid Schemes. By this means they have indeed beaten all other Nations out of their foreign Trade; or, which is the same thing, rendred it of very little Advantage to them. If it be said, why don't other Nations apply themselves in the same irresistible manner to the *Dutch* Ministry, and buy them out of some considerable Branch of Trade? It may be answer'd, that the *Dutch* Ministry subsist chiefly by Trade, and therefore are not to be purchased. They would lose more than they could gain by a Bribe. There are so many wealthy Merchants concern'd, that there is not a Nation in *Europe* that can, or at least will raise Money sufficient to influence so considerable a Body, and in this they have an indisputable Advantage of all other People. But notwithstanding the *United Provinces* have these great Advantages in Relation to Trade, I look upon the Constitution of their Government at this Day to be in a very weak and languishing Condition, should they be attack'd by any formidable

formidable Power, as they were in the Year 1672, they would probably be reduc'd to as great Straits as they were then, for they have now no common Stadtholder, or Head, to Preside in their Councils, or Command their Armies, and it must be next to a Miracle if so many Independant Sovereignities as there are in these Provinces, should on an Instant Unite and enter on the properest Measures for their Defence. The Provinces of *Friesland*, *Groningen* and *Gelderland* are indeed agreed upon a Stadtholder, and invite the other Provinces to join with them in their Choice, representing the Danger of being attack'd by a foreign Enemy while they remain thus disunited; but *Holland*, the most powerful of the Provinces, and the wealthy City of *Amsterdam*, especially protest against the Government of a Stadtholder, being more apprehensive of the loss of their Liberties, and Oppression from such an Officer than of a foreign Invasion, as they pretend: but the true Reason of their rejecting a Stadtholder is probably the same now it was formerly, namely, because the *Hollanders* and the City of *Amsterdam* would lose much of that Influence they have over the other Provinces under the Government of a Stadtholder. At present the other States seem to have a Dependance upon this, and which ever way the Province of *Holland* inclines, the rest are sway'd and byas'd by it; all Applications are therefore made by Foreigners in the first place to them, and their Pensioner is address'd to as Prime Minister of the States General; whereas, if there was a Stadtholder they would be less consider'd, and lose much of the Power and Influence they have at present. There has therefore from the very Infancy of this State been constant Struggles between

between the Stadtholder and the Province of *Holland* for Dominion. Old *Barweli* was sacrific'd to the *Orange* Faction, and so was *De Wit*, both Pensioners of *Amsterdam*; but then *De Wit* had the pleasure of suppressing the Stadtholdership for twenty Years before he perish'd, and had maintain'd his Ground at last had not such a Conjunction happen'd as could not easily have been foreseen, namely, The Kingdoms of *England* and *France* both invading their Territories at once, which compell'd them to advance the Prince of *Orange* to the Stadtholdership to Unite and Command their scatter'd Forces, and to ingratiate themselves with *England*, whereby they made a Friend of a powerful Enemy, and by that means principally sav'd their sinking State. The *Loveistein* Faction then, of which *De Wit* was the Head, dreaded much more the falling under the Government of a Stadtholder than a foreign Invasion, as the present leading Members of the States of *Holland* seem to do. In the first case, say they, from the Condition of Sovereigns of the *United Provinces*, as we are in Effect from the Influence our mighty Wealth and Power procures us, we shall be reduc'd to the Condition of Subjects. And as to a foreign Enemy we have very little to fear, it is so much the Interest of every Power in *Europe* to prevent our State being conquer'd, or added to any of the neighbouring Kingdoms, that we may depend on the Interposition of more Powers than one, if we should be attack'd; as we found by Experience, when the *French* fell upon us in 1672. And why, say they, might we not agree upon a General to command our Troops in such an Exigency, as in the last War, for the time it continues, but must elect a Stadtholder, Captain-General, and



Admiral in one Person for Life, who will probably draw such a Dependance on him from all the Provinces as may endanger our Liberties, and end perhaps at last in a Monarchy: A Form of Government of all others to be dreaded by a People whose sole Dependance is upon their Traffick. But I proceed next to give the *Modern History* of these Provinces from the time of the Truce concluded with the *Spaniards* in the Year 1609, by which the Constitution of the Government will be still better understood.



## C H A P. VI.

*Contains the Modern History of the United Provinces from the Year 1609, when a Truce was concluded with Spain, to the present Time; with a brief Account of the Princes of Orange their Stadtholders.*

FROM the first Foundation of the *Dutch* State, there hath ever been observ'd two Factions amongst them, the one inclin'd to Monarchy, and the other as fond of a Republican Form of Government. *William* Prince of *Orange*, the first Stadtholder and Captain General of the *United Provinces*, who contributed so much towards the rescuing them from *Spanish* Tyranny, is charg'd however with Designs against their Liberties: And, 'tis said, had form'd a considerable Party in the State, who were ready to Compliment him with the Sovereignty of these Provinces, if he had not in that Instant been taken off by an Assassin, as has been related already. *Oldenbarnevelt* Pensioner of *Amsterdam*, one of the most

most intimate Friends of the deceas'd Prince, by the great Interest he had in the States, influenc'd them to choose his second Son Prince *Maurice*, their Stadtholder in his room, his eldest Son, *Philip William*, being rejected on Account of his Education in the *Roman Catholic* Religion, and his Adherence to the *Spanish* Interest. For several Years Prince *Maurice*, was govern'd by the Councils of that Wife Minister *Barnevelt*; but the Prince's Creatures inspiring him afterwards with Ambitious Views, and representing *Barnevelt* as a Person the most likely to defeat his Designs upon the Sovereignty, he ever after look'd upon him as an Enemy: And as the Power of the Stadtholder is much greater in time of War than Peace, Prince *Maurice* endeavour'd to render the last Treaty with *Spain* Void, which *Barnevelt* had taken the utmost Pains to bring to a Conclusion, and this still encreas'd their mutual Animosity. About the same time Religious Disputes ran very high in *Holland*, which were first begun in the Year 1608, by *Jacob Arminius* and *Francis Gomar*, Professors of Divinity at *Leyden*; *Arminius* asserting the Doctrine of Free-Will, as *Gomar* did that of Predestination, and both of them maintaining their Opinions with much Zeal, scarce any other Subjects were treated of either in the Schools, or Churches of the *United Provinces*: Whereupon the States appointed a Conference to be held between *Arminius* and *Gomar* at the *Hague*, where after a long Dispute, they parted without coming to any Conclusion. However, it appear'd on this Occasion, that the Magistrates and principal Burghers generally sided with *Arminius*, and the Clergy, the common People, and Soldiery, who were in the Interest of Prince *Maurice*,  
took

took the part of *Gomar*. *Arminius* happening to die in the Year 1609, his Disciples drew up an Account of their Tenets, and presented it to the States General, wherein they stile themselves *Remonstrants*, which Name they went by for sometime afterwards, as their Adversaries did by that of *Contra Remonstrants*. *Barnewelt* being in the Interest of the Remonstrants, prevail'd with the Curators of the University of *Leyden* to elect *Vorstius* a Disciple of *Arminius* Professor of Divinity, in the room of *Arminius*; but he was no sooner advanc'd to this Dignity than he was charg'd not only with *Arminianism* but *Socinianism*, from a Treatise he had before publish'd *Of God*; but having been heard before the States, as to this Charge he was honourably acquitted; whereupon he printed his Apology, dedicated it to the States of *Holland*, which happening to fall into the Hands of *James I.* King of *Great Britain*, he commanded his Ambassador at the *Hague* *Sir Ralph Winwood* to protest in a full Assembly of the States against the Doctrines contain'd therein, and all those who should protect such Heresies; and order'd the Book to be burnt in *St. Paul's Church-Yard* in *London*, and in the Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*. The *English* Ambassador having presented a Memorial on this Subject to the States, they return'd his *British* Majesty an Answer in Writing; wherein they seem'd to justify *Vorstius*, and used several Expressions very much to his Honour; assuring his Majesty at the same time, that if he could be convicted of any of the Points he was charg'd with, they would not suffer him to enjoy the Professorship; to which the King reply'd, That he would advise them with all possible speed to rid themselves of so dangerous and pestilent a Fellow, whose



whose Doctrines contain'd the most execrable Blasphemies; with many other severe Expressions against the Tenets of the *Arminians* or *Remonstrants*: and the States of *Holland* finding his *British* Majesty inflexible, commanded *Vorstius* to leave the City of *Leyden*, rather than incur his Displeasure. In the mean time the Parties were so enrag'd against each other, that scarce any thing but opprobrious Language was to be heard even in their Churches; one Minister inveighing in the Afternoon against what another had taught in the Morning; and calling each other Atheists, Hereticks, Schismatics, &c. which created such Animosities among their Auditors, that Tumults and Riots frequently ensu'd as they went from Church. Prince *Maurice*, the Stadtholder, did not at first it seems publicly declare himself for either Party; but observing his great Adversary *Barneveldt* and the Republicans to take the side of the *Arminians*, in Opposition to them he at length espoused the Cause of the *Gomarists*, charging *Barneveldt* with being in the *Spanish* Interest, and endeavouring to introduce Popery and Slavery again, and Papers were daily printed and publish'd to that Effect, which oblig'd *Barneveldt* to publish Answers to them in Vindication of his Reputation; and the States of *Holland* hereupon prohibited the Clergy to treat of the Doctrine of Predestination in their Sermons, which gave great offence to Prince *Maurice*.

About this time the *Dutch* sent an Embassy to King *James*, offering him part of the Money due to the Crown of *England* for the Auxiliary Troops lent the States in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, desiring he would Evacuate the Cautionary Towns, which remain'd in the Possession of the *English*, as a Security for that Money:

Money: and *Barnevelt*, the chief Person in the Embassy, manag'd the Matter so dextrously, according to the *Dutch* Writers, that the King was surpriz'd into a Promise of delivering them up. But the truth is, the King was in ill Terms with his Parliament, and could raise Money no other way, which occasion'd his consenting to that destructive Bargain, by the Conclusion whereof, the *United Provinces* were rendred Independant of *Britain*, and made great Rejoicings for it; but however this Matter was brought about, it drew a lasting Odium on the *English* Ministry, who transacted it; and the *Dutch* tell us, the King would never forgive *Barnevelt* for over-reaching him, and that this was the principal Reason of his combining with Prince *Maurice* to ruin that great Minister.

The *Arminians* being supported by the Magistracy in the Towns of *Holland*, and the *Gomarists* by Prince *Maurice*, no Day scarce pass'd without some Bickerings between them, but the Mob being generally on the side of the *Gomarists*, these in most Tumults had the Advantage; and proceeded so far as to attack a Merchant's House at *Amsterdam*, where their Adversaries the *Arminians* were assembled for Divine Worship, and having dispers'd the Congregation, plunder'd the House of all the Moveables to a very great Value; and now the *Gomarist* Preachers in their Sermons began to call in Question the Power of the Magistrates to intermeddle in Religious Matters; which oblig'd the States of *Holland* to publish a Declaration, asserting their Authority; the *Gomarists* hereupon exasperated to the highest Degree, accus'd *Barnevelt* with having procur'd this Act of State in Favour of the *Arminians*, by his crafty Insinuations, to which eight Deputies

puties of the Cities only had consented ; and by the powerful Influence of Prince *Maurice*, procur'd a Judgment against this Act of the States of *Holland* in an Assembly of the States General. This being look'd upon as a Novelty, and directly contrary to their Constitution ; that the Representative of the States General should take upon them to controul the Acts of a Sovereign Province, which acknowledg'd no Superior, the States of *Holland* declar'd the said Judgment of the States General to be void, requiring the Magistrates of *Amsterdam*, and the rest of the Cities of *Holland* to pay no manner of regard to it ; they also strengthened themselves by levying new Forces, who should take an Oath only to the States of their Province. The same Precautions were taken by several Cities in the Provinces of *Utrecht* and *Overijssel*, where the Magistrates were *Arminians* : The *Gomarists* of *Amsterdam*, and several other Places, on the other hand, preferr'd Petitions to the Magistrates against *Barneveldt*, desiring they would assert the Authority of Prince *Maurice*, which was Invaded and violated by these new Levies, and their Example was follow'd by others. They were afterwards incited by their Preachere to desire a National Synod to settle all Disputes concerning Religion. In which, it seems, they were seconded by *Dudley Carleton* the *English* Ambassador at the *Hague*, who made a florid Speech in the Assembly of the States General, to induce them to call a National Synod ; to which the *Arminians* publish'd an Answer, but it was suppress'd by the States. About this time the Mob rose at *Leyden*, and fell upon the new rais'd Troops, for not carrying the Prince's Arms in their Colours, and had driven them out of the City, if the Magistrates



gistrates had not interpos'd, in which Skirmish some hundreds were kill'd or wounded. On the other side, at *Rotterdam*, and some other Cities, where the *Arminians* were most numerous, they forc'd the *Gomarist* Preachers to abandon their Churches. And as to a National Synod, *Grotius* and the *Arminian* Doctors insisted, that as every Province was an Independent Sovereignty, the controverted Points in Religion ought to be determin'd by their respective Provincial Synods, conven'd by each particular State, and not by a National Synod.

Things being come to Extremes, Prince *Maurice* at the Head of a great Body of Veteran Troops, and attended by the Deputies of the States General, in the Year 1618, march'd through the Provinces, dispersing the new rais'd Forces, banishing the *Arminian* Preachers, and displacing the Magistrates of that Persuasion, in whose stead he introduc'd his own Creatures. In this manner he proceeded in the Cities of *Nimwegen* and *Zutphen*, which had declar'd for the *Arminians*; and from thence he march'd into the Province of *Overyssel*, where the City of *Campen* expressing a great Zeal for the *Arminians*, he Dragoon'd them into better Manners, and restor'd the Disciples of *John Calvin* to their Pulpits. The same he did at *Arnhem* soon after, which City pretending at first to stand upon its Defence, was betray'd into his Hands by some of the Presbyterian Zealots within the Walls; whereupon he depos'd and banish'd such of their Magistrates as were of a contrary Persuasion. From hence he continued his March towards the City of *Utrecht*, which also stood upon its Defence; but his eldest Brother, *Philip William* Prince of *Orange*, dying at this Critical Juncture, the Citizens of *Utrecht* were deliver'd from

from their Fears at this time; for Prince *Maurice* was oblig'd to return to the *Hague* to take Order about the Affairs of the Deceas'd, who dying without Issue, had left him the Principality of *Orange* and the rest of his large Possessions.

*Barnewelt* in the mean time finding himself chiefly struck at by the *Gomarists*, in all their Libels, publish'd an Apology, which he address'd to the States of *Holland*; in which he took the liberty of representing the signal Services he had done the Republick in the several great Stations he had been employ'd for many Years, in a Style so natural and free from all foreign Insinuations, that it was evident they ow'd as much to his Councils and Conduct as to the Prince of *Orange's* Sword, for their Preservation; which had so powerful an Influence on the States of *Holland*, that they openly took him into their Protection. The Prince however having modell'd the States General to his Mind, by placing and displacing whom he saw fit, proceeded in his Project of changing the Magistrates and Garrisons in every Town, which was not of his Party; and particularly in the City of *Brill* in the Province of *Holland*; at which the States of that Province were greatly alarm'd, and sent to the Magistrates of all their Cities for full Powers to oppose the Execution of the Commission granted by the States General to the Prince of *Orange*, for removing their Magistrates and Garrisons, and enter'd into a Confederacy with the other Provinces for their mutual Defence, a Copy of which Instructions were dispatch'd to *Utrecht*, and several other Cities; but while *Utrecht* was deliberating on the Affair, the Prince of *Orange* took Advantage of some Divisions amongst them, and advanc'd to their very Gates, not giving them Leisure to prepare for their Defence. And notwithstanding *Roodmold*

*mold Hoogerberts*, Pensionary of *Leyden*, and *Grotius*, Pensionary of *Rottendam*, who had been before dispatch'd thither with *Moetsberg*, and Secretary *Ledenburg*, and other Gentlemen of the Province, did all that was in their Power to animate the Citizens and Garrison, they were so terrified by the approach of the Prince of *Orange*, that they thought fit to open their Gates to him: Whereupon he disbanded the Garrison, depos'd the *Arminian* Magistrates, imprisoning some and banishing others.

The next thing the Prince of *Orange* resolv'd upon was to seize such Persons as had been most active in opposing his desir'd Sovereignty; accordingly he procur'd a Warrant from eight Persons, whom he had assembled for that purpose, and whom he was pleased to denominate *The States General*, to imprison *Barneveldt*, *Hoogerberts*, *Grotius* and *Ledenbergh*; and at the same time publish'd a Manifesto, justifying the Conduct of the pretended States, in taking these great Men into Custody, wherein he insisted chiefly on their inciting the Com-motions at *Utrecht*, and entring into other secret Conspiracies against the States General: Their Enemies the *Gomarists* also took this Opportunity of reviving the Clamour of their being Popishly affected. But surely nothing could be more contrary to the fundamental Constitution and Articles of Union of the Seven Provinces in the Year 1579, wherein it appears, that the States General have no manner of Jurisdiction over the Subjects of any particular Province, much less over the Members of the States themselves, as these Gentlemen were.

The King of *France* on this Occasion sent to the *Hague* the *Sieur de Boissise*, Counsellor of State, who had signaliz'd himself on many Embassies,



Embassies, to endeavour in Conjunction with Monsieur *Maurier*, his ordinary Ambassador there, to procure a Reconciliation of these Differences; but the Prince of *Orange* found means to render this Application of no Effect, and proceeded without Opposition to displace the Magistrates of the rest of the Towns in *Holland*, which were not of his Party. In *Rotterdam*, where the *Arminians* were most powerful, he left a Garrison of twelve hundred Men, and took from them one of their three Churches in that City, and gave it to the *Gomarists*. This was follow'd by the Banishment of *Vorstius*, *Peter Bertius*, and others, the most considerable *Arminian* Preachers; and amongst the rest of *John Wytenbogart*, a Person highly esteem'd for his exemplary Life and Moderation, as well as for his moving Eloquence, which could not however exempt him from this Fate, on his adhering to a Party opposite to that of the Prince, by whom he was highly caress'd till then.

The States of *Holland* hereupon publish'd a Manifesto, demanding the Release of *Barneveldt*, *Hoogerbetz* and *Grotius*, but to no purpose; and *Ledenburg* of *Utrecht* expecting no Quarter, (the States of his Province having already submitted to the Prince), laid violent Hands upon himself in Prison, and thereby prevented a publick Execution. The *French* King being much concern'd at these violent Proceedings, especially against *Barneveldt*, renew'd his Instances in the Prisoners Behalf; but the King of *England* joining with Prince *Maurice* against them, render'd all Efforts to save them abortive; and now most of those who had opposed the calling of a National Synod being im-  
 prison'd or banish'd, a Day was appointed for assembling a Convocation of the Clergy of the  
 The Synod of  
*Dort.*

*United Provinces at Dort*, and that it might have the Face of a General Council, they invited the Divines of all the Reformed Churches in *Europe* to send their Deputies thither, ordering Provincial Synods to be held in each Province in the mean time, to agree upon Points to be propos'd in the National Synod, and to appoint Deputies to represent them there. The *Arminian* Party observing what unfair Practices were us'd in the Provincial Synods to exclude them from the National Synod, so that there was like to be ten to one against them in that Council, they protested against the same, and every thing that should be transacted there, as illegal and void in it self, which so exasperated the *Gomarists*, that by the Influence of the Prince of *Orange* they procur'd the Banishment of many more *Arminian* Preachers, under Pretence of Immorality or *Socinianism*. And the States General having dispatch'd their Letters to the King of *Great Britain*, the *French Hugonots*, the Electors *Palatine* and *Brandenburg*, the Prince of *Hesse*, and several other German Princes, as also to the *Swiss Cantons*, *Geneva*, &c. to invite their respective Deputies to the National Synod, they repair'd thither from all these Places except the *Brandenburghers* and the *French Hugonots*: The latter by the Articles of Pacification granted them by King *Henry IV.* being oblig'd not to send their Ministers to assist at any foreign Synod, the *Dutch Ambassador* could not obtain Permission of the *French King* for their repairing to *Dort*; but the chief Reason is suppos'd to be because the *French Court* had espous'd the Cause of *Barneveldt* and the *Arminians*.

This famous Synod being open'd on the thirteenth of *November*, 1618, in the Name of the States General, after two Sermons preach'd,

preach'd, one in *Dutch* and another in *French*; the Deputies of the Foreign Divines were introduc'd into the Assembly, and plac'd according to their Rank, viz. first, the *English*, next those of the *Palatinate*, *Hesse*, the *Swiss Cantons*, *Geneva*, *Bremen* and *Embsen*, the rest being not arriv'd: after which *Lydius* made a *Latin* Speech, and implor'd the Assistance of the Holy Spirit in a long Prayer. And *Martin Gregory*, one of the Council of the Dutchy of *Geldres*, and one of the Deputies of the States General, began the first Session in the Name of his Masters, by a Speech suitable to the Occasion: After which *Lydius* read the Commission of the States General, by Virtue whereof Eighteen Deputies of the States were appointed to assist at the Synod, who chose for their Secretary the Celebrated *Daniel Hensius*, Professor of History and Library-keeper of the University of *Leyden*. At the Second Session the Deputies of the respective Provincial Synods of the *United Provinces* presenting their Credentials, it appear'd that there were not more than Three *Arminians* among all the Deputies; such effectual Care had been taken to prevent their being elected in every Province: and those they excluded from their Synod, summoning them, and several others of the same Party, before them; whom they gave to understand that they must not expect to be treated with by way of Conference, but as such as were summon'd to appear before their Judges; and that therefore after they had propos'd their Reasons in Defence of their Tenets, they must withdraw. Whereupon the *Arminians* deliver'd in a long Memorial, shewing, That they cou'd not acknowledge this Synod to be a Legal Assembly, as being compos'd of Persons who were both Par-



ties and Judges, and enter'd a Protest against all their Proceedings. But an Act of State was soon after procur'd from the States General for their proceeding notwithstanding this Protest; with an Order, That the *Arminians* should immediately enter upon their Defence in Writing, and should be no more allow'd to appear Personallly before that Body. Thus they got rid of their *Arminian* Brethren; but there happen'd afterwards very obstinate Disputes between the *Gomarists* and the *English* and other Foreign Divines, about the Merits and Sufferings of Christ; in which the Foreigners were treated with that Rudeness by the *Dutch* Clergy, that they left the Synod, and were about to return home, if a Deputation of the States had not come and promis'd them Satisfaction, and prevail'd with them to return to the Assembly.

This Synod having at length settled their Canons, which related to the Doctrines of Predestination, Election and Reprobation, Free-Will, Grace, Perseverance, &c. and condemn'd the Errors of the *Arminians*, as they call'd them; their Resolutions were made a Rule of Faith in all the *Calvinist* Churches in Europe, for tho' the Representatives of the *French Hugonots*, or of the Electorate of *Brandenburg*, did not appear, yet the Elector promis'd their Canons should be sign'd by the Clergy under his Jurisdiction; and *Peter Du Moulin*, the chief of the *Hugonot* Ministers in France, engag'd that he and his Brethren would do the like. And now the Fathers of the *Gomarists* began to debate what Judgment they should pass upon the Persons of the *Arminians*; but the *English* and the rest of the Foreign Divines, except those of *Geneva* and *Embsen*, desir'd this might be wav'd, alledg-

ing,

ing, that they had no Jurisdiction over the Subjects of the *United Provinces*: The *Dutch* Clergy still insisting, that they should, at least, be adjudg'd Enemies to their Country, and Disturbers of the publick Peace; it was answer'd, that this did not belong to the Ecclesiastical, but the Civil Jurisdiction, which produc'd some Alteration in the intended Sentence. The Deputies of *England*, *Hesse* and *Bremen*, refus'd however to intermeddle in any thing relating to the *Persons* of the *Arminians*; Judgment was therefore given without their Concurrence, in the Name of the Synod and Deputies of the States General, whereby all Persons were oblig'd publickly to renounce the *Arminian* Tenets; and such of the *Arminian* Preachers as had been guilty of raising and fomenting these Divisions in the Church, especially those who refus'd to conform to their Decrees, should be depos'd from their Ministerial Functions, and declar'd incapable of any Ecclesiastical Benefices or Academical Preferments, which Sentence was afterwards ratified by the States General: And the Synod having thus finish'd the Business they were conven'd upon, were dismiss'd, after they had sat about six Months. The States General soon after publish'd a Proclamation to put the Decrees and Sentence of the Synod of *Dort* in Execution; after which they proceeded to banish some of the *Arminian* Preachers, and imprison'd others, confiscating their Estates. The Party of the *Arminians* being thus depress'd, the Prince of *Orange* proceeded next to finish the Destruction of *Barneveldt* and the other Prisoners of State, who according to the Constitution of the *United Provinces*, could only have been try'd in their proper Province, but the Prince by his Interest procur'd

*Barneveldt*  
beheaded.

*Grotius,*  
&c. condemn'd to  
perpetual  
Imprisonment.

cur'd twenty six Judges to be appointed by the States General, all Persons devoted to his Service, who pass'd Sentence of Death on *Barneveldt*, for having, as it was alledg'd, advis'd a Toleration of the *Arminians*, and occasion'd many Disturbances in the Church, by asserting, that according to the Laws each Province had a Right to judge and regulate Points of Religion in their respective Jurisdictions, without the Interposition of any or all the other Provinces. The *French* Ambassador having notice of the Sentence, desir'd instantly an Audience of the States, who excusing their Refusal on Pretence of the Unseasonableness of the time, he sent them a Letter, conjuring them in the Name of his Master the *French* King, not to shorten the Days of so antient a Minister, who had spent his Life in their Service; but the Influence of the Prince of *Orange* prevailing, *Barneveldt* was beheaded the next Day in the Court of the *Hague*, over against the Prince's Apartment, who chose to be the Spectator of a Tragedy of which he had been the principal Contriver, for which he was severely censur'd, even by his Friends. *Barneveldt* said little more at his Execution, but that he did not die as a Traitor, but as a true Patriot, for having asserted the Rights and Liberties of their Native Country. And the People expressing a more than ordinary Concern for this Noble Sufferer, the Prince of *Orange* did not think fit to proceed with the same Severity against *Hoogebert* and *Grotius*, who were only condemn'd to perpetual Imprisonment; and the Sentence of *Moerberg* Counsellor of *Utrecht*, was still milder, being only confin'd to his Country-House. *Grotius* afterwards made his Escape out of the Castle where he was confin'd, by the Assistance of his



his Wife : It seems he had obtain'd Leave for a great Trunk of Books to be brought to him, which he sent backwards and forwards several times for near a Twelvemonth ; it was at first very diligently search'd by the Guards, but finding nothing but Books or Linnen, they did not afterwards trouble themselves to look into it as it pass'd, whereupon his Wife perswaded him to let her lock him into the Trunk, and endeavour to make his Escape, and he was accordingly carried off without any Suspicion to *Gorcum*, from whence he got to *Antwerp*, and afterwards to *Paris*, where he was highly caress'd by the *French King*, and allow'd a Pension of a Thousand Crowns *per Ann.* His Lady, who was left behind in his Apartment, lay upon the Bed in her Husband's Night Gown and Cap, pretending he was ill, whereby she prevented any Enquiry after him for several Days, for which she was in some Danger of being condemn'd to perpetual Imprisonment, but was at length by a Majority of her Judges honourably discharg'd, and follow'd her Husband into *France*, where many other *Arminians* met with a kind Reception, and were allow'd Liberty of Conscience.

As to the Conquests of the *Dutch* in the *East-Indies*, and their Monopolizing the Spices of the *East*, by dispossessing the *Spaniards*, *Portuguese* and *English*, of their Dominions and Settlements in that part of the World, between the Years 1600, and 1640, these Transactions have been treated of at large in several former Volumes of this History, when the State of *India* was treated of.

But it is necessary here to enquire into the Original and Progress of their *West-India* Company, which we find as well as the former

mer was projected by that great Statesman *Barnewelt*, tho' their first Patent did not bear Date, however, till two Years after his Death, in the Year 1621, when they were impower'd by the States to plant Colonies, erect Forts, make Alliances, and appoint Governors and Officers on the Continent and Islands of *America*, within the Limits prescribed them. And a Stock of seven Million two Hundred Thousand Livers was rais'd towards their Establishment. In pursuance of their Design they fitted out two Squadrons, one to drive the *Portuguese* out of *Brazil*, and the other to attack the *Spanish* Settlements in *Peru*, and took so many Prizes in their first Expedition, that they were enabled to make a Dividend of five and twenty *per Cent.* on their first Expedition, *Ann* 1623. In the Year 1624, the *Dutch* Admiral *Hermite* defeated a Fleet of *Spaniards* on the Coast of *Peru*, and took several rich Prizes; and his Countryman Admiral *Wilkins* made himself Master of the City of *St. Salvador* the same Year, bringing home the Viceroy, the Bishop, and several *Grandeess* of *Portugal*, Prisoners to *Holland*, and left *John Van Dort* Governor of *St. Salvador*, and the Territories belonging to it, for the *Dutch West-India Company*; but the *Portuguese* retook the City the Year following and clear'd the Country of *Hollanders*. The *Dutch* Admiral *Peter Adrian*, however, in the Year 1628, engag'd another *Spanish* Squadron, near the Island of *Cuba*; and having forc'd most of them on Shore, took out all the Plate and Merchandize, and set fire to the Ships, returning laden with the Spoils of the Enemy to *Holland*. The *Spanish* Plate-Fleet also fell into the Hands of *Peter Heyn*, another of the *Dutch* Admirals, and were all taken by him, the

the Cargo amounting to seven Million two Hundred Thousand Livres in Silver, and three Millions six Hundred Thousand Livres in Merchandize, and the Shipping and Artillery were valued at four Millions more : On this Flow of Success the Company divided no less than fifty *per Cent.* which was at that time look'd upon to be very imprudent by some, considering they were not then Masters of any considerable Settlement in *America*, and were engaged in a chargeable War with *Spain*. In the Year 1630, the Dutch equipp'd a large Fleet for *Brazil*, and made themselves Masters of the Province of *Fernambucque*, with the Capital City of *Olinda*. They afterwards extended their Conquests over the Neighbouring Provinces of *Tamarica*, *Pareiba* and *Rio Gradie*, and in Expectation of Conquering the other eight Provinces still in possession of the *Portuguese*, they conferr'd the Dignity of General of *Brazil*, and the South Coast of *America*, on John Maurice of Nassau, nearly related to the Prince of Orange, with the same Powers as are exercis'd by the General of the *East-Indies* at *Batavia* : Count Maurice arriv'd at *Brazil* on the 23d of January, 1637, with a Fleet of thirty two Ships and a Body of Land-Forces ; and advancing further into the *Portuguese* Settlements, took the Fortress of *Pavaccaon* ; and having Intelligence that the *Portuguese* Forts on the Coast of *Africk* were but in a weak Condition, he detach'd part of the Fleet thither, who made themselves Masters of the Town and Castle of *St. George de la Mina*, and many other Places. The *Portuguese* having shaken off the *Spanish* Yoke, and advanc'd the Duke of *Braganza*, the Heir of their antient Kings, to the Throne in the Year 1640, a Truce was the following

The Dutch fix themselves in *Brazil*.



following Year concluded between the *Dutch* and *Portuguese*, whereby a Liberty of Trade was allow'd to both Parties; and each possess'd what they were Masters of in *Brazil* and *Africk*: And for two or three Years the Truce was tolerably well observ'd; but Count *Maurice*, the *Dutch* General, returning from *Brazil* into *Holland* in the Year 1644, the *Portuguese*, who were settled in the *Dutch Brazil*, enter'd into a Conspiracy with their Countrymen in the Provinces still subject to the *Portuguese*, to extirpate all the *Dutch* out of *Brazil*, to which they were provok'd by the Hostilities committed by the *Hollanders* in *Brazil* after the Truce, and by their *East-India* Company's falling upon their Settlements in *India*. And tho' the Conspiracy was timely discover'd, yet it occasion'd the War to break out afresh between the two Nations in *Brazil* and *Africk*, as well as in the *East-Indies*, which ended in the entire Expulsion of the *Dutch* from *Brazil*, and was fatal to their *West-India* Company; but the Acquisitions of the *Hollanders* in the *East-Indies*, and on the Coast of *Africk*, made them ample Amends for their Losses in *America*. They also made a Discovery of a vast Tract of Land to the Southward of the Equinoctial in the *East-Indies*, extending from the Tenth to the Thirty-third Degree of South Latitude, to which they gave the Name of *New Holland*; but what the Country produces, and whether peopled or not, they have kept in a great measure conceal'd to this Day: Some random Accounts we have receiv'd indeed of a barbarous People that have been seen on those Coasts; but the Country is generally represented by the *Dutch*, as yielding scarce any thing worth their Notice; the true Reason

whereof

The  
Dutch driven out of  
Brazil.

Their  
Discovery  
in New-  
Holland.

whereof probably is, lest other Nations should be tempted to settle there, who might interrupt their Spice Trade, and perhaps come in for a Share of it; and the Reason the *Hollanders* do not send any Colonies thither, or endeavour to make Settlements on that Continent themselves, is certainly because they are already possess'd of a greater Extent of Country in *India*, than they know how to govern or preserve; but it is surprising to all Mankind that the *English* do not send Ships to make Discoveries on that side, and endeavour to find out other Places where Cloves and Nutmegs may be planted and cultivated, if they do not think fit to endeavour the Recovery of those rich Islands of *Banda* and the *Moluccoes*, which the *Dutch* treacherously and barbarously depriv'd them of, and still detain, notwithstanding several solemn Treaties wherein they stipulated to deliver them up. I have already given an Account of the Attempts of the *Dutch* as well as *English* to find out a North-East and North-West Passage to the *Indies*, in which they met with no manner of Success, and return therefore now to a Continuation of the History of the *Hollanders* nearer Home, from the time of the Truce with *Spain*.

The *Dutch* had no sooner concluded a Truce with *Spain*, but they began to make some other Princes of *Europe* sensible of their Power; they perfectly bullied the *English* and *Danes* out of the Whale-Fishery, compell'd the *Danes* to lower the Duties for passing the Sound, took the part of the Elector of *Brandenburg* against the Duke of *Newburg* in their Contest concerning the Succession of the Duchy of *Juliers*, &c. and took several Towns from the Duke, though assisted by *Spain*; interesting

Transactions of the  
*Dutch* in  
*Europe* after  
the Truce  
with *Spain*.

terefting themselves in the Quarrels of several  
 other Princes : And about the Year 1619, the  
 Protestants of *Bohemia* and the Catholics of  
 that Kingdom taking Arms against each other,  
 the *Dutch* encourag'd the Protestant Party to  
 form themselves into a Commonwealth ; but  
 the *Bohemians* making choice of the Elector  
 Palatine for their King, the Prince of *Orange*  
 sent a Body of Troops into the *Palatinate* to  
 his Assistance, looking upon the Establishment  
 of his Kinsman the Elector on the Throne of  
*Bohemia*, as a considerable Step towards the  
 attaining the Sovereignty of the *Netherlands* he  
 had so long aim'd at ; but the Emperor *Fer-*  
*dinand* obtaining a Victory over the Elector  
*Palatine* at *Prague*, and thereby recovering the  
 Crown of *Bohemia* ; the *Palatine* was driven  
 also out of his own Hereditary Dominions in  
*Germany*, and forc'd to retire into *Holland* :  
 And from this time, 'tis said, the Prince of  
*Orange* began to despair of obtaining the Do-  
 minion of the *United Provinces* ; an Event, it  
 seems which was not to be compass'd with-  
 out Foreign Assistance, notwithstanding his  
 being possess'd of the Affections of the Peo-  
 ple, and having an Army of Veterans under  
 his Command. The *Dutch* seem'd very a-  
 verse towards the making this Alteration in  
 their Constitution, when the Prince of *Orange*  
 begun to discover his Intention of rendring  
 himself absolute, insomuch, that when he  
 came into any of their Cities, he was not  
 receiv'd with the usual Ceremonies and Ac-  
 clamations of the People, as formerly, and  
 particularly as he went thro' the Market-  
 place of *Gorcum*, where Crouds of People  
 were assembled, not so much as one Person  
 mov'd his Hat to him, which some imagine  
 he took to heart, and observe that he was  
 ever



ever penfive and melancholy afterwards to his Dying-day.

The Truce with *Spain* expiring, the War <sup>A Plot</sup> between the *United Provinces* and the *Spanish* <sup>against the</sup> *Netherlands* was reviv'd and carried on with various Success, during which a Plot was discover'd against the Life of *Maurice* Prince of *Orange*, which was manag'd chiefly by *William* of *Olden Barnevelt*, youngest Son of the famous Pensioner *Barnevelt* above mention'd, formerly Governor of *Burgenopzoom*, a Man of a resolute Temper, who was determin'd to revenge his Father's Death upon the Prince of *Orange*; and drew several Persons into the Conspiracy, especially *Arminians*, under Pretence of recovering their antient Liberties by this means, which he suggested had been notoriously invaded of late Years in the Execution of his Father, and the Heads of their Party, and imprisoning and banishing others without any Colour of Law. Monsieur *Groenveld*, the eldest Son of Pensioner *Barnevelt*, was also earnestly solicited by his Brother to be concern'd in the Plot; but he refus'd, and dissuaded him from it, which would not however prevent *Groenveld's* Ruin. The Design, it seems, was to have assassinated the Prince on the Road between the *Hague* and *Ryswick*, whither he often us'd to go in the Company of very few Persons, and several People were lodg'd at Inns who were to be Actors in this Tragedy, but without Arms to avoid Suspicion, and a small Chest of Arms were order'd to be carried to a certain Place, where they were to take them at the time of the intended Assassination; but one of the Conspirators having imprudently offer'd a piece of Gold to a Porter to carry the Chest to the Place design'd, rais'd a Suspicion in the Fellow; and

four

four Seamen about the same time discovering to the Prince of *Orange* that they understood there was a Design against his Life, tho' they could not give any particular Account of the Scheme that was laid to take him off, the Prince return'd immediately to the *Hague*, and the News of the Plot coming to be buzz'd about, the Porter who had the Chest imagining it contain'd something extraordinary, carried it to a Magistrate, who upon the opening of it found several Pair of Pistols, Poinards, &c. and four Persons being also found at an Inn where the Chest was to have been deliver'd, who could give no satisfactory Account of themselves, being strictly examin'd confessed the whole Matter, and discover'd their Accomplices; whereupon the Conspirators were soon after apprehended, try'd and executed, and amongst them *Groenveld* the eldest Son of the Pensioner *Barneveldt*, and several others for not discovering the Plot, tho' it appear'd *Groenveld* dissuaded the Conspirators from the Attempt: And as most of the Criminals were *Arminians*, this gave Occasion to their Enemies to throw the Plot upon the whole Party, and rais'd a fresh Persecution against them, especially against their Ministers, those of them who remain'd in the Country being either imprison'd or banish'd: Whereupon several able Pens were drawn in Defence of the *Arminian* Cause, and among the rest, that of the celebrated *Grotius*, who endeavour'd to expose the Practices of the Synod of *Dort*, and the illegal Sentence of the Judges who condemn'd *Olden Barneveldt* to death; which Treatise was Censur'd by the States, and a great Sum of Money offer'd to any one who would bring the Head of *Grotius* alive or dead; but he being under the Protection

rection of *Lewis XIII.* despised their Menaces. These severe Proceedings, however, occasion'd great Murmurings in *Holland*, especially at *Rotterdam*, and other Towns, where the States found themselves oblig'd to keep strong Garrisons to prevent Insurrections. At the same time the State was engaged in a desperate War with the *Spaniards* and Imperialists, and had they not been supported both by the *French* and *English* with Forces and Treasure, their Country would have been in great Danger of falling under the Power of the *Spaniard* again. The Year 1625, was fatal both to their Allie King *James I.* and their Stadtholder *Maurice* The Death of Prince Maurice. Prince of *Orange*, the first of them died on the 27th of *March*, and the latter on the 23d of *April*, in the 58th Year of his Age, and was buried at *Delf*, near his Father Prince *William*. He is generally esteem'd a great Soldier, and the best Engineer of his Age; but this Excellency lay in managing a Defensive rather than an Offensive War. He does not seem to me to be of a very enterprizing Genius. The great Successes the *Dutch* met with during his Stadtholdership were at Sea, and in the *East-Indies*, to which they are much more indebted to the Administration of *Olden Barnevelt*, and to their Admirals, than to him.

Upon the Death of Prince *Maurice* the five Provinces of *Gueldres*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht* and *Overyssel*, chose his Brother *Frederick Henry* Succeeded by his Brother Frederick Henry. their Stadtholder, Captain-General and Admiral, and each of them also declar'd him their particular Governor; but the Province of *Groningen* chose Count *Ernest Casimir* of *Nassau*, (who was before Stadtholder of *Friesland*, and Lieutenant to Prince *Maurice* in *Groningen*) their Stadtholder.

Prince



Prince *Frederick Henry I.* who became Prince of *Orange* on the Death of his Brother ; by which Title I shall therefore generally speak of him for the future, hoping to signalize himself at the Entrance on his Government, made an attempt to relieve *Breda*, at that time besieg'd by the *Spaniards*, but did not succeed ; and was forc'd to be a Witness of the Surrender of that important Place in *June* following.

The *Arminians*, who had been long oppress'd by the opposite Faction, found some Ease under the Administration of the new Prince of *Orange*, who upon several Occasions gave evident Proofs of his Inclinations towards them ; however, lest he should disoblige the States General, he did not think fit to do any thing further for them at this Juncture, than to put a stop to the Persecution of them, and declare himself favourably in respect of *Grotius*, then at *Paris*. But the Kings of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, it seems, about this time invited the *Arminians* to settle in their respective Dominions. Those who went to *Sweden* generally fix'd themselves at *Gottenburg* near the *Sound*, as those who were invited to *Denmark* did at *Gluckstat* near the Mouth of the *Elbe* ; but none gave them greater Encouragement than *Frederick Duke of Holstein*, who some Years before assign'd them a large Tract of Land on the Banks of the River *Eyder*, where they founded a City, to which they gave the Name of *Frederickstat*, in Memory of their great Benefactor ; and the Duke conferr'd on them the Privilege of choosing their own Magistrates, and many other Immunities.

*Groll* taken  
by the  
*Dutch*.

In the Year 1627, the Prince of *Orange* took the City of *Groll*, situate on the Confines of *Zurphen* and the Bishoprick of *Munster*, from whence

whence the *Spaniards* us'd to levy large Contributions out of the Provinces of *Overyffel*, *Groningen* and *Gueldres*; but the Conquest of this Place render'd the *Dutch* secure on that side.

The Intestine Divisions between the *Gomarists* and *Arminians* were not yet entirely quiered, for the Common People of *Amsterdam* raised an Insurrection against their Magistrates under pretence of their being *Arminians*, notwithstanding they conform'd outwardly with their Establish'd Presbyterian Church; but the Prince of *Orange* prevail'd with the States General to send a Body of Forces to suppress the Tumult, and make an Act of State, That the People should pay Obedience to their Magistrates without regard to their Opinions in Religious Matters. In the Year 1629, the Prince of *Orange*, with the Assistance of the *Boisleduc* French and *English*, besieged and took *Herto-* taken by the Dutch.  
*gensboch*, or *Boisleduc*, one of the most considerable Cities on the Confines of *Brabant*, notwithstanding the utmost Efforts of the *Spaniards* and *Imperialists* for its Preservation. This Success of the Prince of *Orange* had such an Influence on the States, that in the Year 1631, they declar'd his Son *William*, then about five Years of Age, Successor to him in all his Offices and Dignities; and the same Year the States enter'd into an Alliance with the famous *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, against the House of *Austria*, and the Roman Catholick Party in *Germany*. In the Year 1632, the Prince of *Orange* took *Venlo*, and *Ruremond* in *Gelderland*, from the *Spaniards*, in *Venlo* and *Ruremond*  
the Siege of which last Place, Count *Ernest Casimir*, Stadtholder of *Friezland*, was kill'd by taken.  
a Musket Ball; and the States General, in Gratitude for the Services done by the Father,

*Maestricht*  
taken.

*Limburg,*  
and *Orsoy,*  
and *Rhin-*  
*berg* taken  
by the  
*Dutch.*

Alliance  
between  
the *French*  
and *Dutch.*

declar'd his Son Count *Henry Ernest*, Hereditary Stadtholder of the Provinces of *Friesland* and *Groningen*. The same Year the Prince of *Orange* took the large and strong City of *Maestricht*, situate on the *Maes*, in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, but belonging to *Brabant*, after an obstinate Siege of two Months and upwards, during which time the *Spaniards* and Imperialists often attempted to relieve it: And the Loss of this Place was follow'd by that of *Limburg* and *Orsoy* before the end of the Campaign. The next Year, 1633, he reduc'd the Fortress of *Rhinburg*, situate on the *Rhine* between *Wesel* and *Orsoy*; and soon after at *Fort Philip* near *Sas van Ghent* in *Flanders*: but the *Spaniards* making great Preparations for the retaking these Places, the *Dutch* enter'd into an Offensive Alliance with the *French* in the Year 1634, wherein they made a Partition of the *Spanish Netherlands* (when they should be conquer'd), and it was agreed, that the Provinces of *Luxemburg*, *Namur*, *Hanault*, *Cambray*, and most part of *Artois*, should belong to the *French*; and the Residue of the *Spanish Netherlands* to the *Dutch*. The *French* King soon after commanded the Marshal *Chavillon*, Brother-in-Law to Cardinal *Richlieu*, to join the Prince of *Orange* in *Brabant* with twenty thousand Foot and seven thousand Horse, and the *Spaniards* marching to prevent this Conjunction, were defeated by the *French* near the Village of *Avein* in *Luxemburg*. *Chavillon* afterwards continuing his March to *Maestricht*, there joined the Army of the States, forming together a Body of fifty thousand Men, of whom the Prince of *Orange* was Generalissimo by the Treaty; but the *Dutch* on second Thoughts being jealous that if the *French* should once become their next Neighbours, by being possess'd



possess'd of that part of the *Spanish Netherlands* above-mention'd, their State would be in a more dangerous Condition from them than it was at present from the *Spaniard*; and the Prince of *Orange* at the same time entertaining a particular Pique against Cardinal *Richlieu*, the Prime Minister at the Court of *France*, on Account of his endeavouring to surprize the City of *Orange*, this Alliance with *France* came to nothing, for the Prince of *Orange* declin'd entring upon any considerable Action this Campaign, and by Marches and Countermarches, and want of necessary Provisions, so harrass'd and distress'd the *French* Troops, that of a gallant Army of near thirty thousand Men which came out of *France* into the *Netherlands*, scarce four thousand return'd, tho' there had not been any considerable Enterprize undertaken. Notwithstanding which, Cardinal *Richlieu* finding himself surrounded with abundance of Domestick Enemies, and standing in need of the Alliance of the States General, was oblig'd to stifle his Resentments, and enter into a new Treaty with the *Dutch*, whereby he stipulated to pay them two Millions of Livres *per Annum*, and fifteen hundred thousand more towards the Charges of the next Campaign; and in Order to regain the good Opinion of the Prince of *Orange*, he order'd the *French* Ambassador at the *Hague* to give him the Title of His Highness whenever he address'd himself to him, which the Prince and his Posterity ever after retain'd, having before no other Title than that of His Excellency; and thus a good Harmony being establish'd between the Cardinal and the Prince, Preparations were made for a vigorous Campaign, Anno 1637, in which the Prince of

B b 2

*Orange*

*Breda* retaken by the *Dutch*, and *Venlo* and *Ruremond* by the *Spaniards*.

Victory of the *Dutch* over the *Spanish* Armada in the *Downs*.

*Orange* retook the City of *Breda* ; but on the other Hand the *Spaniards* made themselves Masters of *Venlo* and *Ruremond* again. The Year 1638, prov'd disadvantageous to the *Dutch*, who had the worst of it in several Engagements, but there happen'd no decisive Battle. In the following Year 1639, their Successes against the *Spanish* Armada, which they destroy'd upon the Coast of *England*, is almost incredible: The *Spaniards*, it seems, at the Instance of the Emperor *Ferdinand III.* had agreed to fit out a powerful Fleet of Men of War, to join the *Danes* against the *Swedes*, whereby they hop'd to make a considerable Diversion, and thereby compel the *Swedes* to withdraw their Forces out of the Empire, which they had long harrafs'd ; but first the *Spaniards* propos'd to touch on the Coast of *Zealand*, to give some Countenance to their Forces in the *Netherlands*; accordingly the *Spanish* Admiral *Don Antonio de Oquendo* sail'd from the *Groyn* with sixty seven Men of War, and twenty thousand Men, in the Month of *July*, and was to be join'd by fourteen sail more from *Dunkirk*; of which the *Dutch* having receiv'd Intelligence, and imagining by the extraordinary Preparations that were making at *Dunkirk*, that the chief Design of the *Spaniards* was against their Coasts, they order'd Vice-Admiral *Tromp* to observe their Motions, who fell in with one of their Squadrons separated from the rest near *Dunkirk*, on the sixteenth of *September* at Night, which he engag'd with that Fury that he entirely dispers'd them ; but the *Spanish* Admiral bearing down to their Assistance the next Morning, boarded the *Dutch* Admiral, where he was so warmly

warmly receiv'd that he was glad to quit him again, and being pursu'd by *Tromp*, was sunk with a thousand Men on board, after which the Fleets were parted by a Fog: but the *Dutch* being join'd by eleven Men of War the same Evening, fell upon the *Spaniards* again at Midnight, and compell'd them to fly to the *Downs* on the *English* Coast, where then lay thirty *English* Men of War, who took the *Spanish* Fleet into their Protection, there being at that time an Alliance between the Kings of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, of which *Tromp* complain'd to the *British* Court, whereupon King *Charles I.* who was at this time engag'd in a War with his *Scorish* Subjects who had broke out into Rebellion, and having Reason to expect an Insurrection in *England*, determin'd not to break with the States, but order'd his Admiral to forbear all Hostilities against the *Dutch*.

*Tromp* afterwards receiving a powerful Reinforcement, resolv'd to attack the *Spaniards* again, and even the *English*, 'tis said, if they persisted in protecting the Enemy in the *Downs*. The *Spaniards* therefore finding they were to expect no Assistance from the *English* Fleet, took the Opportunity of a thick Fog in order to return home; but *Tromp* had Intelligence of it, and overtook them with near an hundred Men of War, whereupon there happen'd a smart Engagement between the two Fleets, and most of the *Spanish* Ships were burnt, sunk or taken; a great *Portuguese* Galleon particularly, of fourteen hundred Tons and eighty Guns was destroy'd, with eight hundred Men on board, most of them Gentlemen, and about twenty Ships more run on Shoar in the



*Downs*, and of the whole *Spanish* Fleet not more than eight escap'd into *Dunkirk*. The Common People in *England* it seems had a Notion, that this Armada was design'd against their own Country, and were not displeas'd therefore to see it destroy'd: and perhaps King *Charles* found it would alarm his Subjects, already sufficiently discontented, if he should permit the *English* Fleet to take their Part; or surely he would never have suffer'd the *Dutch* to have fallen upon them in our Roads, an Indignity that ought never to have been born in such Circumstances as his Majesty was at this time. The *Dutch* lost but two Ships and about fourscore Men in the Engagement, which plainly shews that they were better Seamen even at that time than the *Spaniards*, for the *Spanish* Fleet was deem'd at least equal to theirs in Force and Number of Guns; but however that be, certain it is, *Tromp* gain'd immortal Honour by the Victory, and the *Spaniards* have never since made any Figure at Sea.

*Arras*  
taken by  
the *French*.

The *French* and *Dutch* acting in separate Bodies, Anno 1640, as had been agreed, the Prince of *Orange* sat down before *Damme*, a City five Miles from *Bruges*; but meeting with greater Difficulties than he expected, was compell'd to raise the Siege. The *French* had better Success before *Arras*, the Capital of *Artois*, which they took this Campaign after a Siege of two Months. Count *Henry-Ernest* of *Nassaw*, Governor of *Friesland*, being kill'd in an Engagement with the *Spaniards*, was succeeded in that Province by his Brother *William Frederick*; but the Prince of *Orange*, Stadtholder of the other Provinces, was chosen Governor of *Groningen* and the *Omlands*; and the following Year, 1641, the Prince of  
Orange

*Orange* married his Son *William*, being then fifteen Years of Age, to the Princess *Mary*, <sup>The Son of the Prince</sup> Daughter to *Charles I.* King of *Great Britain*, of *Orange* and the young Prince going over into *England*, married to the Marriage was consummated there on the <sup>the Princess</sup> Second of *May*. The same Year the *Dutch* <sup>Royal of</sup> had the good Fortune to take the strong For-<sup>*Gennep* ta-</sup> tress of *Gennep*, situate on the River *Niers*: <sup>ken by</sup> as the *French* did the Cities of *Aire*, *Lens* and <sup>the Dutch.</sup> *Bapaumes*, in the Province of *Artois*; but *Lens* by *Aire* was re-taken not long after by the *Spa-* <sup>the French.</sup> niards.

In the Year 1642, died the famous Cardinal *Richlieu*, who had long supported the *Dutch* against *Spain*, and assisted them in humbling the House of *Austria*. And the following Year his Master *Lewis XIII.* died, which did not however make any Alteration in the Measures of the *French* Ministry, who enter'd into a stricter Alliance with the *United Provinces* than ever; wherein the *French* agreed to give the States the Title of *High and Mighty*, to furnish them with twelve hundred thousand Livres, and to attack some considerable Places on the Coast of *Flanders*. In consideration whereof the States engaged to have forty Men of War on that Coast to support their Land-Forces; and not to make Peace with *Spain* without the Concurrence of *France*.

In pursuance of which Treaty the *French* <sup>*Graveling* taken by</sup> laid Siege to *Graveling*, while Admiral *Tromp* <sup>the French.</sup> block'd it up by Sea, and the Place surrendered about two Months after. On the other hand, the Prince of *Orange* made himself Master of the strong Fortress of *Sas Van Ghent* <sup>*Sas van Ghent* taken by</sup> the same Campaign. And thus the *French* and *Dutch* went on, enlarging their respective Frontiers at the Expence of the miserable *Spaniard*. But the *French* made the

*Mardick,  
Bethune,  
&c. taken  
by the  
French.  
Hulst ta-  
ken by  
the Dutch.*

most considerable Advances, for in the Campaign of 1645, the *French* took *Mardick*, *Bourbourg*, *Bethune* and *Armentiers*, while the Prince of *Orange* was repuls'd in an Attempt he made upon *Antwerp*; but he had the good Fortune however before the End of the Year to make himself Master of *Hulst* of *Flanders*, the Capital of the Country of *Waes*.

The Prince of *Orange* in the Year 1646, renew'd his Design against *Antwerp*; and being join'd by six Thousand *French*, was marching to invest it, when he was seiz'd with an Apoplexy, which disorder'd his Understanding; and the *Hollanders* apprehending if this City were taken and made part of their State, the antient Trade might be reviv'd there to the Disadvantage of *Amsterdam*, march'd back again without attempting any thing against that City.

*Dunkirk  
taken by  
the French.*

In the mean time the *French* besieg'd and took *Dunkirk*, by the Assistance of the *Dutch* Fleet, which block'd up the Harbour; of which they have since had sufficient Reason to repent, it having been made a Nest of Privateers, from whence they have been infested in all their Wars with *France*.

*The Prince  
of Orange  
dies.  
William II.  
succeeds.*

In the Spring following, viz. on the 14th of *March* 1647, the Prince of *Orange* died, in the 67th Year of his Age, and was succeeded by his Son *William* the Second, in the Stadtholdership of the six Provinces which his Father held; upon whose Accession the States address'd themselves to him, entreating that he would contribute his utmost towards the Conclusion of the Peace of *Munster*, which was now negotiating, and not adhere too strictly to the Interest of *France*, of whom they began to be very jealous since the Conquests they had made in *Flanders*, and the rest of the



the *Spanish* Provinces: And notwithstanding their Engagements with that Crown, they concluded a separate Peace with *Spain* at *Munster*, in the Year 1648, the principal Conditions whereof were,



### *An Abstract of the Treaty of Munster.*

**T**HAT the King of *Spain* should acknowledge the Lords the States General of the *United Provinces* with their Provinces, Towns, Lands, and Appurtenances, Sovereign States, Provinces and Countries: Upon which he or his Successors would not for the Future make any Claim or Pretence. That each Party should keep and enjoy the Countries, Towns, Places and Lordships in their respective Possessions, with their Dependancies and Appurtenances. Whereby the *Dutch* were to enjoy *Boisleduc*, with the Lordships, Towns and Villages thereto belonging; the Town and Marquisate of *Bergenopzoom*; the Town and Barony of *Breda*, the Town of *Maestricht*, and the District thereto belonging; the County of *Gronhoft*, the Town of *Grave*; the Country of *Luickhulst*, and Bailiwick of *Hulst* and *Hulster Ambacht* and all the Forts the States were possess'd of in the Country of *Waes*, with their Dependancies and Appurtenances. As also all such other Places as the States then held in *Brabant* or *Flanders*, with all Right of Sovereignty, in the same manner as they held the *United Provinces*. The States were also to retain all they possess'd in the *East* and *West-Indies*, *Asia*, *Africa*, or *America*. And the *Spaniards* were to continue their Navigation

Navigation to the *East-Indies* in the same manner they then did; but not to extend themselves on that side; and each Party, both in the *East* and *West-Indies*, were to abstain from the Navigation and Trade of such Places and Countries as belong'd to the other. That the River *Scheld*, and the Channels of the *Sar* and *Swyn*, and other Entrances into the Sea thereabouts should remain in the Possession of the States, who might lay what Duties they saw fit on Vessels passing that way, and on Goods going in and out of the Harbours in *Flanders*. And the *Dutch* also were to have the Customs of all Goods passing thro' their Country by the *Rhine* or *Meuse*. It was also agreed, that no new Forts should be erected in the *Low Countries* on either side, and that on the Part of the King of *Spain* should be demolish'd near *Sluice*, the Forts of *St. Job*, *St. Donat*, the *Star Fort*, the *Fort Terese*, *St. Frederick*, *St. Isabella*, and *St. Paul*; and on the side of the States, the two Forts in the Island of *Leasant*, call'd *Orange* and *Frederick*. The two Forts *de pas* on the East side the River *Scheld*, and the Fort of *Kieldrecht* call'd *Spinola*.

A Contest  
between  
the Prince  
of *Orange*  
and the  
States.

The *United Provinces* now enjoying a profound Peace, propos'd to make a Reduction of their Forces, which met with great Opposition from those of the Prince of *Orange's* Party, apprehending it would tend to the lessening his Authority and Influence; which was indeed the very Reason that the other side were zealous for it, remembering the Attempts that his Uncle Prince *Maurice* had made to obtain the Sovereignty: An Act of State therefore being drawn up for disbanding part of the Army, the Prince labour'd with all

all his Might to get the Matter debated in another Assembly; but the Deputies who were for it following the Advice of *Cornelius Bicker*, Burghermaster of *Amsterdam*, left the *Hague* abruptly, and thereby defeated all his Stratagems. Hereupon it was propos'd by some of the Deputies of his Party who remain'd at the *Hague*, that he should visit the Cities of *Holland* in Person, who were most averse to it, in order to obtain their Consent for keeping up the Army; but the Province of *Holland* protested against this Expedient as an Encroachment on their Liberties, and the City of *Amsterdam* in particular desir'd him to forbear coming thither; at which he was so exasperated, that he exhibited a Complaint to the States General against that City, demanding Satisfaction for the Affront put upon him, in answer to which they publish'd a Manifesto justifying their Conduct: But the Prince determining to be reveng'd on that proud City, sent Orders for a great Body of Troops to assemble and invest it. He also imprisond *John de Witt* the Pensionary, and five others of the Province of *Holland*, whom he apprehended most averse to his Designs, in the Castle of *Lowestein*, from whence they were call'd the *Lowestein* Faction. The Prince's Orders were executed with that Secrecy, that the *Amsterdammers* had not any Intimation of the March of the Army to attack them, till the *Hamburgh* Post-boy brought them notice there was a Body of Horse advancing towards them, the very Morning the Town was to have been invested; and had it not been for the Rains and the Darkness of the Night, whereby some of the Forces lost their Way, and did not come in time to the appointed Rendezvous, the City had been surrounded



surrounded before they had receiv'd the least Intelligence of his Intentions ; but having had time to put themselves in a Posture of Defence, they sent to the Prince to know the Reason of his approaching in that Hostile manner ; and he insisting that the Burgher-master *Bicker* should be deliver'd up and punish'd, they took the Opportunity while the Conferences about it continued, to open their Sluices and drown the Country, so that it was now become impracticable for his Army to attack the Place. The Citizens, however, being desirous to remove so formidable a Force from their Gates, and to procure the Liberty of *De Witt*, and the rest of their Friends, whom the Prince had imprison'd in the Castle of *Lowestein*, agreed at length to displace Burgher-master *Bicker*, and his Highness, on the other hand, consented to release the Prisoners and withdraw his Troops, but could not help however discovering his Concern for the Disappointment, and while he was meditating which way to repair the Disgrace, was taken ill of the Small-Pox at the *Hague*, on the 29th of *October* 1650, and dy'd on the 6th of *November* following, contrary to the Opinion of his Physicians, who declar'd him to be out of danger ; from whence it was afterwards surmiz'd that he was poison'd with a Draught of Lemonade ; but however that matter was, certain it is he was become very terrible to the Republick ; and the late Hostile Attempt upon *Amsterdam* render'd his Death the less regretted : some of the Clergy in their Pulpits went so far as to ascribe it to the just Judgment of God, and some Medals were struck reflecting on his Memory, among which one represented the precipitate Fall of *Phaeton*, with those Words in *Ovid*, *Magnis tamen*

Dies of the  
Small-Pox.

*tamen excidit aufis.* About a Week after the Death of *William II.* his Son *William III.* was born, afterwards Stadtholder of the *United Provinces* and King of *Great-Britain*, which gave great Joy to the Princess and the Family of *Orange*, who were before overwhelm'd with Grief for the Loss of the late Prince, their great Support, in the Flower of his Age. Two Days after the *Betawe* and *Velaw*, and *Utrecht*, were good part of them overflow'd by the breaking of the Dikes of the *Iffel*, &c. The Sea also broke in upon *North Holland* with a terrible Inundation, and destroy'd incredible Quantities of Merchandize, even in *Amsterdam* it self, so that however they might rejoice at the Death of the Prince of *Orange*, they had reason to mourn for the Calamities which soon after besel them.

Upon the Death of the Prince of *Orange* the Province of *Groningen* chose the Hereditary Prince of *Friezland*, *William Frederick of Nassaw*, their Governor, but the other five Provinces elected no particular Governor; and the States-General resolv'd to have no Stadtholder, Captain-General, or Admiral, for the future; and enter'd into a new Union, whereby they settled the Sovereignty of the particular Provinces, declaring against the Innovations of Prince *Maurice* and his Successors, who had endeavour'd to make every Province subject to the States-General, or rather to themselves. Then they publish'd a General Toleration of all Religions, excluding however from publick Employments all who did not make a publick Profession of *Calvinism*. The five Gentlemen imprison'd by the late Prince of *Orange* in the Castle of *Loufftein*, were set at Liberty, and with Burghermaster *Bicker* restor'd to their Offices and Dignities,

The Office  
of State-  
holder  
abolish'd.

Dignities, and the Proceedings against them declar'd illegal and void. They also chang'd the Magistrates in many Places, supplying their Rooms with such as were not well affected to the House of *Orange*, and disbanded good part of the Army.

The Conduct of the I. States in relation to King *Charles II.* and the Royal Family.

*England*, after the Murder of King *Charles I.* Anno 1648, was under the Dominion of a Commonwealth in appearance, but really subject to *Cromwel*, who had usurp'd the supreme Authority and driven King *Charles II.* and his Brother the Duke of *York* into *Holland*, where they were well receiv'd by their Brother and Sister, the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, at the *Hague*: The States, in the mean time, gave frequent Intimations that their residing in *Holland* would be very inconvenient in their present Circumstances; and it was with some Difficulty the Prince of *Orange* prevented their sending them a Message to remove out of their Territories. About the same time Dr. *Dorilaus*, one of the *English* Regicides, coming as Envoy to the *Hague*, to propose an Alliance between the two Republicks, while he was at Supper in his House with some Company, six or seven Gentlemen of *North-Britain* enter'd the Room with their Swords drawn, and *Whitford*, one of them, dragging *Dorilaus* from the Table, stabb'd him to the Heart, saying *Thus dies one of the Regicides*: then the Gentlemen putting up their Swords walk'd quietly out of the Room, leaving the rest of the Company in the utmost Consternation. This Accident made the *Dutch* still more uneasy, lest *Cromwel* should demand Satisfaction, and occasion'd the Removal of King *Charles* from the *Hague* soon after; and the Death of the Prince of *Orange*, which happen'd about the same time,

gave



gave but small Encouragement to hope for his Majesty's Restoration from that Quarter. The Year following, *Anno 1651*, the Commonwealth of *England*, as they were call'd, sent over their Chief Justice *Saint John* and Mr. *Walter Strickland* as their Ambassadors to the States, attended by two Hundred Gentlemen and a magnificent Equipage, to propose an Offensive and Defensive Alliance between the two Commonwealths, who were receiv'd with all imaginable Respect by the States, but were however frequently affronted and assaured by the Mob, who, notwithstanding a strong Guard constantly attended them, often broke their Windows and pelted their Servants with Dirt, and Stones, crying out, *Long live King Charles and the Prince of Orange*. *Saint John* also meeting the then Duke of *York* in the Walks of the *Voerhout* at the *Hague*, and refusing to give him the way or salute him, the Duke pull'd off his Hat and told him, he ought to be taught to pay more respect to the King's Brother, to which the Ambassador answering, that he knew no other Sovereign than the Parliament of *England*, and reflecting grossly on the Royal Family, the Duke's Attendants attack'd the Ambassador and his Servants Sword in Hand, and being supported by most of the Gentlemen then in the Walks, the Ambassador was oblig'd to retire with his People into his House. The States who pretended to remain Neuters between the King and Parliament of *England*, desir'd the Duke to retire from the *Hague* to a Country Seat of his Sister's, the Princess Dowager of *Orange*, at *Houmslaerdike*. After which they sent a Deputation to the *English* Ambassadors, to express their Concern for what had happen'd, and to assure them, that

if

*Saint John*  
insults the  
Duke of  
*York* at the  
*Hague*.

Attempts  
of the  
*English* to  
angoy the  
*Dutch* and  
advance  
their own  
Trade by  
the Act of  
Navigation.

if any of their Subjects had affronted them they should be punish'd with the utmost Rigour: But *Saint John* it seems was not to be appeas'd, and represented Matters in such a manner to his Masters, that they were soon after recall'd. At their Return it was propos'd in the Parliament to endeavour to prevent the mighty Growth of the *Dutch* Trade and advance their own by all possible means; the first Attempt towards which, was by drawing up an Act, since call'd the Act of Navigation, whereby Foreigners were prohibited importing any Merchandize into *England* which was not of their own Growth, which affected *Holland* more than any other Country, because the Produce of that Country is exceeding small, and one of their greatest Advantages at that time consisting in their being the common Carriers of *Europe*; and under colour of this Law also the *English* frequently took an Opportunity of searching the *Dutch* Ships and making Prize of them: The States hereupon sent over four Ambassadors to *England*, to expostulate with that Remnant of a Parliament, who were answer'd with the following Demands, 1. That they should pay the Arrears of Tribute due for fishing on the *English* Coast: 2. That they should restore the Spice Islands they had taken in the *East-Indies*: 3. That those who had assisted in the Murder of the *English* at *Amboyna* and *Banda* should be brought to Justice: 4. That Satisfaction should be given for the Murder of *Doristlaus* the *English* Envoy; and, 5. Reparation made for the Damages sustain'd by the *English* in *Russia*, *Greenland*, &c. by the *Dutch* Encroachments, to an immense Sum. From these Demands

the

the States concluding that nothing less than a War was intended, gave Orders for fitting out a great Fleet of Men of War: The *Eng-English* Parliament, on the other hand, never imagining that the *Dutch* durst enter into a War with them, fitted out only the usual Squadron for the Guard of the Coast, giving their Admiral no particular Instructions in case of a Rupture. The Admiralty of *Holland*, in the mean time, had order'd *Van Tromp* with a Fleet of Forty two Men of War to sail over to the *English* Coast, and not to strike sail to that Nation as he us'd to do. This Admiral accordingly in the Month of *May* 1652, coming into *Dover* Road, met with Admiral *Blake*, and a Squadron of Twenty-six Men of War there under his Command, who perceiving the *Dutch* did not strike sail as usual, gave them three Guns, whereupon *Tromp* hung out a Red Flag, and bore down directly to the *English* Admiral, giving him a Broad-side, which being return'd, an obstinate Fight began that lasted till Night parted them. On the *Dutch* side was one Ship taken and another sunk: The *English* had a great many Men kill'd and wounded, but lost no Ship or Officer of Note, tho' the *Hollanders* pretended there were two *English* Ships sunk and six taken; however, certain it is, *Blake* did not think fit to renew the Fight the Day following on so great Odds, but retir'd in order to refit and reinforce his Squadron.

The States soon after sent an Embassy to *England*, to assure the Parliament that the late Engagement between the two Fleets was without their Knowledge, and contrary to their Intentions, and beg'd of them, as they profess'd the same Religion and Love of Liberty, they would enter into a Treaty, in order



to heal this bleeding Wound, and avoid the further Effusion of Blood. To which the Parliament answer'd, that the extraordinary Preparations the *Dutch* had made of a Fleet of 150 Sail without any apparent Necessity, and the Instructions they had given to their Sea-Officers, gave too much cause to believe they design'd to usurp from the *English* the Dominion of the Sea, they thought themselves oblig'd therefore to endeavour, by God's Assistance, to obtain Reparation for the Injuries and Damages they had receiv'd; and having return'd this Answer, immediately order'd *Blake* to sail Northward and attack their Fishing-Busses, guarded by twelve Sail of Men of War, most of which he took and brought home as good Prize: And Sir *George Ascough* being sent with another Squadron to the Southward, meeting with a Fleet of *Dutch* Merchant-men between *Dover* and *Calais*, took or destroy'd most of them; and afterwards standing Westward, fell in with a Fleet of sixty of the Enemies Men of War and thirty Merchant-men near *Phymouth*, with whom he maintain'd a Fight till Night parted them, tho' he had but thirty Sail of Men of War with him; but being damag'd in his Rigging he could not come up with them the next Day. However, these Attempts struck such a Terror into the *Dutch*, that for the future they chose generally to sail North about rather than run the Hazard of being taken in the *English* Channel; and notwithstanding all their Precaution they lost six *East-India* Ships, valued at four Millions of Livres, thirty-five more of their *Portugal* Fleet, and many other Vessels. King *Charles II.* being now at *Paris*, and finding the *English* and *Dutch* Republicks were come to an open Rupture,

King  
*Charles II.*  
offers to  
go on  
board the  
*Dutch*  
Fleet.

Rupture, made an Offer to the *Dutch* Ambassador to join his Interest with theirs, and go in Person on board their Fleet; but the *Dutch* resolving to clap up a Peace with *England*, and apprehending the King's appearing among them might prove an Impediment to it, refus'd the generous Proposal. *Van Tromp* about this time resigning the Command of the *Dutch* Fleet upon some Disgust, *De Witt* succeeded him, who with *De Ruyter* appearing at the Head of the *Dutch* Grand Fleet on the Coast of *Kent*, were attack'd by *Blake* on the 28th of *October*; in which Engagement the Rear-Admiral of the States was boarded and taken, two more of their Men of War sunk, and a fourth blown up, whereupon the *Dutch* thought fit to retire, and were pursued to their own Coasts. In the mean time a Squadron of *English* Men of War in the *Mediterranean*, consisting of five or six Sail, were attack'd by sixteen *Dutch*, under the Command of *Van Galen*, and forc'd to retire into the Port of *Leghorn* for Protection, having lost the *Phoenix*, one of their Number; on which Occasion the *Hollanders* triumph'd as for a signal Victory.

Another Engagement.

In this War the *Swedes* declar'd for the *English*, and the *Danes* for the *United Provinces*; and the *Danes* engaged to send twenty Men of War to the Assistance of their Allies, in case *Van Tromp* was restor'd to his Command, which being readily comply'd with by the States, that Admiral put to Sea with eighty Men of War and two Fire-Ships, and meeting *Blake* in the *Downs*, with between forty and fifty Sail, a terrible Engagement ensued on the 19th of *November*, 1652, but the *English* being over-power'd, were at length compell'd to retire, with the Loss of two Ships taken, three

A third Sea-fight between the *English* and *Dutch*.

A fourth  
Sea-fight.

Fifth Sea-  
fight.

sunk and one burnt; and of the *Dutch* only one of their Flag-Ships was blown up. After which *Tromp*, in Contempt of the Naval Power of *England*, rode with a Broom at his Top-mast Head, shewing that he could sweep the Channel of them. But this Triumph was short-liv'd, for on the 18th of *February* following, the *English* Grand Fleet, Commanded by *Blake*, *Dean* and *Monk*, consisting of eighty Sail, lying extended cross the Channel over against *Portland*, to wait for *Tromp*, who was Convoying home three hundred Sail of Merchant-Ships with seventy-six Men of War; the *English* Scouts discover'd the *Dutch* Fleet on the 18th of *February* by Break of Day, whereupon another bloody Battle was fought, which lasted three Days; *Van Tromp* on the third interposing between the *English* Fleet and his Merchant-Ships, maintain'd a running Fight till he recover'd the Coast of *Holland*; having lost in the Engagement eleven Men of War and thirty Merchants: there being but one Ship lost on the *English* side. On the 2d of *June*, 1653, there happen'd another Engagement between *Dover* and *Calais*, when the *English* Fleet, consisting of an hundred Sail, was Commanded by *Monk* and *Dean*, who were both on board one Ship: The *Dutch* Fleet consisted of upwards of an hundred Sail, and were Commanded by *Tromp*, *De Wit*, *De Ruyter* and the two *Evertsons*. It was about Noon when the Engagement began, and at the first Broadside Admiral *Dean* was shot in two by a Canon Ball as he stood by *Monk*, who without being discourag'd, cover'd the Body with his Cloak, and then maintain'd the Fight with great Bravery, and before Evening the *Dutch* bore away before the Wind. The next Morning, there being but little Wind, the



the *English* could not come up with the *Hollanders* before Noon, when the Fight began afresh, and the *Dutch* were put into the utmost Confusion; *Tromp* sent his Boat aboard some Ships, and fir'd at others, to oblige them to come into the Line; but all to no purpose; he found himself obliged to retreat to their own Flats, where there was no following them. In this Engagement eleven *Dutch* Ships wear taken, six sunk and two blown up; with very little Loss on the *English* side.

The *Dutch*, notwithstanding this Defeat, fitted out a Fleet of an hundred and five and twenty Men of War within little more than a Month, Commanded by *Tromp*, who meeting the *English* Fleet upon the Coast of *Holland*, Commanded by *Monk*, another famous Engagement ensued, on the 29th of *July*; wherein *Monk* order'd his Captains neither to give or take Quarter, which made this Battle more Bloody than any of the former: The famous *Van Tromp*, *The Glory of the Dutch Nation*, as he is stil'd by some Writers, was shot with a Musket Bullet as he stood on the Quarter-Deck with his Sword drawn, encouraging his Men; and seven and twenty *Dutch* Men of War were sunk and burnt, but none taken, which was occasion'd by *Monk's* Orders to give no Quarter. *De Witt* taking upon him the Command after the Death of *Tromp*, and having maintain'd the Fight till Evening, the *Dutch* retir'd to their Harbours. The *English* had abundance of Men kill'd and wounded in the Engagement; but lost only one Ship, and had two or three more disabled.

The *Dutch*, discouraged by the Defeat of their Fleet, and the Loss of their Admiral, but more by the Losses they suffer'd in their Foreign Trade, for it seems the *English* had

Sixth Sea-fight.

The *Dutch* desire Peace of the *English*.

The  
T rms  
of it.

taken in this short War no less than seven hundred Sail of Ships, sent Orders to their Plenipotentiaries, who were already treating with *Cromwel* at *London*, to hasten the Conclusion of the Peace almost upon any Terms; to which they were mov'd also by frequent Insurrections at Home, and the Suggestions of the *Orange* Party, who perpetually insinuated that these Misfortunes were occasion'd by their not having a Stadtholder. *Cromwel*, though he had formerly vow'd the Destruction of this State, began now to hearken to the Proposals made him, in hopes the States might be assistant to him in maintaining his usurp'd Sovereignty; for he had dispers'd the Remains of the Long Parliament, and taken upon him perfectly to new-model the Constitution. Both Parties therefore having their particular Views in promoting a Peace, the Treaty was brought to a conclusion in *April* 1654, by which the *Dutch* renounc'd King *Charles's* Interest, engaged to Strike to the *English* at Sea, and to bring such of their Subjects to Justice as had been concern'd in the Barbarities at *Amboyna*, if there were any of them living, and to make Reparation for all the Damages the *English* had sustained by their means in their Foreign Trade for thirty Years past. *Cromwel* also demanded that the States should exlude the Prince of *Orange*, Grandson of King *Charles* I. and all his Posterity, from being Stadtholders, or Governors of any particular Province, City or Fort; as also from being Admirals, Vice-Admirals, or even Captains of Men of War; which the States at length agreed to, under this Limitation only, That this Exclusion should extend only to such of the Prince of *Orange's* Posterity as should be lineally descend-  
ed from the Daughter of the late King  
*Charles*

Charles I. and that this should be a private Article, and not inserted in the general Treaty. About this time *John de Witt*, Son of *De Witt* the Burghermaster of *Dort* (who had been imprison'd in the Castle of *Lowestein* by the late Prince of *Orange*) and his Brother *Cornelius De Witt*, began to grow very popular, and the one being Pensionary of *Holland*, and the other High Bailiff of *Putten*, they had the chief Direction of this State during the Minority of the Prince of *Orange*, *William III.* These Gentlemen were so very cautious of retaining any Office in the Commonwealth that might have the least Resemblance to that of Captain-General, that they suppress'd even that of Field-Marshal, and kept no other General Officers in their Pay but Count *Maurice* of *Nassau* in Quality of Lieutenant-General, and the Rhinegrave as Major-General of the Horse; and if a Body of Troops was assembled on any occasion they were usually commanded by the eldest Colonel.

*Cromwel*, encourag'd by the Condescensions the States had already made, propos'd to them a Union between the two Commonwealths under one Form of Government; but the cautious *Hollander* foreseeing that *Cromwel* would have the Direction of the whole, and probably in the end assume the Dominion of both Countries, rejected the Proposal. He then offer'd to enter into a League Offensive and Defensive with them against the Church of *Rome*; to which they answer'd, their Business was Traffick, and they must endeavour to live peaceably with all the World if possible. Whereupon *Cromwel* upbraided them with preferring their Temporal Interest before the advancement of the Protestant Religion, and the Destruction of Popery. But

The  
States  
govern'd  
by the  
*De Witts*.

*Cromwel*  
proposes  
a Union  
between  
the Re-  
publicks  
of Eng-  
land and  
Holland.



after all, few will believe that *Cromwel's* Religion put him upon making this Proposal; how much soever he might pretend to an Excess of Piety, he had some temporal Interest in view. If he had seen himself at the Head of a Protestant League, there is no doubt but under the Colour of advancing the Kingdom of Christ, he would have advanc'd his own Dominion over most of the Kingdoms of *Europe*; and this that subtle People could not but be sensible of; the sham Pretences of Religion to cover a Roguish Project they were sufficiently instructed in, and were not to be caught in the same Snare they had so often laid for others.

The Dutch  
assist the  
Danes a-  
gainst the  
Swedes.

The War was no sooner ended between *England* and *Holland*, but the *Dutch* being jealous of the growing Power of the *Swedes* in the *Baltick*, incited the King of *Denmark* to enter into a new War with them: They also took upon them the Protection of *Dantzick*, then insulted by the *Swedes*, with which City they carried on a vast Trade, and sending a Fleet of Men of War thither with Land-Forces on board, compell'd the *Swede* to accept of such Terms as they were pleas'd to prescribe. After which a new War breaking out between the *Danes* and *Swedes* and the *Danes* proving unsuccessful, the *Dutch* sent a nother Fleet to their Assistance, with which they defeated the *Swedes* at Sea, and reliev'd *Copenhagen*, the Capital of *Denmark*, which was then closely besieged; in which Engagement, however, the *Dutch* lost two of their Admirals. The Reason the *Dutch* gave for interposing in this War was, lest the *Swedes* should make themselves Masters of both Shores of the *Sound*, and thereby render their Trade to the *Baltick* precarious.

In

In the mean time, a kind of Civil War broke out in the *United Provinces*. At *Tergoes* Civil Wars in the *United Provinces*. in *Zealand* there happened an Insurrection of the Populace, and in *Groningen* another : And in the Province of *Overysfel* the Cities of *Campen* and *Zwoll* declar'd War against *Deventer* and *Hasselt* ; but by the Interposition of the States-General these Commotions were at length compos'd.

In the Year 1658, the *French* and *English* laid siege to *Dunkirk* and took it ; and according to the Treaty between them, the Place was left in the Possession of the *English*, to the great Mortification of the *Dutch*, who were not well pleas'd to see their Rivals in Trade Masters of both sides the Channel, as they were in effect by the Acquisition of *Dunkirk*. But the same Year dy'd *Cromwel* the Usurper, or Protector, as he stiled himself, on the 3<sup>d</sup> of *September*, leaving *Britain* in such Confusion, that the *Hollanders* had little to apprehend from that side for the present ; there was a Fleet indeed sent to the *Baltick* by *Richard Cromwel*, to assist the *Swede* against their Allie the *Dane*, but the Distractions which soon after follow'd in *England* prevented their entering upon Action. Dunkirk taken by the French and English. Cromwel dies.

Things being come to a Crisis in *England*, the People heartily weary of the many Changes they had lately experienc'd in the Government, were generally inclin'd to attempt the Restoration of their natural Sovereign King *Charles II.* which the *Dutch* observing, and not apprehending it in their Power to prevent, tho' they had entred into a Confederacy with *Cromwel* against the *Stuart* Family ; his Majesty was no sooner arriv'd at *Breda*, but they sent a Deputation of the States to compliment him on his Arrival in their Dominions, King Charles's Reception in Holland before his Restoration.

Dominions, and to desire he would take up his Residence at the *Hague* till he should embark for *England*, which the King readily accepted, arriving there the 16th of *May* 1660, where he was not only magnificently entertain'd at the Charge of the States, with all his Dependants, but Presents made him, amounting in the whole to the Value of an Hundred Thousand Pounds. And here all the Ambassadors and publick Ministers of such Princes as were at the *Hague* attended the King, congratulating his approaching Restoration on their Masters Behalf, by whom but a very little before he had been intollerably slighted and ill us'd : And from the Speech made by the Deputies of the States at his Majesty's Embarkation, none could believe that these were the very Men who had a little before entred into a Treaty with *Cromwel*, his mortal Enemy, to prevent his Restoration, and even to exclude all of his Blood from the Stadtholdership of the *United Provinces* : Your Majesty, say they, may observe in the Looks of all our People the Joy they have in their Hearts, to see a Prince cherish'd by God, a Prince wholly miraculous, and who will probably contribute in a great measure to their Quiet and Felicity : Our Joy, say they, is common to us with that of our Subjects, but as we know better than they the inestimable Value of the Treasure we possess, so are we more sensible of this sad Separation ; and it would, Sir, (continued they) be insupportable to us if we did not reflect, That it was the Thing in the World we most desir'd, and the greatest Advantage also that we could wish to your Majesty. We therefore acquiesce, because we know that this Removal is no less necessary for us, than glorious for your Majesty ; and that

A Speech  
to the  
King on  
his Em-  
barkation.



that it is in your Kingdom we must find the Accomplishment of the Prayers we have made and still make for you and us : We pray God, Sir, that your Return may be quiet and happy ; and that as he hath dispos'd the Hearts and Affections of your Subjects to acknowledge their lawful Sovereign ; he will be pleas'd also to command the Winds and the Seas to expedite your Voyage. And after you have receiv'd on your own Coasts the Vows that we shall reiterate, you may enjoy in your Royal Person, and in your never ceasing Posterity, all the Felicity that can be wish'd.

The King having taken leave of the States, after ten Day stay at the *Hague* embark'd for *England* at *Scheveling*, where a Squadron of Men of War attended him under the Command of Admiral *Montague*, the Shoars being throng'd with Multitudes of Spectators, who wish'd him all imaginable Happiness. Nor is the sincerity of the Common People to be suspected, who are ever infinitely Joyful when they see right take Place, and an injur'd Prince long banish'd from his Inheritance peaceably restor'd to his Dominions ; but as for States and Courts, these are seldom govern'd by any other Motives than such as seem conducing to their Interest.

The Bishop of *Munster* having obtain'd a Commission from the Emperor in the Year 1663, to take Possession of some Lands in *East Friesland* in *Westphalia*, and amongst the rest of the Castle of *Bydeler* on the River *Em*, the Dutch under Pretence that the Bishop might prove a dangerous Neighbour to them, dispossessed him of that Castle by Force ; and tho' the Bishop was not then in a Condition to shew his Resentment, he soon after enter'd into an Alliance with the King of *England*, and

The Occasion of the Quarrel between the States and the Bishop of *Munster*.

and became a terrible Thorn in their Sides; which brings me to enquire into the Grounds of that War which happen'd afterwards in the Year 1665, between *England* and the *United Provinces*.

The  
Occasion  
of the War  
between  
the *English*  
and *Dutch*.

The Account the *Dutch* give us of the Occasion of this War, is a very confus'd one. They say, that in the Year 1664, a Squadron of Men of War was sent by the Court of *England* to the Coast of *Africa* under the Command of Captain *Holms*, who took several Forts and Settlements from them near *Cape Verd*, and on the Coast of *Guinea*, and that thereupon they sent *De Ruyter* thither, and retook those Places; whereupon the *English* afterwards seiz'd upon several *Dutch* Ships in *Europe*, and made Prize of them. That they had no mind to enter into a War with the *English*, but were ready to make them any reasonable Satisfaction, and to refer the Matters in Difference between the two Nations, to any Indifferent Umpire; but the *English* Court were all for War.

The *English* on the other hand give a very different Relation of this Matter: For, in the Month of *April* 1664, as appears by the Journals of Parliament, the Lords and Commons of *England* Resolved, That the Wrongs, Dishonours and Indignities done to his Majesty by the Subjects of the *United Provinces*, by Invading his Rights in *India*, *Africa*, and elsewhere; and the Damages, Affronts, and Injuries done by them to our Merchants, were the great Obstructions of our Foreign Trade: And that His Majesty be humbly moved to take some speedy and effectual Course for redress thereof, and for prevention of the like for the future. And in Prosecution thereof, they declare that, They will with their Lives and Fortunes Assist his Majesty against all Opposition whatsoever.

To

To which his Majesty answer'd, That he would examine the particular Complaints which had been made to the Parliament; and thereupon appoint his Minister at the *Hague* to demand speedy Justice and Reparation from the States General. And in *November* following his Majesty sent a Narrative to the Two Houses, containing a State of the Differences between the two Nations, sign'd with his own Hand, which still remains among the Records of the House of Lords.

His Majesty acquainted them in this Narrative, that he had requir'd his Minister at the *Hague*, to press the States to make him immediate Satisfaction for the Wrongs and Oppressions his Subjects underwent, which he had indeed solicited them to do for a Year pass'd, and would now bear no longer delay. That the States having deferr'd returning any Answer to his Majesty for some Months, with great Passion and Noise sent Orders to their several Admiralties to equip great numbers of Ships of War, and to work Night and Day upon them, *Sundays* as well as other Days of the Week; and gave Orders also for raising a great Body of Land-Forces with all Expedition. That in *August* last, 1664, they pretended to have receiv'd News that Captain *Holms*, who with One of his Majesty's Ships had Convoy'd some Merchants of the *Royal African Company* to the Coast of *Guinea*, had assaulted and taken Possession of a Fort near *Cape Verde*, belonging to their *West-Inda Company*: Whereupon the States peremptorily required that his Majesty would forthwith give Orders for the re-delivery of that Fort to them. The King thereupon assured the *Dutch* Ambassador that he had given no Commission or Order to Captain *Holms* for that purpose: That

A Narrative of the Wrongs done the English by the Dutch.



That he expected him shortly home, when he would strictly examine his Proceedings, and cause exemplary Justice to be done, as well in re-delivering the Fort, as in punishing the Person, if his Conduct deserv'd it. But this Answer did not satisfy them; new Orders were given for equipping out more Ships, and for raising Men and Money; and they publish'd in their Prints, that what *Holms* had done was by his Majesty's Warrant and Authority:

That his Majesty, notwithstanding these repeated Provocations, did not lay aside all Hopes of bringing the States General to a better Temper, but put them in mind how readily he had redress'd every Complaint they had made to him since his Restoration; while instead of any return of this kind from them, though his Minister at the *Hague* had importun'd them for eighteen Months to release twenty Ships taken by them upon the Coast of *Guinea*, and to give Satisfaction for other Affronts and Damages in the *East-Indies*; and that tho' he had receiv'd no answer to these Demands, he had nevertheless forbore to do himself Justice. He put them in mind also of the Declarations publish'd by their Commanders in the *East* and *West-Indies*, interdicting all Trade and Commerce with all other Nations to the Natives of those Countries, whom they call'd their Subjects, thereby endeavouring to exclude the rest of *Europe* from all Commerce with the *Indies*.

They had indeed, his Majesty observes, by their Industry, and by Acts of horrible Injustice and Cruelty, planted themselves in stronger Forts and Factories than any Prince in *Europe* had done, especially in the *East-Indies*, where their Naval Power was very great.

great. And when they found the Natives inclin'd to Traffick with other Nations, as they generally desire to do, being in truth Univerſally weary of the Oppreſſions of the *Dutch*; ſome of their Ships are ſent to lie before thoſe Ports, and to declare they are at War with this or that Prince, or City, and thereupon prohibit all other Nations to have any Traffick with them; and thus did they reſtrain the *Engliſh* Ships under the Command of the Earl of *Marlborough* two Years ſince from going to ——— and taking in a great Cargo provided for him there by the *East-India* Company, forcing his Maſteſty's Ships to return empty home. That in ſome Places they had compell'd the *Engliſh* Factories to remove, and in others incited the Natives to riſe and cut them in pieces, and aſſiſted them in ſuch Attempts with their Shipping, of which his Maſteſty had undeniable Evidence.

The Lord Chancellor *Clarendon* in a Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, in the Year 1665, alſo takes an Opportunity of reminding ſome of the Inducements which prevail'd with the *Engliſh* to enter into this War. He takes Notice that every Day brought freſh Accounts of the Depredations of the *Dutch* on our Merchants in all Parts. That inſtead of delivering up the Iſland of *Poloroon* (one of the Spice Iſlands in the *East-Indies*) which they were oblig'd to have done by Treaty, they hinder'd our Ships from taking in their Lading of ſuch Merchandize as our Factors had provided, upon Pretence that the Ports where the Merchandize was ready to be embark'd were in the Dominions of ſome Princes whom they had declar'd to be their Enemies, and therefore they would not ſuffer any Traffick to be maintain'd with them. That they publiſh'd

The  
Grounds  
of the  
*Dutch* War  
related by  
*Clarendon*.

lish'd the like Declaration, and Challeng'd the same Sovereignty in *Africa*, and by Virtue thereof would not suffer our Ships to Trade upon that Coast, where we had a Trade long before the *Dutch*. That when the King had equipp'd a Fleet to send to *Africa*, in order to procure Justice to our Merchants, and the *Dutch* desir'd they might remain in Harbour, as theirs should, till Matters could be amicablely adjusted: At that very Moment they sent to their Admiral *De Ruyter* in the *Streights* to make War upon the *English* in *Guinea*. And in truth, says his Lordship, *This Stratagem of pretending one thing, and intending another; Of promising with all Solemnity, and never designing to perform; Of swearing this Day never to do a thing, when they had already serv'd their turn, and actually done it the Day before clandestinely; is the highest Pitch of their Wisdom of State, by which they govern their Affairs, and delude their Neighbours.*

That notwithstanding his Majesty had seiz'd on some of the *Hollanders* Ships in *Europe* upon Intelligence of *De Ruyter's* being sent to *Africa* to make War upon his Subjects there; Neither the Ships or Merchandizes were confiscated till he had receiv'd certain Information that *De Ruyter* had put his Orders in Execution, by taking and seizing the *English* Settlements and Shipping upon that Coast.

The  
Reasons  
of the  
*Dutch* War  
sum'd up.

From the whole it appears, that the *English* had three very substantial Reasons to come to a Rupture with the *Dutch*, besides the Business of the Flag and the Dominion of the Sea, which the States at this time disputed. 1. They detain'd the Island of *Poleroon* in the *East-Indies*, contrary to several solemn Treaties and Engagements to deliver it up, whereby we were entirely depriv'd of the Spice Trade, at least of Nutmegs and Mace, the most



most valuable part of it. 2. They had seiz'd several *English* Ships and Merchandizes, and kept the Men Prisoners in loathsome Dungeons, where many of them perish'd, tho his Majesty's Ministers had solicited their release from Year to Year. 3. They kept Guard Ships upon the Coasts of *India* and *Africa* to prevent the *English* and all other *European* Nations dealing with the Natives. Either they pretended the Country was in Alliance with them, and had agreed to Trade with them alone: Or they were at War with the *Dutch*, and then that was a sufficient Reason for blocking up their Ports and seizing such Boats and Vessels as would come on Board the *English* and other *Europeans*: So that in Fact, they had actually monopoliz'd all the valuable Branches of Trade in *India* and *Africa*; which was the real Occasion that the Merchants of *England*, and of *London* in particular, apply'd themselves to the Parliament for a Redress of these Grievances, apprehending their Foreign Trade to be expiring, unless the *Dutch* were oblig'd to do them Justice. And I find the Speaker of the House of Commons in a Speech to his Majesty, declaring that they had examin'd the Reasons of the Decay of Trade, and that they found the *English* Merchants undermin'd by Fraud and Practise, and sometimes beaten out in the *East* and *West Indies*, in *Turky* and *Africa*, by our Neighbours the *Dutch*, who besides the insufferable Indignities offer'd to his Majesty and the Crown of *England*, had in a few Years spoil'd his Subjects to the Value of seven or 800000 Pounds. And his Majesty in a Letter to the States just before the breaking out of the War declares his great desire to maintain Peace with them; but he saw with Regret they went not about

to give Satisfaction to the *English* for their Losses; concluding with a Protestation before God and Man, That the States would be guilty of all the Inconveniences and fatal Consequences, if a speedy Reparation was not made.

I have been the more Diligent in searching the Journals of Parliament, and examining the Histories of these Times, because there is a Party in *England* so fond of the *Dutch*, that they are ever endeavouring to blind our Eyes, and to cover the Treachery and Barbarity of their High and Mighty Friends, and lay the whole Blame of our entering into this War on the *English* Court, when we had, according to them, no real Occasion for a Rupture; but if the Facts above recited are true, as I can aver they are from undeniable Evidence, the Nation must have been the meekest Bubbles in Nature to have born such Injuries and Insults any longer: Nay, we must have been content to have liv'd under the Dominion of the *Hollander*, at least at Sea, and given up every Branch of our Foreign Trade; and as it is, we suffer them to retain and Monopolize the Spices of *India*, which are of more Value than all the rest of the Trade to *India* and *Africa* put together.

Having enquired into the Reasons and Grounds of this War, I proceed to give an Abstract of the Progress and Success of it: In *November* 1664, the Grand Fleet of *England* rendezvous'd at *Spithead*, being Commanded by the Duke of *York*, Lord High Admiral, and the *Dutch* keeping close in their Ports, the *English* intercepted their Merchant Ships as they came home, to the number of one hundred and thirty, and condemn'd them as lawful Prize (in Retaliation for *De Ruyter's* taking the *English* Forts and Ships on the Coast of

of *Africk*) without any previous Declaration of War: For as the *Dutch* made no scruple of falling upon the *English* in that part of the World without proclaiming War, they could have no manner of reason to complain of the like Usage in *Europe*, though their Friends are to this Day very loud upon the Injustice of such a Proceeding: The Citizens of *London* were then so fill'd with Resentment against the *Dutch* for their Usurpations upon their Navigation and Commerce, that towards the speedy Equipment of the Grand Fleet, they advanc'd his Majesty an hundred thousand Pounds, and after that another hundred thousand, at his Majesty's Request, for which the Parliament return'd them Thanks at their next Meeting, and voted his Majesty five and twenty hundred thousand Pounds, to be rais'd in three Years, towards carrying on the War: and on the Fourth of *March* 1664-5, the War was formally proclaim'd at *London*, the Declaration bearing Date the Second of *February* before. The States now finding the *English* in Earnest, apply'd themselves to the *French* King, desiring his Mediation, or rather Assistance, against the *English*, as appear'd afterwards; for upon his *British* Majesty's refusing to submit to such Terms as *France* was pleas'd to prescribe, they declar'd for the *Dutch*. In the mean time the Grand Fleet of *England* being assembled, to the number of an hundred and eight Men of War and fourteen Fire-ships, was divided into three Squadrons: The Red commanded by the Duke of *Tork* in Person, assisted by the Admirals *Penn* and *Lawson*; the White by Prince *Rupert*, assisted by *Minns* and *Sanfon*; and the Blue by the Earl of *Sandwich*, under whom was *Cuttrins* and *Ascough*; stood over to the Coasts of *Holland*, to prevent the

D d 2

joining



The first  
Sea-fight  
between  
the *English*  
and *Dutch*  
after the  
Restora-  
tion.

joining of the *Amsterdam* Squadron with that of *Zealand*; but the *Dutch* not appearing (after taking many rich Merchant-Ships as they were entering into their Harbours) the *English* Fleet return'd to their own Coasts; which gave the *Dutch* an Opportunity of uniting their Squadrons, amounting in the whole to an hundred and three Men of War, and eleven Fire-ships, commanded by Admiral *Opdam*, and under him by *Egbert Cortenaer*, Vice-Admiral of the *Maese*; old *Evertson*, Vice-Admiral of *Zealand*, and *Cornelius Van Tromp* (Son of the famous *Van Tromp*) Vice-Admiral of *Amsterdam*. On the first of *June* the *Dutch* Fleet stood over to the Coast of *England*, and on the second these two great Naval Powers fac'd each other; but the *Dutch*, 'tis said, avoided fighting that Day, as being Ominous to them, having been beaten that Day twelve Years by General *Monk*. The next Day, the third of *June* 1665, about four a-Clock in the Morning, the Battle begun between the Squadron commanded by the Duke of *York*, and that commanded by Admiral *Opdam*; wherein the Duke ply'd *Opdam* so warmly and so close, that, according to the *English* Account, he beat his own Fire upon him, which taking the Powder Room, that great Ship, with all the Men, were blown up into the Air. The *Dutch* say, this Accident is to be imputed to the Treachery of an *English* Gunner on board the *Dutch* Admiral: But it is very probable that neither one nor the other can give any certain Account of the Matter, any farther, than that Admiral *Opdam*, after an obstinate Dispute with the *English* Admiral, was blown up by his own Powder; soon after which, Victory declar'd on the side of the *English*: for at the same time three *Dutch* Ships which

seconded

seconded their Admiral, being fallen foul of one another, and entangled with their Masts and Rigging, were all burnt at once by an *English* Fire-Ship. After the Death of *Opdam* Vice-Admiral *Cortenaer* hoisted the Admiral's Flag, being then closely engaged with Prince *Rupert*; but this Gentleman being kill'd, and his Son soon after, the Lieutenant, despairing of Success, fled with all the Sail he could make, with the Admiral's Flag at the Top-mast Head, which the *Dutch* say was the occasion of their Defeat, the rest of the Fleet steering after him: The Vice-Admiral of *Zealand* also made the best of his way, leaving his Squadron to shift as they could; and only young *Tromp* with twelve Men of War retired with any Order to the *Texel*: And had not the *English* shortned Sail, 'tis said, scarce any of the *Dutch* Fleet had escaped; which is attributed to one *Brunkard*, of the Duke's Bed-Chamber, who 'tis said, carried those Orders to Sir *John Harman*, Captain of the Admiral, when his Highness was laid down to Sleep, without his Knowledge; for which he was afterwards call'd to an Account in the House of Commons. Of the *Dutch* eighteen Capital Men of War were taken, and fourteen sunk or burnt; and eight thousand of their Men kill'd or taken Prisoners. The *English* lost one Ship and about a thousand Men, besides some Persons of Distinction; particularly, the Earl of *Falmouth*, the Earl of *Marlbro*, the Earl of *Portland*, the Lord *Muskerry*, and the Honourable Mr. *Boyle*, with Rear-Admiral *Sanfon* and Sir *John Lawson*.

The People in *Holland* began to be very mutinous upon this Defeat, and particularly the Clergy, representing it as an Effect of the Divine Vengeance: but the States, after their

usual manner, soon silenc'd their Preachers, and executed two or three of their Captains for Cowardize, as an Example to the rest, who were most of them very defective in their Duty.

On the fifth of *July* following the Grand Fleet of *England* put to Sea again, and visited the Coast of *Holland*, but return'd without meeting the Enemy; and a Detachment from the Fleet about the same time attack'd a Fleet of *India* Men, and other Merchant Ships under a strong Convoy of *Dutch* Men of War, in the Port of *Berghen* in *Norway*; but had not the Success they propos'd, the *Dutch* being protected by the *Danish* Governor: However in their way home they had the good Fortune to take eight *Dutch* Men of War, two *India* Men valued at a Million Sterling, and twenty other Merchant Ships. And a few Days after the *English* Fleet fell in with eighteen Sail more of *Hollanders*, of whom they took the greatest part, and amongst them four Men of War.

In the mean time the Bishop of *Munster*, being supported by the King of *England*, fell upon the *Dutch* by Land, and entering the Province of *Overysse*, reduc'd great part of it, making himself Master of most of the Towns on the River *Iffel*. Whereupon the *Dutch* apply'd themselves again to the *French* King for Assistance, who sent them a good body of Troops, which repuls'd the Bishop, and oblig'd him to retire out of the *Dutch* Territories; and not long after compell'd him to make a separate Peace, without the Concurrence of his Allie the King of *Great Britain*, who had supply'd him with large Sums of Money: And now the *French* as well as the *Danes*, having made themselves Parties in the War,



War, sent considerable Reinforcements to support the *Hollanders* against *England*, which was at the same time in a manner depopulated by the most terrible Plague that had been known in this part of the World. The *English* Sectaries also threatned a Rebellion, and kept a Correspondence with the *Dutch*, and some of them actually went into their Service; but under all these Calamities, the *English* bravely resolv'd to continue the War.

The Grand Fleet of *England* being Commanded in the Year 1666, by Prince *Rupert* and General *Monk*, who in order to prevent a conjunction between the *French* and *Hollanders*, had divided their Forces, Prince *Rupert* sailing Westward, toward the *French* Coast, while *Monk* attended the Motions of the *Dutch*. On Friday the first of June 1666, the *Dutch* Fleet, <sup>The second</sup> amounting to ninety Sail and upwards, were <sup>Sea-fight.</sup> discover'd lying at an Anchor near *Newport*: *Monk*, who had then but fifty Sail under his Command, bore down upon them however, and there followed a most obstinate Battle, which lasted three Days; and had not Prince *Rupert* with his Squadron then come in to *Monk's* Assistance, great part of the *English* Fleet had been lost; for the Old General seem'd determin'd not to retire as long as his Ship would Swim, notwithstanding the inequality of Numbers: Upon the Prince's joining *Monk* the Fight was renew'd the fourth Day, when the *Dutch* thought fit to retire to their Coasts, and the *English* return'd to their Harbours, being in no Condition to pursue them. Both sides however, made rejoicings for the Victory, tho' both had sufficient Occasion to mourn, for the *Dutch* lost fifteen Men of War, and the *English* ten, and most of the Ships in both Fleets were miserably shatter'd.

The third  
Sea-fight.

Before the end of *July* the *English* and *Dutch* Fleets met again to contest the Empire of the Ocean, as my Author expresses himself, being about an Hundred Sail of a side, when the *English* obtain'd an uncontested Victory, destroying twenty Sail of *Dutch* Men of War, and pursuing them to their Coast, where *Sir Robert Holmes* burnt an hundred and fifty Sail of Merchant Ships in their Harbours, with the Town of *Brandaris* in the Isle of *Schelling*: The *Dutch*, however, to keep up the Spirits of their People, who upon this ill Success grew very mutinous, put to Sea again the latter end of *August*, and endeavour'd to join the *French* Squadron, but Prince *Rupert*, who commanded the *English*, discovering them in *Bulloign* Road, they were forc'd to hawl their Ships close to the Shore to avoid another Engagement; however, if a sudden Storm had not happen'd, which oblig'd the Prince to stand off to Sea, they had most of them been burnt or sunk, but by this lucky Accident they escap'd to their own Coasts. The *French* making some Attempts, in the mean time, to join them, had a Ship of a Thousand Tuns taken by the *English*, whereupon their Admirals also thought fit to retire to their Harbours. The Common People in the *United Provinces*, upon this ill Success, were ready to break out into Rebellion, and five of the seven Provinces cry'd out for Peace, declaring they could no longer contribute to the Charges of the War; and what encreas'd these Distractions were the Feuds between their Admirals *De Ruyter* and *Van Tromp*, who charg'd their ill Success on each other: *Van Tromp's* Commission hereupon was taken away by the Interest of the Pensioner *De Witt*, who espous'd *De Ruyter's* Quarrel; and several

ral of the Sea-Captains were executed or im-  
prison'd on a Pretence of Cowardize, or Breach  
of Orders, to pacify the People; but to the  
the great Consolation of the *Dutch* and their  
Allies, the latter end of this Year on the fa-  
tal second of *September*, a Day highly celebra-  
ted by their Friends in *England*, the greatest  
part of the City of *London* was burnt to the  
Ground: Under which Calamity, with the  
Plague that preceded it, and that formidable  
Confederacy of the *Dutch*, *French* and *Dane*,  
against *Britain*, with a Rebellion of the *Scots*,  
and perpetual Conspiracies of the *English* Pu-  
ritans against the Government; it is amazing  
how the Nation was able so bravely and suc-  
cessfully to defend it self.

The Fire  
of *London*  
happen'd  
during  
this War.

The *Dutch* finding little to be got by the  
War but Blows, and thinking that under such  
a Load of Calamities the *English* would not  
be averse to Peace, sent over to Propose an  
Accommodation; and by the Mediation of  
*Sweden* a Treaty was agreed on to be held  
between the contending Powers at *Breda*,  
which was open'd in the beginning of *May* 1667,  
and the Preliminaries being settled, whereby  
it was agreed, that each Party should keep  
what they had possess'd themselves of either  
before or during the War, the *English* look'd  
upon the War to be at an end, and neglected  
to equip out their Grand Fleet as they had  
done the preceding Years; which neglect, or  
piece of good Husbandry, as some stiled it,  
who were as they pretended for saving the  
publick Treasure, brought a lasting Disgrace  
upon the Nation; for the *Dutch* taking advan-  
tage of this Conduct, sail'd with a Fleet of  
Seventy Men of War into the Mouth of the  
*Thames*; and being piloted by some *English*  
Puritans, made themselves Masters of the  
Fort

The *Dutch*  
desire  
Peace.

During  
the Trea-  
ty they  
attack  
part of  
the Royal  
Navy laid  
up at  
*Chatham*.



*The Present State of*

Fort of *Sheerness*. They afterwards detach'd a Squadron, which sail'd up the *Medway* as high as *Chatham*, and burnt three or four first and second Rate Men of War, which lay there unrigg'd, and brought off the Hull of the *Royal Charles*; all which they perform'd with the Loss only of two or three of their Men of War, which were run on Ground, and set fire to by themselves; after which they fell down the River. This bold Attempt put the City of *London* in the utmost Consternation, expecting a Visit of the like Nature, whereupon fourteen or fifteen Ships wear sunk in the River, and several Batteries rais'd upon the Banks to prevent their sailing up; but the *Dutch* thinking they had ventur'd far enough, contented themselves with the Success they had met with, and soon after stood out to Sea again, sailing to *Portsmouth*, *Plimouth*, and other Ports, in hopes of destroying more of the Royal Navy; but these Places having been taken better Care of than *Chatham*, they were prevented doing further Mischief; whereupon they return'd again to the *Thames* Mouth, where Sir *Edward Sprag* with a Squadron of *English* Men of War disputing their Passage, they put to Sea a second time, and insulted the *English* Coast till they could no longer dissemble their Knowledge of the Peace being concluded at *Breda*, and then retir'd to their own Coast. By this Treaty, according to the Articles of Peace. Preliminaries, each Party was to remain in the Possession of what they had acquir'd, and the *Dutch* were to acknowledge the Right of the Flag to belong to the *English*. The *French* by a subsequent Treaty agreed to deliver up to the *English* their Share of *St. Christophers*, and such other Islands in the *West-Indies*

*Indies* as they had made themselves Masters of during the War.

While these Treaties were negotiating at *Breda*, the *French* King had made a surprizing <sup>of the</sup> Progress in the Conquest of the *Spanish* Pro- <sup>French in</sup>vinces of the *Low Countries*, which indeed <sup>the Spa-</sup>hasten'd the Conclusion of them, for neither <sup>nish</sup>the *Dutch* or *English* desir'd to see him in Possession of these Provinces; but the *Dutch* were most nearly concern'd, seeing him advance so near their Frontiers; having therefore first order'd a considerable Addition to be made to their Forces, in order to join the *Spaniards* if more peaceable Measures could not prevail, they offer'd their Mediation in Conjunction with *England* to compose the Differences between the two Crowns; which the *French* King having accepted, a Treaty was set on Foot at *Aix la Chapelle*, and brought to a Conclusion on the 2d of *May* 1668, wherein it was agreed, that *France* should retain the Possession of all such Towns and Places as she had taken during this War, viz. of *Bruch*, *Aeth*, *Fort Scarpe*, *Doway*, *Tournay*, *Oudenard*, *Lisle*, *Armentiers*, *Coutray*, *Bergues* and *Furnes*, with their Territories, Domains, Seigniories, Appurtenances and Dependancies.

The Insolence and Vanity of the *Dutch* on the procuring of this Peace and the former, is not to be imagin'd, for which they not many Years after paid very dear; they caus'd Medals to be struck containing vile Reflections on the most potent Kings in *Europe*; in one of which they represented *Holland* resting upon Trophies, with an Inscription purporting, *That they had assisted, defended and reconciled Kings, restor'd the free Navigation of the Seas, and Peace and Tranquility to Europe, by the Force of their Arms.* Some Differences arising afterwards

The  
Tripple  
Alliance.

The Oc-  
casion of  
the second  
Dutch War.

afterwards between the Commissioners of France and Spain on settling the Limits of the new Conquests in *Flanders*, and the French Court declaring, that unless they had speedy Satisfaction given them on that Head, they would do themselves Justice, the *Dutch* notwithstanding their late vain Boasts and insolent Behaviour, began to be in some Consternation; and for the Security of their Frontiers apply'd themselves to *England*, desiring to enter into a still stricter Alliance with that Kingdom; which being agreed to, and *Sweden* also coming into it, this Treaty was afterwards denominated *The Tripple Alliance*, whereby each of these Powers was to furnish fifteen Thousand Land-Men, for the Defence of the *Spanish Netherlands*, besides a considerable Fleet with Forces on board; but the *French King* soon found Means to render this Alliance abortive. In the mean time the States of *Holland*, by the Influence of the Pensionary *De Witt*, pass'd a Perpetual and Unalterable Edict, as it was call'd, for the Support of the Liberty and Preservation of the Union and Tranquility of the Province of *Holland*, wherein it was provided, that the Dignity of Stadtholder should cease and never more be reviv'd, which was sworn to by all who had any Places or Employment in the Government, and even by the Prince of *Orange* himself, not without some Compulsion we may suppose: which the King of *England* whose Nephew he was, and who had in a manner taken him into his Protection, could not but resent. Thus the *Dutch* wantonly and unnecessarily, by their brutal Behaviour, drew upon them the Indignation of two mighty Kings, who weary of their repeated Insolence, if we are to credit our Writers of Secret History,



History, had agreed to divide the *United Netherlands* between them, reserving only the Province of *Holland* for the Prince of *Orange*, of which they propos'd to make him Sovereign: but this is a Piece of History which has but a very slender Foundation to support it. I make no manner of Question, however, but that both Kings had a Design to humble this Proud State, and not without Reason, for it is not conceiveable with what Contempt they treated them, and all other Sovereign Princes in the *East-Indies*, *Africa* and elsewhere, representing themselves as Lords of the Ocean, and superior to all the Powers in *Europe*, and as such they actually oppos'd and hinder'd the Subjects of *Britain*, *France*, *Portugal*, and all other Nations, from carrying on a free Trade in those Parts of the World; and not content with these Injuries and Indignities at a distance from home, they made the Infirmities and Misfortunes of Sovereign Princes their Sport and Entertainment in *Holland*, every Day producing some ludicrous Medal or Picture to expose them. So self-sufficient they seem'd to be, as to despise and laugh at the rest of the Powers of *Europe*, which surely from an upstart Commonwealth, compos'd of the most boorish and clownish Part of Mankind, was never to be born. Whatever Colour their own Historians, or their Brethren of *England*, who seem much more in the Interest of the *Dutch* than of their Native Country, may put upon these Practices, the Lord *Clarendon*, whose Ingenuity and Veracity is applauded by most of our own Writers, speaking of the *Dutch* to the Parliament of *England*, has these Expressions, viz. *They load us with such Reproaches as the Civility of no other Language will admit the Relation of; they have a Dialect of Rudeness*

ness so peculiar to their Language and their People, that it is high time for all Kings and Princes to oblige them to some Reformation, if they intend to hold any Correspondence or Commerce with them.

The first Effects the Dutch felt of the French King's Indignation was on the side of *Munster*, which Prelate the States having sufficiently provok'd, was easily induc'd on an Assurance of being supported by *France*, to Arm against the *Hollanders*. His next Step was to dissolve the Alliance between *England* and *Holland*, which he found but little Difficulty to bring about. The Dutch having in several Instances broke the Treaty of *Breda*, and continued to disturb and obstruct the Trade of the *English* in *India*, and other Parts of the World. Should it be admitted that the French King had no reason to fall upon the *United Provinces*, besides the Vindication of his Honour, Certain it is, if the *English* had suffer'd those Encroachments on their Foreign Trade they complain'd of, to pass without any Resentment, they would in a short time have had very little left; and as it was, such has been the Management of their Friends in *England* from that Day to this, that they have supplanted it in almost every valuable Branch of it.

But the Friends of the Dutch observe, that tho' the War with that State should be admitted to be just on the part of the *English*, yet it was not honourably begun, for that we fell upon their *Smyrna* Fleet in the Channel in the beginning of *March* 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ , before the War was proclaim'd; but if we are to give as much Credit to Facts related in the *English Gazette* as to Dutch Surmises, this was pure Accident and altogether owing to the Obstinacy and Insolence of the Dutch, in refusing

sing to strike to us as they had agreed to do at the Treaty of *Breda*. The Account given of this Occurrence in the *English Gazette* is as follows ;

' *Whitehall, Wednesday March 13*, Five of his Majesty's Frigates cruising by the Isle of *Wight*, met with the *Dutch Fleet* of *Smyrna* Men, and others of about fifty Sail, convoy'd by six Men of War ; and of their Merchant-men twenty at least carry'd between 20 and 40 Guns a piece : When our Frigates came near them, we shot to make them strike and lower their Top-Sails ; which the *Dutch* refusing to do, our Frigates shot thro' and thro' them, and tho' they then lower'd their Top-Sails, yet they refus'd to strike, upon which the Fight began : This happen'd about three of the Clock that Afternoon, and continued until Night, at which time three more of our Frigates came in : *Thursday*, the next Morning, the Fight began again, and continued all that Day : In the Evening were taken five of their richest Merchant-men, and Captain *John Holmes* in the *Gloucester* boarded their Rear-Admiral and took her, but she was so shatter'd and torn that she sunk within a few Hours in his Possession. This Squadron was commanded by Sir *Robert Holmes* in the *St. Michael*, the Earl of *Ossory* Vice-Admiral in the *Resolution*, and Sir *Fretchville Hollis*, Rear-Admiral, in the *Cambridge* ; Captain *Legg* commanded the *Fairfax*, Captain *Elliot* the *York*, Captain *Fowles* the *Diamond*, and Captain *Watson* the *Success*, who all behav'd themselves with great Gallantry.' This, in a late Writer's Words, must have been the most impudent Assertion that ever had the Sanction of publick Authority, if it was false, for



for the thing might have been disprov'd by a Thousand Witnesses in a Week's time; so many Gentlemen of Quality are here nam'd who commanded the several Ships engag'd, that the Government could not have been render'd more contemptible than it must have been on their return to *London*, if the Relation was not true. What could it avail the Government to have procur'd Sir *Robert Holmes* to have affirm'd the Truth of this Story, when the Earl of *Offory* and so many Persons of Honour were upon the Spot, and could have contradicted him? And there is this further Reason to believe there was no premeditated Design of falling upon this Fleet and making Prize of it, namely, that Sir *Robert Holmes* had but five Frigates with him, who would no doubt have had a much stronger Squadron if such a thing had been intended, and indeed the *Dutch*, to give an Air of Probability to the Story, affirm, that the *English* Squadron consisted of thirty or forty Sail, but we cannot depend on their Veracity in giving a Relation of this or any other Engagement between them and the *English*, who usually suit the Story to their Circumstances.

An Alliance between  
*France* and  
*England*  
against the  
*Dutch*.  
War  
declar'd.

The swift  
Progress  
of the  
*French*  
Arms  
in the  
*United*  
*Provinces*  
An. 1672.

The Kings of *France* and *England* having enter'd into an Alliance against the *Dutch*, the Duke of *Monmouth* in pursuance of that Treaty, embark'd with six thousand *British* Troops in the Beginning of *April*, 1672, to join the *French* Army in the *Low Countries*, War having been declar'd in both Kingdoms the seventeenth of *March* preceding. In the Beginning of *May*, the *French* King divided his Army, consisting of an hundred and twenty thousand Men, into three Bodies, with which he attack'd the *United Provinces* in three different Parts, while the Bishops of *Munster* and *Cologne* attack'd them in a fourth; and such was the Weakness

Weakness and Consternation of the *Dutch*, notwithstanding all their Boasts and vain Inscriptions which they had stamp'd on their Medals but a very little before, that they made no manner of Defence; insomuch that the *French* King within the space of two Months, overrun three of the seven Provinces, viz. *Gelderland*, *Overysse* and *Utrecht*, and made himself Master of most of their great Towns, some of which had been deem'd impregnable, with very little Opposition; the *French* King keeping his Court at *Utrecht* this Summer.

In the mean time *De Ruyter*, the *Dutch* Admiral, having assembled a Fleet of Men of War, consisting of an hundred Sail and upwards, and having the Advantage of the Wind, attack'd the united Fleets of *England* and *France* in *Solebay*, upon the Coast of *Suffolk*, but was so warmly receiv'd, that after a terrible Slaughter he was oblig'd to retire, being pursued by the Duke of *York*, Admiral of the *English* to the Coast of *Holland*. This Train of Misfortunes put the *Dutch* in the utmost Confusion; the People grew head-strong, and publicly arraign'd the Conduct of their Magistrates, and threatned their Destruction unless the Prince of *Orange* was declar'd Stadtholder; which the *De Witts*, who had so long govern'd the State, were not able to prevent; and the perpetual Edict, which excluded the Prince from any Share in the Government, was immediately repeal'd. Their next Step was to lay the Province of *Holland* under Water, whereby they effectually stop'd the Progress of the *French* King's Arms, till they could form their Alliances, and join the *Germans*, who were marching to their Assistance; for all the Prince of *Orange* could do with the little Army he had assembled (notwithstanding he was

restor'd to his antient Honours and Command), was to cover such parts of the Country as were most liable to be invaded.

*John De Witt the Pensioner and his Brother torn in Pieces.*

The Advancement of the Prince of Orange prov'd the Destruction of *Cornelius* and *John De Witt*, who had ever oppos'd him, and procur'd the perpetual Edict for excluding him from the Government; and such was the Rage of the People against these two Ministers, whom they charg'd with betraying their Country to the Enemy, and with all the Calamities that had befallen them, that one of the Brothers was stabb'd in the Street, but not mortally, for which Fact indeed the Assassin was condemn'd and executed; but *Cornelius De Witt* being afterwards charg'd with a Conspiracy against the Life of the Prince of Orange, of which his Judges neither acquitted or convicted him, but sentenc'd him to be banish'd, probably to give him an Opportunity to escape: His Brother *De Witt* the Pensioner, went in his Coach, and a greater Equipage than ordinary, to fetch him out of Prison, whereupon the Mob rose, knock'd down both the Pensioner and the Prisoner as they were coming down the Stairs of the Prison, and afterwards tore them in Pieces; nor did their Fury stop there, but they cut their Hearts in Pieces, and distributed the Flesh among their Friends, to be broil'd and eaten: a Strain of Brutality not to be parallel'd in History, and yet were not any of the Offenders brought to Justice for it.

*The Dutch desire Peace.*

The *Hollanders* still finding their Affairs desperate, sent three of their Deputies into *England* to implore Peace, whereupon King *Charles* sent a solemn Ambassy to his Allie the *French* King at *Utrecht*, to see how he stood inclin'd and to assure the States by the Way, that he

neve



never intended their Destruction, but to bring them to reasonable Terms. The War however was still carried on by Sea and Land; and three Battles more were fought between the *English* and *Dutch* at Sea the following Summer, viz. the 28th of *May*, the 4th of *June*, and 11th of *August*, in all which the *English* had the Advantage, and oblig'd the *Dutch* to retire into their Harbours; but the *French* Squadron not doing their Duty, their Victories were not so compleat as might have been expected. The *Dutch* keeping close and not venturing to Sea afterwards, the *English* had projected a Descent upon their Coasts, but were prevented putting it in execution by a furious Storm, which arose at the Instant they were about to land; tho' there are some superstitious Writers which impute that Disappointment to a miraculous Alteration of the Tides, contrary to the Course of Nature. In the first Naval Fight the Earl of *Sandwich* was blown up in the *Royal James*, with a thousand Men; and in the last Admiral *Sprag*. The *Dutch* also lost Admiral *Van Ghem*, and some other Officers of Note; and in the *West-Indies* the *English* took the Island of *Tobago* from them.

Three Sea-fights between the *English* and *Dutch* in one Summer.

The latter end of the Year 1673, the *United Provinces* having enter'd into an Alliance with *Spain* and the Emperor, and the *English* being ready to clap up a Peace with them, the *French* King found he should not be able to maintain the Conquests he had made, and therefore having extorted large Sums from all the Towns he had possess'd himself of, he retreated with his Army out of the *Dutch* Territories, retaining scarce any Place of Note except *Maestricht*; whereupon the three Provinces which had for some time been dismember'd from the rest, were upon their earnest Application

The *French* abandon the *Dutch* Territories.

## The Present State of

Application united to the Body, and their Deputies admitted again into the Assembly of the States General. About the same time the Dignity of Stadtholder and Captain General was confirm'd to the Prince of *Orange*, and settled upon his Heirs Male.

A Treaty  
of Peace  
between  
the *English*  
and *Dutch*.

200,000*l.*  
paid by  
the *Dutch*  
towards  
the Char-  
ges of the  
War.

A Treaty of Peace was concluded about the same time between *England* and the *United Provinces*, whereby the Right of the Flag was again acknowledg'd by the *Dutch*, and it was agreed that all Places that had been taken by either Party should be restor'd, and that the States should pay his *British* Majesty eight hundred thousand Patacoons, amounting to near two hundred thousand Pounds; which is a Demonstration to me of the Success of this War, notwithstanding our Historians in general make it a very unfortunate Undertaking: Nor had the *English* any reason to put an end to it at this time, if the growing Power of *France* had not made them apprehensive of the Grand Monarch's Designs against the Liberties of *Europe*. The *Dutch* may magnify the Courage and Conduct of their Young Heroe the Prince of *Orange* as much as they please, but if the *English* had not chang'd hands at this time, their State must have been inevitably ruin'd, and perhaps they were not less oblig'd to the *English* for their Preservation now, than they were to Queen *Elizabeth* for their first Establishment.

Still the War continued between the *Dutch*, the *Germans*, *Danes* and *Spaniards* on the one side; and *France* and *Sweden* on the other: and the *French* King in the Campaign of 1674, made himself Master of the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, or *Franche County*; but the Confederates having assembled an Army of sixty thousand Men, endeavour'd to put a stop to the further

Progress

Progress of the Enemy, which occasion'd the memorable Battle of *Senef*, where both Sides claim'd the Victory, but neither had any great Occasion to rejoice, the Slaughter being great on both Sides, and very little Advantage gain'd by either.

Upon the Peace with *England*, the *Dutch* had propos'd to carry on the War against the *French* by Sea as well as Land, and accordingly fitted out a strong Squadron under *De Ruyter*, to attack *Martinico* and other *French* Settlements in the *West-Indies*, while *Van Tromp* was order'd to harrafs the Coasts of *France*, and make a Descent in *Normandy*, where some Malecontents had promis'd to join them; but they were unsuccessful in both these Attempts, and return'd home without effecting any thing: The *Dutch* had the good Fortune however to make themselves Masters of the Town of *Grave*, while their Allies the *Germans* were beaten in two Engagements on the *Rhine*. About this time the Province of *Geldres* offer'd the Prince of *Orange* to make him their Sovereign under certain Limitations, but the Prince finding the rest of the Provinces alarmed at the Proposal, thought it most prudent to discountenance the Offer.

The Sovereignty of *Gelderland* offer'd to the Prince of *Orange*.

In the Campaign of 1675, the *French* took the Towns of *Liege*, *Dinant* and *Huy*, before the Confederates march'd out of their Winter Quarters, which the *Dutch* Excuse on Account of the Prince of *Orange*'s being taken ill of the Small-Pox at that time; but when the Prince was recover'd, and had assembled an Army of forty thousand Men, he was nevertheless forced to be Witness of the taking of *Limburg* by the *French* soon after. The Allies of the States, the *Danes* and *Brandenburghers* had much better Success against the *Swedes*, who were upon

*Liege*, *Dinant* and *Huy* taken by the *French*.  
*Limburg* taken.



## The Present State of

the Point of being driven out of *Germany*. The Imperialists also oblig'd the *French* to retire over the *Rhine*; and upon the *Moselle*, the Duke of *Lorraine* having laid Siege to *Triers*, and the *French* General, Marshal *Crequi*, marching to its Relief, was entirely defeated; but found means however, with some of his Troops, to throw himself into the Place, which he defended bravely for a Month; after which expecting no Relief, he was oblig'd with his Garrison to surrender Prisoners of War. The Prince of *Orange* about the same time having laid Siege to *Binch*, a little Town between *Mons* and *Charleroy*, took it, and demolish'd the Fortifications; and the Campaign of the Northern Confederates concluded with the taking of *Wismar*, a considerable Sea-Port on the *Baltick*, from the *Suedes*; but the *Dutch* suffer'd very much the latter end of this Year by Storms and Inundations.

The  
Treaty  
of *Nime-*  
*guen* be-  
gun.

*Conde* ta-  
ken by  
the *French*.

All Parties seeming now desirous of Peace, the King of *Great Britain* offer'd his Mediation, which was readily accepted, and *Nimeguen* appointed for the Place of Congress: The *French* however made great Efforts, and rais'd a prodigious Army against the next Campaign, especially in *Flanders*, where the *French* King commanded an Army of fifty thousand Men in Person, the Duke of *Luxemburg* another great Army upon the *Rhine*, and the Duke of *Noailles* a third in *Roussillon*. The *French* having ravag'd and plunder'd the *Spanish Flanders* to the very Gates of *Hulst* and *Sas van Ghent*, laid Siege to *Conde*, which the Prince of *Orange* attempted in vain to relieve, the Place being taken by Storm on the 26th of *April*, 1676, and those within the Town put to the Sword, except 1200 Men who capitulated for their Lives. The *French* King immediately after laid

laid Siege to *Bouchain*, which the Prince of *Orange* also not finding himself in a Condition to relieve, the Place surrender'd in less than a Week; after which his most *Christian* Majesty return'd to *Versailles*, and the Armies went into Quarters of Refreshment. The Prince of *Orange* however reassembling his Forces about the Beginning of *July*, and being join'd by some Reinforcements from the *German* Princes, laid Siege to *Maastricht*, one of the strongest Towns on the Frontiers of the *United Provinces*, and then in Possession of *France*. Here were many brave Actions perform'd on both Sides; the Bastions and Outworks being taken and retaken several times; in which Service, 'tis said, the *English* Troops, who compos'd part of the Prince of *Orange*'s Army, signaliz'd themselves; but the Confederates being much weaken'd by the Siege or Sicknefs, and the *French* advancing with a superior Force to the Relief of the Town, the Prince was forc'd to raise the Siege after he had lain before the Place near two Months: which ill Success made the States very desirous of Peace, while their Allies the Imperialists having taken *Philipsburg* this Campaign, were no less zealous for continuing the War.

And  
*Bouchain*.

*Philipsburg* taken  
by the Im-  
perialists.

*Messina* and some other Cities of *Sicily*, having a little before this time revolted from the *Spaniards* to the *French*, the States sent a strong Squadron of Men of War into the *Mediterranean*, under the Command of Admiral *De Ruyter*, to the Assistance of *Spain*, which arriv'd in the Road of *Milazzo* in *September* 1675. They had several smart Engagements with the *French* Fleet near *Sicily*; but were defeated in every one of them, the *French*, as the *Dutch* relate, being double their Number; but the greatest loss they sustain'd, was in

Part of  
*Sicily*  
revolts  
from *Spain*.

Ill Success  
of the  
*Dutch*  
Fleet  
in the  
*Levans*.

*De Ruyter*  
kill'd.

their brave Admiral *De Ruyter*, whose Left-Foot was shot off, and great part of his Right Thigh by a Canon Ball, of which he dy'd soon after, in the seventieth Year of his Age, of which he had serv'd his Country fifty Years with remarkable Success.

Success  
of the  
Dutch  
Squadron  
in the  
*Baltick*.

The States sent another Squadron into the *Baltick* under the Command of Admiral *Tromp* (much about the same time that *De Ruyter* fail'd to the *Mediterranean*) to the Assistance of their Allie the King of *Denmark* against *Sweden*, in which Expedition the *Dutch* met with better Success than in the former, for having join'd the *Danish* Fleet, they attack'd the *Swedes* on the eleventh of *June* 1666, and gave them a total Defeat, destroying nine of their Men of War. Of which Success the *Danes* taking the Advantage made a Descent upon *Schonen*, and took the Towns of *Elfsingburgh*, *Landscreon* and *Christianstat*, but were soon after beaten out of them again by the *Swede*.

Religious  
Disputes  
in *Holland*.

While the States were thus engaged abroad in a very extensive War, Religious Feuds began to grow very high at home. In their Universities were many Learned Men who espous'd the *Arminian* Doctrine, and not a few among their Clergy and Magistrates, whereby the ancient Animosities were reviv'd, which so distracted these Provinces about the time of the Synod of *Dort*. In *Zealand* the Prince of *Orange* depos'd the Ministers and Magistrates who were suppos'd to be of that Persuasion (for all of them are oblig'd publickly to profess *Calvinism*, or they cannot be admitted to any Preferment in Church and State.) The City of *Amsterdam* however, were not for these severe Proceedings, and took a quite different Method to allay these Heats and Animosities among their People, namely, by declaring in their



their Consistories, *That there was no Essential or real difference between the Opinions of the contending Parties.*

The *French*, as usual, were very early in the Field the next Campaign; and on the first of *March* 1676-7, laid Siege to *Valenciennes*, *bray* and *St Omers* and by the seventeenth the Garrison consisting of three thousand Men surrendred Prisoners of War. On the twenty-second of the same Month the *French King* in Person sat down before *Cambray*, which surrendred also the fifth of *April*; and the Duke of *Orleans* laying Siege to *St. Omers* at the same time, the Prince of *Orange* march'd to its Relief, but was defeated near *Cassel*; whereupon the Castle of *Cambray* and *St. Omers* immediately surrendred.

Upon the Conclusion of the Campaign in the Year 1677, the Prince of *Orange* came over into *England* to make his Court to the Princess *Mary*, eldest Daughter to the Duke of *York*: In which it is reasonable to suppose his Highness had more Views than one. As

1. The Uniting the Interests of *England* with those of the *United Provinces*. 2. The rendring his own Authority in those Provinces more considerable. And 3. as the Duke of *York* had no Son at that time, he could not but entertain some hopes that the Princess he married might probably one Day succeed to the Crown of *England*; but surely he was not then sanguin enough to expect that she should exclude her self to set him on the Throne, as in Fact she did at the Revolution. He had abundant Reason no doubt to make her a very Complaissant Husband, but as to Affection I don't perceive there was a great deal more on his part than is usual in Political Matches; tho' certain it is, she was a fine Woman, and wanted neither Sense or good Humour, and if

any

any thing, had more of the latter than was consistent with her true Interest; being through an easiness of Temper surpriz'd sometimes into Schemes very Disadvantageous to her self and Family by those about her. But to leave these Reflections and proceed to the Match. The King having given his Consent to it, possibly with a View of advancing both their Interests; the one being his Sister's Son, and the other his Brother's Daughter. The Duke, who never flatly contradicted the King in any thing he insisted on, thought fit to resign himself wholly to his Majesty's Pleasure on this Occasion; tho' he was not without some Apprehensions of the Consequences that might attend it. And on the fourth of November, the Prince's Birth-Day, in the Evening, the Marriage Ceremony was perform'd at St. James's Palace by the Bishop of London.

Plan of  
Peace  
agreed on  
between  
King  
Charles II.  
and the  
Prince of  
Orange.

The Prince having thus happily finish'd this great Affair, represented to his Majesty the weak Condition of the *Spanish Netherlands*, and the probability of their falling into the Hands of *France*, if *England* did not interpose to prevent it; whereupon, 'tis said, that the King agreed, that unless *France* would restore to the Emperor, the Duke of *Lorraine*, and the States, all that had been taken from them during the War; and to the *Spaniards* the Towns of *Aeth*, *Charleroy*, *Oudenard*, *Courtray*, *Tournay*, *Conde* and *Valenciennes*, he would join the Confederates with a considerable Army, and compel *France* to come into these Terms by Force: and upon the Refusal of the *French* King to submit to this Demand, his *British* Majesty did accordingly raise an Army and join the Confederates in the *Low Countries*; but the *Dutch* running precipitately into a separate Peace, the Terms afterwards agreed

agreed on were less advantageous to their Allies than they would otherwise have been; but this is a Transaction which belongs to the succeeding Year: We must first attend the Prince and Princess into *Holland*, who arriv'd there the latter end of *November 1677*, and observe the Events of the following Campaign in the *Netherlands*, which began exceeding early, for before the end of *February 1677-8*, the *French King* march'd at the Head of a great Army into the *Low Countries*, and having made a Feint, as if he intended to lay Siege to *Mons* or *Namur*, and drawn the Confederate Forces that Way, he on a sudden bent his March towards *Ghent* and *Ypres*, of both which Towns he made himself Master before the end of the Month. Hereupon his *British Majesty*, as has been intimated already, rais'd an Army of twenty thousand Men, as fine Troops as any in *Europe*, and embark'd them for *Flanders* with incredible Expedition, which actually did, when nothing else could, prevent the remainder of the *Spanish Netherlands* falling under the Power of *France*: and would the *Dutch* now have resolv'd to continue the War, They and all their Allies might have had ample Satisfaction for their Losses; but they had made their own Terms, advantageously, and had not Honour enough to consider their Allies of the Empire, who came into the War in their greatest Distress, purely to prevent their being swallow'd up by *France*: Tho' it must be said to the Honour of the Prince of *Orange*, that he labour'd with all his Might to defeat this separate Treaty, which was carried on between *France* and *Holland* at *Ghent*, while the Ambassadors of *France*, and of all the Confederates, were negotiating a General Peace at *Nimeguen*, where this

Treaty

*Ghent and Ypres taken by the French.*

*England becomes a Party in the War.*



## The Present State of

Treaty being at first begun, and with some Intermissions concluded, afterwards obtain'd the Name of *the Peace of Nimeguen*: Before the Conclusion whereof, however, his *British Majesty* oblig'd the *French* to abandon all their Conquests in *Sicily*, and resign the whole Island into the Hands of the *Spaniard* again; that being of too great Consequence to the Trade of *England* in the *Levant* to be left under the Dominion of *France*.

But notwithstanding the States and the *French* had agreed upon all other Matters, his most Christian Majesty refusing to evacuate the Towns in *Flanders* which were to be restor'd to *Spain*, till the Places taken from the *Swede* in *Germany* were restor'd to that Crown, the Negotiations were upon the Point of breaking off, and more vigorous Preparations made for War than ever: Marshal *Luxemburg* block'd up *Mons*, and the Prince of *Orange* being join'd by the *English* Auxiliaries, was marching to the Relief of it; but the *French* Ministers on the last Day given them to declare whether they would evacuate the Towns in *Flanders* or continue the War, consented to the immediate Surrender of the Places agreed on, and the Peace was sign'd that very Night.

The  
Peace of  
*Nimeguen*  
sign'd,  
An. 1678.

In the mean time the Prince of *Orange*, either not knowing, or dissembling his Knowledge, of the Peace, attack'd the Duke of *Luxemburg* in his Camp at the Abby of *St. Dennis* near *Mons*, on the fourteenth of *August* 1678, and obtain'd a signal Victory, tho' with great Slaughter on both sides. The next Morning the Prince sent a Letter to Marshal *Luxemburg*, to acquaint him that the Peace was concluded; and this seems to be almost the only Action in which the Prince of *Orange* met with Success during the whole Series of the War, which

which his Friends ascribe to the Slowness of their *German* Allies, and the Poverty and Indolence of the *Spaniards*, their Forces being seldom in a Condition to take the Field till the *French* King had taken two or three of the strongest Frontier Towns. But to proceed, the *Spaniards* thought fit to accept the Conditions the *Dutch* had procur'd for them, and their Plenipotentiaries sign'd the Peace accordingly about the latter end of *September*, tho' their *German* Allies still stood out in Expectation of better Terms.

I should have taken notice, that while the *French* were wavering and starting Difficulties about the Execution of the Treaty between them and the *Dutch*, *England* enter'd into a Defensive Alliance with the *United Provinces*, wherein it was agreed, that the Kings of *France* and *Spain* should be oblig'd to conclude a Peace upon the following Terms, viz. That the Towns of *Aeth*, *Charleroy*, *Oudenard*, *Courtray*, *Tournay*, *Conde*, *Valenciennes*, and *St. Grislian*, with the Dutchy of *Limburg* and Town of *Binch*, should be restor'd to his Catholick Majesty, with all the Towns and Places the *French* had possess'd themselves of in *Sicily*; but that the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, or *Franche County*, should remain in the Hands of *France*. And as to *France* and the *United Provinces*, all Places should be restor'd which had been taken on either side; whereby the *Dutch* recover'd that important City of *Maestricht* and its Dependancies. As to the Emperor and Empire, *France* was to restore all that had been taken from the Emperor, or the Princes of the Empire during the War: And the Dutchy of *Lorrain* was to be restor'd to the Duke of that Name; but we find several Alterations made in this Scheme afterwards, occasion'd by the

Towns  
and Coun-  
tries  
yielded  
to *France*  
by the  
Peace of  
*Nimeguen*  
in the *Spa-  
nish Ne-  
therlands*.

too great Eagerness of the *Dutch* to conclude the Peace; for the *Spaniards* were not only oblig'd to renounce their Interest in the Dut-  
chy of *Burgundy*, or *Franche County*, comprizing the City of *Besancon* and its District; but the Towns of *Valenciennes*, *Bouchain*, *Conde*, *Cambray*, *Aire*, *St. Omar*, *Ipres*, *Warwick*, *Warneton*, *Poperinghen*, *Pailleul*, *Cassel*, *Bavey* and *Mau-  
beuge*, with their Appurtenances and Depen-  
dancies, were also yielded to *France*, which had been taken from the *Spaniard* in this War, together with the Town of *Dinant*, which the King of *Spain* engag'd, that the Bishop of *Liege*, the Sovereigns of it, should transfer to *France*.

Abstract  
of the  
Peace  
between  
the Empe-  
ror and  
*France*  
concluded  
at *Nime-  
guen*,  
1678.

By the Treaty between the Emperor and *France*, which was concluded at *Nimeguen*, the third of *February* 1678, it was agreed, That the Peace concluded at *Munster*, Anno 1648, should be the Foundation of this Treaty, and remain in force, where it was not alter'd by the present Treaty. And the City of *Philipsburg*, which had been taken by the Emperor during the War, should be confirm'd to him by his most Christian Majesty, as the City of *Friburg*, which had been taken by the Arms of *France*, should be confirm'd to that Crown.

The  
Dutchy of  
*Lorraine* re-  
stor'd to  
the Duke  
under  
some Li-  
mitations.

His most Christian Majesty agreed also to yield up to the Duke of *Lorraine* all that Dut-  
chy (except the Capital City of *Nancy* and its Dependancies, which were by this Treaty transferr'd to *France*) and the Duke of *Lorraine* was oblig'd to lay out a Road half a League broad thro' his Country, from the Confines of *France* to *Alsace*, for facilitating the March of the *French* Troops, which were to have a Pas-  
sage through his Country at Pleasure, and all the Villages and Lands included in those Roads



Roads were to be the Property of his most Christian Majesty. But his said Majesty in in consideration of the Town of *Nancy* did transfer to the Duke of *Lorraine* the City of *Toul*; and if the Revenue of *Toul* did not equal that of *Nancy*, the *French* King was to pay what was deficient. And by this Treaty the Emperor agreed to restore the famous Prince *William Egon* of *Furstemburg* to his Liberty; the Occasion of whose Confinement has been already related in the Modern History of *Germany*.



THE

[illegible]



T H E  
T A B L E  
O F T H E  
Eighth V O L U M E.

|          |                                                                |          |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>A</b> | <b>I R E</b>                                                   | <b>A</b> |
|          | City, yielded to France                                        | 430      |
|          | Aix la Chapelle, or Aken, in the Duchy of Juliers              | 173      |
|          | Alcmaer, a Town in Holland                                     | 261      |
|          | Alfatia, Landgraveate                                          | 100      |
|          | Alsfield, a City on the Upper Rhine                            | 92       |
|          | Altena, a City of Westphalia                                   | 185      |
|          | Altmark, a Province of Brandenburg                             | 4        |
|          | Altorf, a City of Swabia                                       | 79       |
|          | Amsterdam in danger of being surpriz'd by the Prince of Orange | 379      |
|          | Anabaptists, their Rebellion at Munster                        | 164      |
|          | Angermund, a Town of Brandenburg                               | 4        |
|          | Arminians, persecuted by the Calvinists in Holland             | 356      |
|          | Armuyden, a City of Zealand                                    | 265      |
|          | Arnheim, a City of Gelderland                                  | 274      |
|          | Arnsburg, a City of Westphalia                                 | 155      |

|                                                                      |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Arque, a Village in Lorrain, where the famous Joan of Arque was born | 111 |
| Arras, taken by the French                                           | 374 |
| Augsburg                                                             | 75  |
| Alschaffenburg, a Fortress on the Lower Rhine                        | 135 |
| Aurich, a Town of Westphalia                                         | 193 |

|          |                                                                                    |       |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| <b>B</b> | <b>Aden Marquisate</b>                                                             | 72    |
|          | City                                                                               | ibid. |
|          | Bar, a Province of Lorrain                                                         | 109   |
|          | Bar le Duc, a City of Lorrain                                                      | 110   |
|          | Bardewick, a Town in Lunenburg                                                     | 48    |
|          | Bardt, a Town in Pomerania                                                         | 17    |
|          | Barnevelt, Pensioner of Holland, beheaded by the Influence of the Prince of Orange | 358   |
|          | Bassigne, a City and Bailiwick of Lorrain                                          | 110   |
|          | Batavi, a People of antiens Holland                                                | 204   |
|          | Baths of Aix la Chapelle                                                           | 176   |
|          | Belgia, the ancient Name of Holland                                                | 204   |
|          | Bentheim,                                                                          |       |



## The T A B L E.

D

## The T A B L E.

## D

|                                              |     |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| <b>D</b> A M, <i>the Capital City of the</i> |     |
| Omlands                                      | 271 |
| Damiris, <i>a Town in Lorraine</i>           | 110 |
| Darmstat, <i>a City of Hesse</i>             | 90  |
| Delf, <i>a City of Holland</i>               | 256 |
| Delmenhoist, <i>in the County of</i>         |     |
| Westphalia                                   | 191 |
| Deuxponts, <i>Dutchy and City</i>            | 120 |
| Deventer, <i>the capital City of O-</i>      |     |
| veryssel                                     | 272 |
| De Witt, <i>Pensioner of Holland</i>         | 391 |
| <i>Torn in Pieces by the Mob</i>             | 442 |
| Diepholt, <i>a County of Westphalia</i>      |     |
|                                              | 191 |
| Diethmold, <i>in the County of Lipre</i>     |     |
|                                              | 188 |
| Dietz, <i>a Town in the County of</i>        |     |
| Nassau                                       | 196 |
| Dikes in Holland <i>against the Sea</i>      |     |
|                                              | 235 |
| Dillenburg, <i>a Town in the County</i>      |     |
| of Nassau                                    | 95  |
| Dinant, <i>a Town in the Bishoprick</i>      |     |
| of Liege                                     | 161 |
| Dinant, <i>taken by the French</i>           | 421 |
| Doccum, <i>a City of Friezland</i>           | 269 |
| Doesburg, <i>a City in Gelderland</i>        |     |
|                                              | 278 |
| Doristlaus, <i>the English Envoy kill'd</i>  |     |
|                                              | 382 |
| Dorsten, <i>a Town on the Lower</i>          |     |
| Rhine                                        | 150 |
| Dort, <i>a City of Holland</i>               | 257 |
| <i>A Synod held there</i>                    | 353 |
| Dortmond, <i>an Imperial City</i>            | 195 |
| Duberstat, <i>a Town in Germany</i>          |     |
|                                              | 135 |
| Duisburg, <i>in the Dutchy of Cleve</i>      |     |
|                                              | 183 |
| Duren, <i>a City in Juliers</i>              | 179 |
| Durlack, <i>a City of Baden</i>              | 73  |
| Duveland, <i>an Island and Town of</i>       |     |
| Zealand                                      | 266 |

**E**

|          |                                   |     |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-----|
| <b>E</b> | <i>Dam, a City of Holland</i>     | 262 |
|          | <i>Eglingen, a Town of Swabia</i> | 86  |
|          | <i>Eichfield County</i>           | 135 |

## Eimbeck, a City of Brunswick

|                                                        |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| <i>Electorate of Mentz</i>                             | 133 |
| <i>Electorate of Cologne</i>                           | 142 |
| <i>Electorate of Triers</i>                            | 136 |
| <i>Elfield, a Town on the Lower Rhine</i>              | 135 |
| <i>Embrick, in the Dutchy of Cleve</i>                 | 183 |
| <i>Embsen a County of Westphalia</i>                   | 192 |
| <i>Ems, a County of the Empire</i>                     | 84  |
| <i>Enchuyfen, a City of Holland</i>                    | 261 |
| <i>Engern, in the County of Ravensburg</i>             | 187 |
| <i>Engers, a Town on the Lower Rhine</i>               | 140 |
| <i>Ernest Augustus, the first Elector of Brunswick</i> | 60  |
| <i>Essen, in the Dutchy of Berg</i>                    | 180 |
| <i>Eschevins, Aldermen in the Towns of Holland</i>     | 321 |
| <i>Eyerland, an Island in Holland</i>                  | 263 |

## F

|                                                  |     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|
| <b>F</b> Alkenburg, <i>a Town in Brandenburg</i> | 5   |
| Feret, <i>or Pfird, a Town of Alsatia</i>        | 105 |
| Flie Island, <i>in Holland</i>                   | 262 |
| Flushing, <i>a City of Zealand</i>               | 265 |
| <i>Forest Towns</i>                              | 83  |
| Fort Lewis, <i>on the Upper Rhine</i>            | 104 |
| Frankfort <i>upon Oder</i>                       | 6   |
| Franchemont, <i>in the Bishoprick of Liege</i>   | 161 |
| Franker, <i>a City in Friesland</i>              | 268 |
| Frankendale, <i>a Town in the Palatinate</i>     | 118 |
| Frankenburg, <i>a City of the Upper Rhine</i>    | 94  |
| Fredeburg, <i>a Town of Embden</i>               | 194 |
| Friburg, <i>a City of Swabia</i>                 | 83  |
| Friedburg, <i>a City on the Upper Rhine</i>      | 94  |
| Friesland, <i>one of the United Provinces</i>    | 267 |
| Fuld, <i>a fine Abby on the Upper Rhine</i>      | 92  |
| Furtemberg Principality                          | 84  |

**F f**

# The T A B L E.

|          |                                         |                                                 |       |
|----------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------|
| <b>G</b> |                                         | Hamm, a Town in Westphalia                      | 184   |
| <b>G</b> | Ardelebin, a Town in Branderburg        | Hannover, the Capital of the Duchy of Calenburg | 54    |
|          | Gelder City                             | Hanaw, a County and Town in Germany             | 94    |
|          | Gelderland, one of the United Provinces | Harburgh, a City of Lunenburg                   | 49    |
|          | Gelnhausen, an Imperial City            | Harderwick, a City of Gelderland                | 275   |
|          | Genep, a Town in the Dutchy of Cleve    | Hatton le Chattel, a Town of Lorraine           | 110   |
|          | Gertrudenburg, a Town of Holland        | Hazfield, a Town on the Upper Rhine             | 94    |
|          | Geseck, a Town in Westphalia            | Heidelberg, the Capital of the Palatinate       | 116   |
|          | Ghent taken by the French               | Heiligenstat, on the Lower Rhine                | 135   |
|          | Gondrecourt, a Town of Lorraine         | Heckingen, a City of Swabia                     | 85    |
|          | Goree, an Island and Town in Holland    | Helmstat, a City of Brunswick                   | 54    |
|          | Goude, a City of Holland                | Helvoetsluys, a City of Holland                 | 260   |
|          | Gravenec, a Town and County of Swabia   | Hersfurt, a Town in Westphalia                  | 185   |
|          | Gripfswald, a Town in Pomerania         | Hercynian Forest, part of Brunswick             | 56    |
|          | Groll, a City of Gelderland             | Hesse Landgravate                               | 87    |
|          | Groningen, one of the United Provinces  | Hesse Cassel their Family                       | 97    |
|          | Groningen City                          | Hesse Darmstat, their Family                    | 98    |
|          | Grotius condemn'd                       | Hesse Rhinfield                                 | 98    |
|          | Grubenhagen, a Territory of Brunswick   | Hesse Homburg                                   | ibid. |
|          | Gruningen, a Town in Brandenburg        | Hirschfield, a Town and Monastery in Germany    | 93    |
|          | Guelphs, a Noble Family of Germany      | Homburg, on the Upper Rhine                     | 92    |
|          | Guntsburg, a Town in Swabia             | Hohenburg, a Town and County of Swabia          | 82    |
|          | Gustrow, a Town in Mecklenburg          | Hohenzollern, a Principality of Swabia          | 85    |
| <b>H</b> |                                         | HOLLAND describ'd                               | 241   |
| <b>H</b> | Adamar, a Town on the Upper Rhine       | Homburg, a City of Lorraine                     | 109   |
|          | Haerlem, a Town in Holland              | Hoorn, a City of Holland                        | 261   |
|          | Haerlingen, a City of Friezland         | Horn, a Town and County in Westphalia           | 163   |
|          | Hague, a Town of Holland                | Horn, in the County of Lippe                    | 189   |
|          | Haguenaw, a Town on the Upper Rhine     | Hoxter, a Town in Westphalia                    | 195   |
|          | Hailbron, in the Dutchy of Wirtemberg   | Hoye, a Town and County of Westphalia           | 190   |
|          | Hamburgh, a City of Lower Saxony        | Hunningen, a Fortrefs on the Upper Rhine        | 105   |
|          | Hamelin, a City of Brunswick            | Huy, in the Bishoprick of Liege                 | 160   |



# The T A B L E.

## I

|                                     |     |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| <b>I</b> BURG, a Town in Westphalia | 171 |
| Jever, a Town in Embden             | 193 |
| Inundations in Holland              | 235 |
| Ipres, taken by the French          | 427 |
| Isne, a Town in Swabia              | 78  |
| Issemburg, a County of Germany      | 95  |
| Issel River                         | 234 |
| Juliers Dutchy and City             | 172 |

## K

|                                                  |     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|
| <b>K</b> Empen, on the Lower Rhine               | 149 |
| Kempton, a Town of Swabia                        | 78  |
| Keylar Lautern, on the Lower Rhine               | 118 |
| Keyserwaert, on the Lower Rhine                  | 149 |
| Khiel, in the Marquisate of Baden                | 73  |
| Kirkburg, a Town and County of Swabia            | 85  |
| Konigstein, a Town and County on the Lower Rhine | 136 |
| Konigsleck, a County of Swabia                   | 84  |
| Kustrin, a Town in Brandenburg                   | 5   |

## L

|                                                |     |
|------------------------------------------------|-----|
| <b>L</b> Adenburg, a City of Germany           | 120 |
| Landau, a City of Alsatia                      | 104 |
| Laufenburg, one of the Forest Towns            | 83  |
| Lauterach, in the Palatinate                   | 122 |
| Leck, a River of the Low Countries             | 233 |
| Leer, a Town in Westphalia                     | 194 |
| Lemgow, an Imperial City                       | 188 |
| Lenningen, in the Palatinate                   | 122 |
| Leutkirch, an Imperial City of Swabia          | 77  |
| Lewarden, the Capital of Friesland             | 268 |
| Leiden, a City of Holland                      | 251 |
| Liege, Bishoprick and City                     | 165 |
| Leicester, Earl, Governor of the Low Countries | 226 |
| Ligny, a City of Lorrain                       | 110 |
| Limbürg, on the Lower Rhine                    | 140 |

|                                     |     |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Lingen, a Town in Westphalia        | 194 |
| Lindaw, an Imperial City            | 78  |
| Lippe, City and County              | 188 |
| Lippesberg, a Town in Westphalia    | 168 |
| Lis, a River of the Low Countries   | 234 |
| Lorrain Dutchy describ'd            | 106 |
| Lorrain restor'd to the Duke        | 430 |
| Loveistein, a Fort in Gelderland    | 277 |
| Low Countries                       | 208 |
| Lude, a Town in Pyrmont             | 169 |
| Lubeck, the chief of the Hans Towns | 45  |
| Lunenburg Dutchy                    | 47  |
| Luneville, a City of Lorrain        | 108 |

## M

|                                                   |     |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|
| <b>M</b> A E S, a River of the Low Countries      | 233 |
| Magdeburg Dutchy and City                         | 7   |
| Mandevile, Sir John                               | 157 |
| Manheim, a City of the Palatinate                 | 118 |
| Marck, a County in Westphalia                     | 184 |
| Marpurg, a Town of Hesse                          | 90  |
| Matricula of the Empire                           | 196 |
| Maubeuge yielded to France                        | 430 |
| Maurice, Prince, Governor of the United Provinces | 227 |
| Mayesick, a Town in Westphalia                    | 163 |
| Mecklenburg Dutchy                                | 29  |
| Medemblick, a City of Holland                     | 261 |
| Memmingen, a City of Swabia                       | 77  |
| Mentz, Electorate and City                        | 133 |
| Meppen, a City of Munster                         | 166 |
| Meruwe, a River of the Low Countries              | 233 |
| Metz, the Capital of French Lorrain               | 111 |
| Meyn, a Town on the Lower Rhine                   | 139 |
| Middleburg, the Capital of Zealand                | 264 |
| Middlemark, part of Brandenburg                   | 5   |
| Minden City and Dutchy                            | 187 |
| Mindelheim Town and Principality                  | 85  |
| Mirecourt, a City of Lorrain                      | 109 |
| Montfort, a County of Swabia                      | 84  |
| Montfort, a Town of Utrecht                       | 285 |

# The T A B L E.

|                                     |     |                                                             |     |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Montroyal on the Lower Rhine        | 140 | Orange, Prince of, married to the Princess Royal of England | 375 |
| Mulhausen, an Imperial City         | 105 | Orange, Prince of, married to the Princess Mary             | 425 |
| Munster Bishoprick and Principality | 163 | Overyffel, one of the United Provinces                      | 272 |
| Munster Treaty                      | 377 |                                                             |     |

## N

|                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| <b>N</b> Aerden, a City of Holland | 258 |
| Nancy, the Capital of Lorraine     | 107 |
| Nassau County and Town             | 95  |
| Nellenburg Town and Landgravate    | 82  |

## NETHERLANDS

|                                                                       |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Their Situation and Extent                                            | ibid. |
| The Ancient Name                                                      | 204   |
| Govern'd by the Foresters of Flanders                                 | 205   |
| Afterwards by their respective Princes                                | 206   |
| United in the House of Burgundy                                       | 207   |
| In the House of Austria                                               | ibid. |
| The Causes of the Revolution in the Netherlands and Revolt from Spain | 208   |
| Nimeguen, the Capital of Gelderland                                   | 275   |
| Nimeguen Treaty begun                                                 | 422   |
| Nimeguen Peace concluded                                              | 428   |
| Nomeney, a City and Marquisate in Lorraine                            | 108   |
| Norden, a Town in Westphalia                                          | 193   |
| Nordlingen, an Imperial City                                          | 86    |

## O

|                                                        |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| <b>O</b> Berwezel on the Lower Rhine                   | 140 |
| Oetingen Town and Principality                         | 85  |
| Offenburg, an Imperial City                            | 83  |
| Oldenburg County in Westphalia                         | 191 |
| Osnaburg City and Principality                         | 170 |
| Ommenbourg on the Lower Rhine                          | 135 |
| Oppenheim, a City of the Palatinate                    | 119 |
| Orange, Prince of, first chosen Stadtholder of Holland | 222 |

## P

|                                        |     |
|----------------------------------------|-----|
| <b>P</b> Aderborn, Bishoprick and City | 167 |
| Palatinate of the Rhine                | 114 |
| State of Religion there                | 126 |
| Palatine Family                        | 122 |
| Pensioner, a great Officer in Holland  | 322 |
| Petershagen, a City of Westphalia      | 188 |
| Pfird, a Town of the Upper Rhine       | 105 |
| Philipsburg, a City in the Palatinate  | 119 |
| Pfortzheim, a City of Baden            | 73  |
| Piper of Brunswick                     | 57  |
| Pomerania Dukedom                      | 11  |
| Prussia King his Family                | 23  |
| Pyrmont, a County of Westphalia        | 189 |

## Q

|                                          |     |
|------------------------------------------|-----|
| <b>Q</b> uakenburg, a Town in Westphalia | 171 |
|------------------------------------------|-----|

## R

|                                               |     |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|
| <b>R</b> Ammekins, a Fortrefs in Zealand      | 265 |
| Ravensburg, a County of Westphalia            | 185 |
| Reclinghausen, a Town and County on the Rhine | 149 |
| Rees, a City in the Duchy of Cleve            | 183 |
| Reineck in Franconia                          | 136 |
| Reinlslein, a County of Brunswick             | 57  |
| Religion, the State of in the Palatinate      | 126 |
| Religious Disputes in Holland                 | 424 |
| Retlingen, an Imperial City                   | 71  |
| Rhenen, a Town in Utrecht                     | 284 |
| Rhinberg in the Electorate of Cologne         | 149 |
| Rhingaw,                                      |     |

# The T A B L E:

Rhingaw, a Territory upon the Rhine 135  
Rhine Upper 87  
Ritberg, a County of Westphalia 189  
Rodesheim, a Town on the Rhine 135  
Roerort, in the Dutchy of Cleeve 183  
Roman Month 189  
Rosiers, a Town of Lorrain 108  
Rostock, a City of Mecklenburg 30  
Rottenburg, a Tow of Hesse 91  
Rottenburg, a Town of Bremen 67  
Rotterdam, a City of Holland 250  
Rugen, Island belonging to Swedish Pomerania 17  
Ruremond, a City of Gelderland 281

## S

**S**AAR Lewis, in French Lorrain 111  
Saffich, a Town and County on the Rhine 140  
Saint John, Ambassador from the Rump affronts the Duke of York at the Hague 383  
St. Tron, in the Bishoprick of Liege 163  
St. Michael, a City of Lorrain 110  
Sardam, a Town in Holland 262  
St. Vendel, a Town upon the Rhine 140  
Saverden, a Town and County of Lorrain 109  
Saxony, Upper 1  
Saxony, Lower 28  
Schawenburg, a County of Westphalia 190  
Schwalbach, a Town of Hesse 91  
Scheld River 234  
Schelling, an Island of Holland 263  
Schowen, an Island of Zealand 66  
Scheukensconce, a Fort in Gelderland 276  
Scout, or Sheriff, a Dutch Officer 322  
Sicily, part of it revolts from Spain 423

Solms County and Town on the Upper Rhine 93  
Smalcald, a Town of Hesse 90  
Spa or Spaw, in the Bishoprick of Liege 161  
Spire Bishoprick and City 119  
Stade, a Town in Bremen 66  
Stadtholder of the United Provinces 323  
Staveren, a Town in Friezland 269  
Stetin, a City of Pomerania 15  
Stevenswaert, a City of Gelderland 282  
Stolhophen, in the Marquisate of Baden 73  
Steinfort, a County of Westphalia 194  
Strasburg, the Capital of Alsace 101  
Stralsund, a City of Pomerania 16  
Stutgard, the Capital City of Wirtemberg 70  
Swabia Circle 69  
Swerin, a City of Mecklenburg 32  
Swoll, a Town of Overijssel 272  
Synod of Dort 353

## T

**T**Ecklenburg, a Town and County of Westphalia 195  
Tilts and Tournaments, some Account of them 9  
Tolen, a Town and Island of Zealand 266  
Tongren, a Town in the Diocese of Liege 159  
Toul, a City of French Lorrain 111  
Traerbach, a City of the Palatinate 119  
Trefurt, a Town on the Lower Rhine 135  
Triers Electorate and City 137  
Tubingen, a City of Wirtemberg 70

## V

**V**Alenciennes taken by the French 425  
Vandals, antient Inhabitants of Mecklenburg 32  
Varenne, a Town of Lorrain 110  
Vaucoleurs,



# The T A B L E.

|                                                          |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Vaucoleurs, a City of Lorrain                            | 111        |
| Vaudemont, a Town of Lorrain                             | 108        |
| Vaudervange, a Bailiwick of Lorrain                      | 109        |
| Vauge, a Bailiwick of Lorrain                            | ibid.      |
| Überlingen, a City of Swabia                             | 81         |
| Ucht, a Town in Westphalia                               | 191        |
| Veldentz City and County on the Lower Rhine              | 122        |
| Venlo, a Town of Gelderland                              | 282        |
| Verden, a City and Principality in Lower Saxony          | 66         |
| Verdun, a City of French Lorrain                         | 111        |
| Verviers, a Town of Westphalia                           | 163        |
| Uffen, a Town in Westphalia                              | 189        |
| Ulm, an Imperial City of Swabia                          | 76         |
| Vlie Island in Holland                                   | 262        |
| Ultzen, a Town of Lunenburg                              | 49         |
| Vlotowe, a Town in Westphalia                            | 187        |
| UNITED PROVINCES, the Original of their Union            |            |
| Terms of their Union                                     | ibid.      |
| Districts of the United Provinces                        | 220        |
| An Alliance between them and England                     | 223        |
| The Earl of Leicester Governor of them                   | 226        |
| A Truce between Spain and them                           | 230        |
| The Extent and Limits of the United Provinces            | ibid.      |
| The Face of the Country and the Changes it has undergone | 231        |
| Rivers of the Country                                    | 232 to 234 |
| The Seas which border upon them                          | 234        |
| Their Dikes, and the Inundations they are subject to     | 235        |
| Their Harbours                                           | 237        |
| Lakes and Canals                                         | ibid.      |
| The Air, Winds and Seasons                               | 238        |
| Diseases and Age of the Natives                          | 239        |
| A Description of Holland and its principal Towns         | 241        |
| Of Amsterdam                                             | 242        |
| A monstrous Birth in Holland                             | 255        |

|                                                                                                                          |          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| The Islands of Holland                                                                                                   | 260      |
| A Description of Zealand                                                                                                 | 263      |
| Of Friezland                                                                                                             | 267      |
| Of Gröningen                                                                                                             | 270      |
| Of Overysfel                                                                                                             | 272      |
| Of Gelderland                                                                                                            | 273      |
| Of Utrecht                                                                                                               | 282      |
| The Persons, Habits, Genius and Temper of the Dutch; their Diet, Diversions, Roads, Inns, Carriages and Way of Traveling | 287      |
| Government                                                                                                               | 305      |
| Stadholders                                                                                                              | 307      |
| Nobility                                                                                                                 | 308      |
| States General                                                                                                           | 313, 314 |
| Council of State                                                                                                         | 314      |
| Chamber of Accounts                                                                                                      | 317      |
| Court of Admiralty                                                                                                       | 318      |
| Senates                                                                                                                  | 319      |
| Burghermasters                                                                                                           | 320      |
| Eschevins                                                                                                                | 321      |
| Scots                                                                                                                    | 322      |
| Disputes about a Stadholder                                                                                              | 323      |
| Remarks on the Dutch Republics                                                                                           | 336      |
| The Modern History of the United Provinces                                                                               | 344      |
| The Synod of Dort                                                                                                        | 353      |
| The Victory of the Dutch over the Spaniards in the Downs                                                                 | 372      |
| The Peace of Munster                                                                                                     | 377      |
| Amsterdam invested by the Prince of Orange                                                                               | 379      |
| The Office of Stadholder abolished                                                                                       | 381      |
| The War between the Dutch and the Rump Parliament                                                                        | 383      |
| Cromwel proposes a Union between them                                                                                    | 391      |
| War between King Charles II. and the Dutch                                                                               | 403      |
| The second War between them                                                                                              | 416      |
| The French invade the United Provinces                                                                                   | ibid.    |
| De Witt torn in Pieces                                                                                                   | 418      |
| Nimeguen Treaty                                                                                                          | 422      |
| Unna, a Town in the County of Marck                                                                                      | 184      |
| Voorn, a Fort in Gelderland                                                                                              | 277      |
| Utrecht,                                                                                                                 |          |

# The T A B L E:

Utrecht, *one of the United Provinces* 282

## W

**W** A A L, *a Branch of the Rhine* 233  
 Walcheren, *the chief of the Islands of Zealand* 264  
 Waldburg, *a Castle and County in Swabia* 84  
 Waldeck, *a Town and County on the Upper Rhine* 92  
 Waldshut, *one of the Forest Towns* 83  
 Walstrobe, *a Town of Lunenburg* 49  
 Wangen, *an Imperial City of Swabia* 79  
 Warnemund, *a Town in Mecklenburg* 31  
 Weissenburg, *a Town of Alsatia* 104  
 Werle, *a Town in Westphalia* 105  
 Werden, *a Town in the County of Marck* 185  
 Westlar, *an Imperial City on the Upper Rhine* 93  
 Westphalia Circle 153  
 Westphalia Dutchy 155  
 Westphalia Treaty 166  
 Wetteravia, *a Territory of Hesse* 94

Wierings, *Islands within the Texel* 263

Williamstadt, *a Town of Holland* 259

Winschoten, *a Town of Groningen* 271

Wirtemberg Dutchy 70

Wisbaden, *a Town and County on the Upper Rhine* 96

Wismar, *a Town in Mecklenburg* 31

Wittimund, *a Town in Westphalia* 194

Wolferdyke, *an Island of Zealand* 266

Wolfembuttle, *a City of Brunswick* 53

Worms City and Bishoprick *on the Lower Rhine* 120

Wurftland, *a Territory of Bremen* 68

Wyck de Duesterde *in Utrecht* 284

## Z

**Z** Abern, *a Town of Alsatia* 103  
 Zealand, *one of the United Provinces* 263

Zell, *the Seat of the Dukes of Lunenburg* 48

Zutphen County and Town 274

Zwoll, *or Swoll, a Town of Overijssel* 272

F I N I S.

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1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are those who are interested in the history of the world.

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